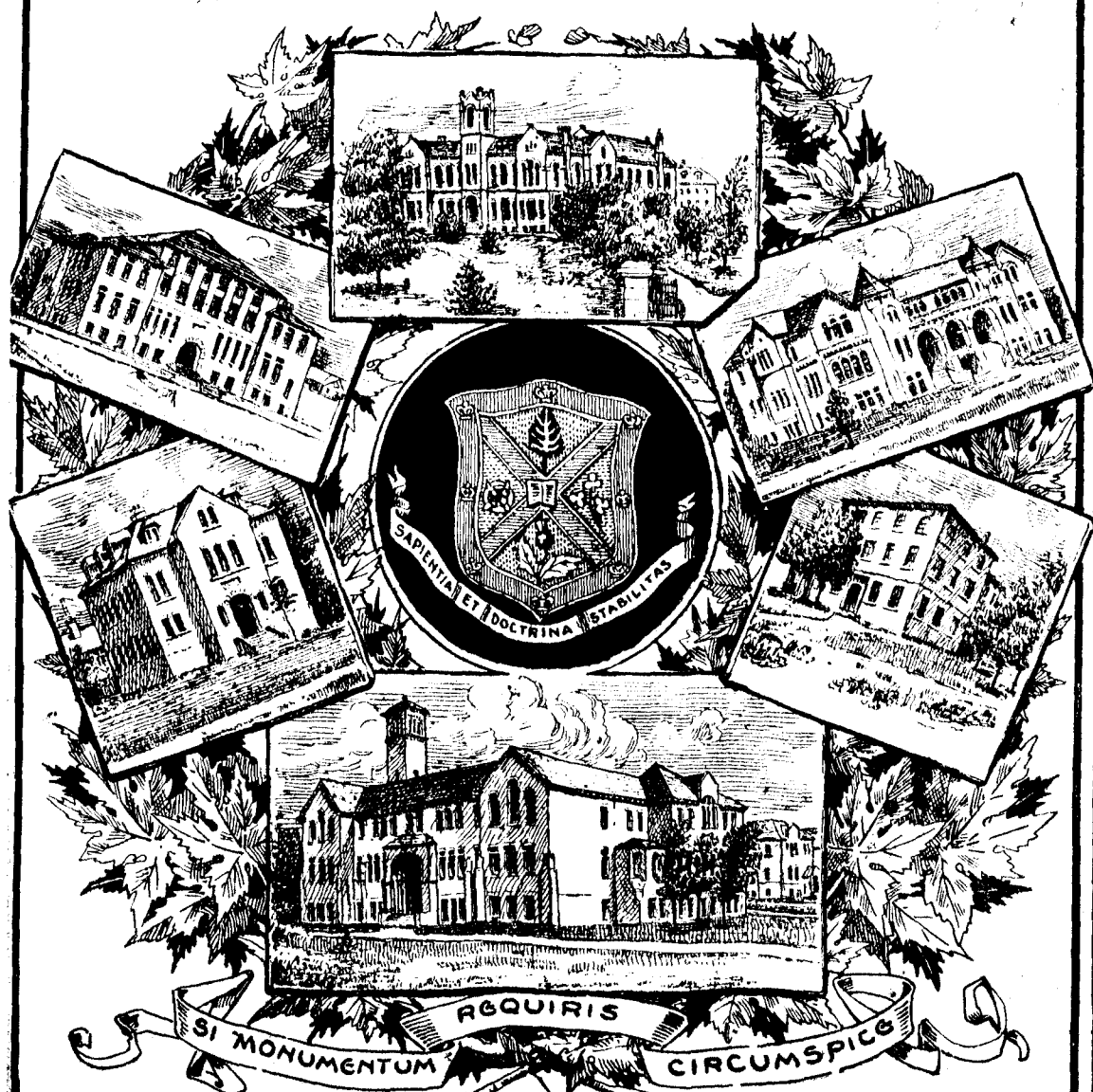


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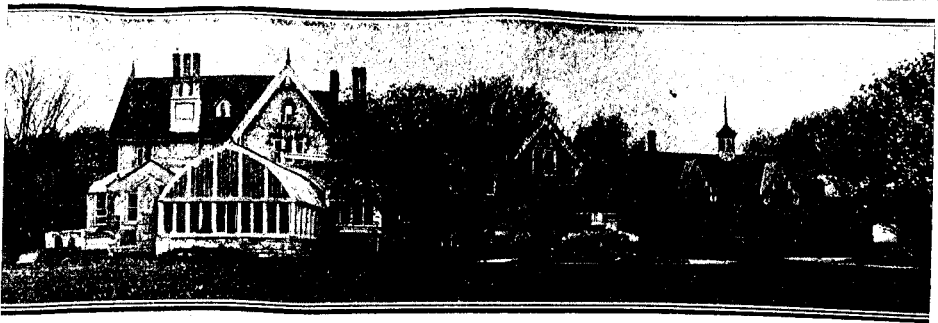
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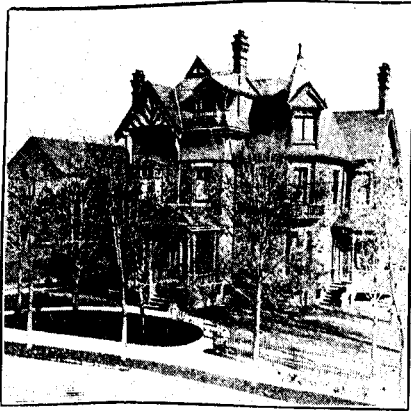
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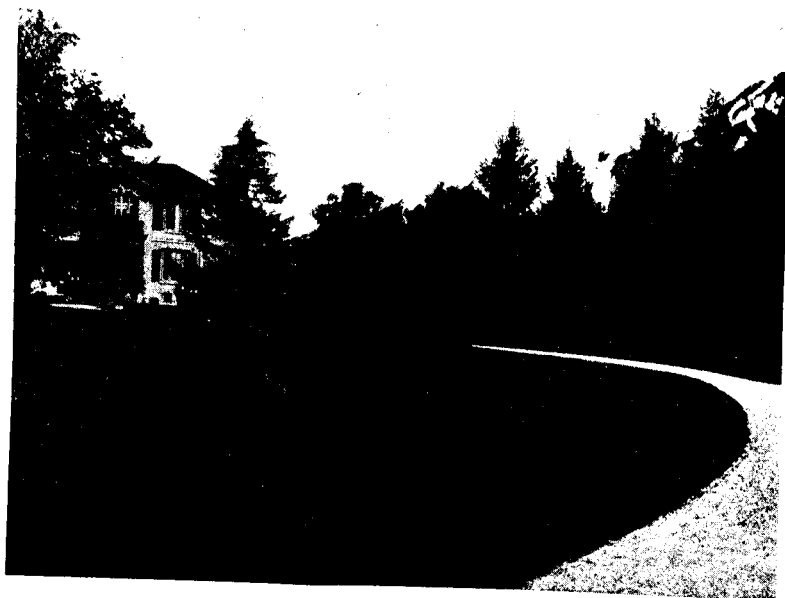
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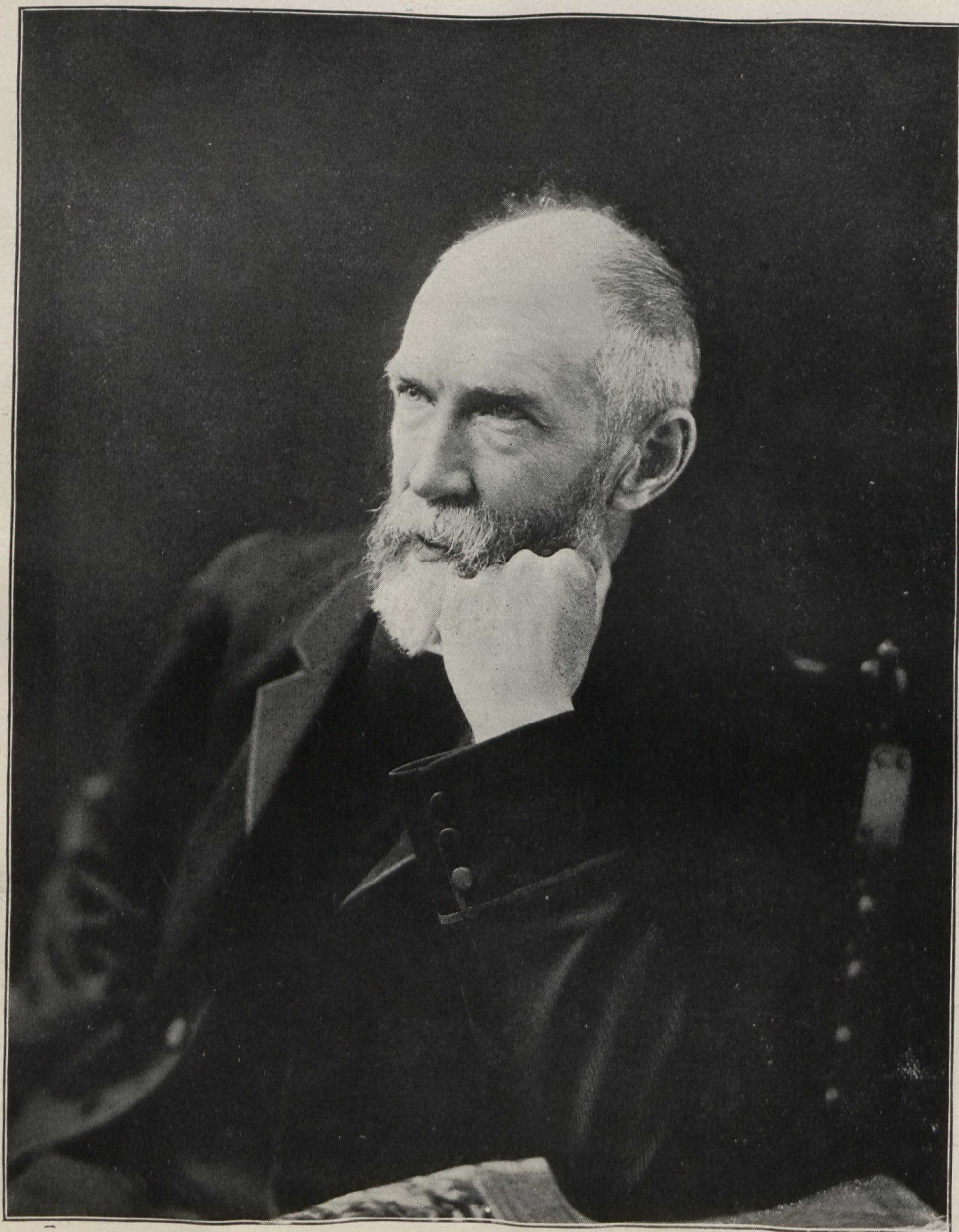
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VOL. XXX.

NOVEMBER 6, 1902.

No. I.

PRINCIPAL GRANT.

A Biography.

GEORGE Monro Grant was born 22nd December, 1835, in the remarkable Scottish pioneer community which had Pictou for its headquarters. Viewfields Farm, in the East River Settlement, was his home, and he received his early education in a sound Academy, modelled upon the Scottish system, which was already giving Pictou a degree of fame as an educational centre. Later young Grant attended the West River Seminary, in the Pictou district. From his teens he was a leader — tall, active, powerful, quick at his lessons, charged with energy, and of a fiery courage which marked him even among the virile men of his district. The ministry of his Church called him; the story runs that when the little lad suffered the loss of his hand his father, a Celt of the type which found the atmosphere of the New World a stimulus to the practical industry formerly the peculiar property of the Lowlander, expressed the opinion that since the boy was disabled from being a farmer he might as well take to learning. But it was not as an occupation that Grant embraced the ministry; he never was one to

preach the gospel for a bit of bread; No university existed in Nova Scotia open to a student of the Church of Scotland; but just as he reached the age of seventeen the liberality of the Synod of Nova Scotia came to his aid, and he was given a bursary which took him to the University of Glasgow. He arrived in Glasgow late in 1853; the voyage took twenty-three and a half days and in a letter announcing his arrival he mentions with no great concern that the ship was dismasted in a storm.

For seven years the young colonial remained in Scotland. Into the life of the University he flung himself with ardour. His combination of power of intellect, energy of temperament and catholicity of interest thrust him to the front rank of the fifteen hundred students of his Alma Mater. He was one of the best men on the University foot-ball team and was for three years its captain. He was President of the University Conservative Club. Scholarships and prizes fell yearly to him until he grew to mention them in his letters home half-deprecatingly. In the vacations tuition work helped to replenish his purse. He lived creditably, for he was well-con-

nected in Scotland and had a social position to maintain, but he and a friend contrived to afford a tour of the continent. The experiences of student life, society and travel were based upon a foundation of severest study. He worked till midnight or one o'clock, was up at seven. Notebook in hand, he was reading widely and carefully. It is significant of the later bent of his studies that one of his university feats was the taking of a Lord Rector's prize for an essay on the Hindu Literature and Philosophy. He was still the young man who had sailed to Scotland to fit himself for the ministry of the Gospel. He was deeply under the influence of Norman Macleod, who showed him kindness which quickened into a close friendship. Another man, by whose teaching and personality he greatly profited, was Lushington, Professor of Greek, the Jebb of his time.

The seven student years passed away and the young man of twenty-five was ready to enter the ministry. The turning point of his life arrived. He was a theological student of the established Church, and the normal theological students' whole interest lay in the service of that Church in Scotland. Of the three other Nova Scotians who went to Glasgow with him two remained in Scotland. To Grant was offered the post of assistant to Norman Macleod, in Glasgow. It was a splendid chance, with dazzling prospects. Macleod was the most influential preacher in Scotland and his church was a strategic centre. We know what a preacher Grant became. The high-road to earthly success lay in that offer.

But Grant loved his native Nova Scotia, and he determined to give his

life to her. He put away the tempting chance, sailing from home, and became an ordained missionary in a little country charge in Prince Edward Island. Almost his first action when he began to earn money was to repay to the Synod of Nova Scotia the money which had sent him to Glasgow.

His rise in Nova Scotia was meteoric. Within two years of his arrival the young clergyman was called as assistant and successor to St. Matthew's Church, the most important charge in Nova Scotia of his branch of Presbyterianism. It is difficult to realize how swiftly and how permanently he impressed himself upon Halifax and upon Nova Scotia. His preaching was of brilliant eloquence and power. His energy in that first flush of his strength was volcanic; his administrative skill and his magnetism need no word of comment. Sermons of his were printed. When thirty years old he was chosen to preach before the Synod, the highest court of the Church in Nova Scotia. In 1875—the year of the union—when thirty-nine, he was Moderator of the Synod. "The Lion of Nova Scotia" was his sobriquet over the Dominion at that period. He laboured in the routine work of the Church, home-missions receiving his especial attention. He was incessant in parochial work. His breadth of sympathy brought him a circle of friends of the widest variety. With the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Anglican Bishop he was intimate, and among the officers and men of the Highland regiments quartered at Halifax his influence was profound. In public affairs his interest was eager and active. He delivered lectures, he contributed to the press, he was foremost in university matters, he was a

leader in philanthropic work, and he became a politician.

Grant has told the story of these early political struggles himself, in that address of last January which forms his valedictory. I may quote from it: "Eighteen sixty-three to sixty-eight were stirring years in the Maritime Provinces, especially in Nova Scotia. Large questions almost simultaneously occupied the public mind. At first they were, shall we provide free, common schools for all our children or not? and shall our little Province encourage the establishment of a university governed by an independent board of different denominations, or remain content with a number of small and sectarian institutions? But these questions, important in themselves, soon became dwarfed by the infinitely more important one, shall our three Provinces remain separate or shall they form a Maritime Union or even a confederation with Upper and Lower Canada, and so aim at the formation of a British North American nation? The issue forced every man to whom country was dearer than self to think, and to think with all his might. It soon became evident that vested interests were imperilled; that the immediate prosperity of Halifax, the good old city I loved so well, was threatened; and that local feelings, all over the Province were in favour of our remaining simply Nova Scotians, instead of trying an experiment, the outcome of which no man could foretell."

Unity had already become the guiding principle of Grant's political action. It was better for Nova Scotia to make some sacrifice to enter into the full heritage of nationhood. Howe, of whom Grant had been a fol-

lower, faltered and made the great failure of his life; Grant left him, and aided Dr. Tupper, the champion of Confederation. He wrote and spoke; he rendered powerful aid to Tupper, and of course he angered the opponents of Confederation and scandalized those who held that a preacher should stick to his pulpit. To quote once more: "Mr. — is not coming to church, one of the elders said to me, in an icy tone, 'because he is offended at you for having spoken in Pictou in favor of Confederation?' 'Has it not occurred to you that I may be offended, because he has spoken against Confederation?' I replied. 'This point of view was so novel that a puzzled look was the only response. 'Tell him,' I resumed, 'that I am not at all offended, and that he has too much good sense to deny me the freedom which he himself takes.' Both men, it may be added, remained members of the congregation."

Five years after Confederation came a picturesque sequel. A member of Mr. Grant's congregation was Sandford Fleming, the engineer who had been in charge of the building of the Intercolonial Railway. He was now Engineer-in-Chief of the C.P.R. Mr. Fleming judged it necessary to travel over the entire length of the projected line—a formidable undertaking—and he asked his pastor to go with the party as secretary. The adventurous Highlander—he was 36 years of age—eagerly consented. Along the rivers of New Ontario, over the prairies of the West, through the profound solitudes of the Yellowhead Pass, down the Thompson and the Fraser, the party journeyed by canoe, wagon, saddle-horse or on foot. It was a toilsome journey, carried out with re-

markable expedition. The secretary's diary was published under the title of "Ocean to Ocean." The book created a great stir, on its merits as one of the best books of Canadian travel ever published, and because of its enthusiastic preaching of the possibilities of the West. A life-long friendship with Sir Sandford Fleming (as he now is) was cemented on this journey.

Next came Presbyterian union, of which he was an effective advocate. Again I quote from the address of 1902:

"In 1875, the union of the four churches which constitute the Presbyterian Church of Canada took place. Here, also, the opposition came from the smaller churches, and most violently from the smallest, the one to which I belonged. No principle was at stake; no question now of tariff or possible financial disturbance; and evidently the work of establishing the ordinances of religion over half a continent could be done better by united action than by continued dissipation of our feeble resources. But these considerations availed nothing against timidity and the memories of old feuds, and we had either to abandon the proposed union or to see our Synod broken into two and to part from old friends and fellow-workers, some of whom regarded us as traitors to them and to our past. Sorrowfully we chose the latter alternative, the hours of decision being perhaps the bitterest some of us ever knew."

Following upon the union came the Macdonnell heresy case. Grant took a prominent part in this, and the brilliant powers which he displayed as a debater and as a Church statesman established his reputation in the united Presbyterian Church.

At this juncture, when the position of the pastor of St. Matthew's was so enviable, came the call to Queen's and Ontario.

The toughest of the "outlying colleges," Queen's stood for individualism, a principle grievously threatened by the tendency which for some years had been running high in Ontario to organize and systematize the whole of education into one common type. She was fighting strongly, but it seemed a losing battle; her expenditure was \$12,000 a year, her income could not be brought above \$8,500, and the yearly deficits were eating into her capital. Then in 1877 the discouraged trustees had to look for a new Principal. Grant was their choice, and he accepted.

Principal Grant's labors for Queen's began. The first thing was to stop the deficit. The second was to get a suitable home, for the existing buildings were inadequate. Those were the hard times which proved fatal to Mackenzie's Government, but the need was pressing. The citizens of Kingston raised the \$55,000 necessary for the building which housed the University so long. The Principal toured the Province for the new endowment of \$150,000. An incident of the union had been the substantial withdrawal of Queen's from the direct control of the Church, but the union was only three years old, and he travelled all through the Church in Ontario and in Montreal, more especially in the Old Kirk congregations, appealing with his unequalled skill, fervour and power for help for the Presbyterian University. Grant's health, strong as he was, suffered cruelly, but the endowment was raised. The critical period was in 1878. By 1882 the University had acquired new buildings,

grounds, etc., at a cost of \$63,000, while the income had been increased by \$7,650. The budget of the College had increased to \$16,000 or \$17,000, and the staff had been greatly strengthened, a professor and assistant-professor taking the place of the lamented MacKerras in classics, and three additional professors being appointed in science. Further, the new Principal had become known over all Ontario, and was already attracting students. The first large class entered in 1879; from that year onward the numbers increased. In 1882 the Principal started a second campaign. It was for a temporary increase of revenue; an additional \$7,500 a year was needed, and, to get a breathing spell, it was suggested that it be provided by five-year subscriptions. This campaign was carried on mainly among the graduates of the University and was successful. Queen's income in 1883 stood at about \$25,000—as against \$8,500 in 1877.

At this moment a change came over the whole University situation. University College had about the same staff as Queen's, and was doing about the same work; she taught perhaps twice as many students, and had an income of \$65,000, derived from an endowment dating from 1827. Feeling the need for expansion she demanded aid from the Provincial Government, asking for ten or eleven new professors, and certain additions to her equipment; the total extra expenditure would be not far short of \$40,000 a year.

The outlying colleges protested. If the Province was to grant aid to university education—a policy from which it had hitherto abstained—why should so enormous a sum, or rather, why should all the aid, go to University

College, while the self-helping colleges, which were doing a full half of the university work of the Province, were left at once to struggle along on their own resources, and to be exposed to the added intensity of the competition from University College, strengthened by Government assistance? Principal Grant spoke first, uttering a protest in his address on University Day, 1883. A prolonged and bitter newspaper controversy followed. From this contest sprang the Federation issue.

Certain overtures from Toronto University were followed by an invitation from the Minister of Education to the heads of the colleges to a series of conferences, and at these meetings was elaborated the scheme of University Federation, which, after being discussed in private all through 1884, was published in January, 1885. The cardinal point of the plan was that, by means of government aid, the University of Toronto was to establish a teaching faculty, more or less distinct from University College, to deal chiefly with science and mathematics. This faculty was to be open to the students of all the colleges included in the Federation; the colleges were to continue to provide the literary side of the training of their students. To make use of the common University Faculty the colleges obviously must be situated in Toronto; Federation thus meant centralization. Moreover, care was taken that University College should have an influence on the governing body of the reconstructed Toronto University at least equal to that of all the other arts colleges put together.

In Nova Scotia Principal Grant had championed university consolidation;

how did he view this proposal? Again I may quote from his valedictory: "As a practical man, I had always contended that it was waste for Nova Scotia to spend on half a dozen small colleges the little it gave for higher education, instead of concentrating its efforts, so as to have an institution fit to compete with McGill, Toronto or Harvard. I also believed that the highest university ideal was not government by a denomination, but self-government, and that on boards of governors only public and educational interests should be represented. But clearly, Ontario, needed more than one university, were it only to save the one from the blight which Napoleon's centralized University of France with the suppression of the old universities brought upon higher education in that country."

Throughout his career the Principal was anxious for university solidarity, and he would have welcomed a consolidation which would have avoided the evils of uniformity and centralization; the Federation scheme he judged to be objectionable in these two particulars. The Board of Trustees agreed with him, but decided to consult the whole body of graduates and benefactors of the University. Federation had short shrift with them; in a month the question was definitely settled. Out of hundreds of men who expressed their opinions, by letter or by word or mouth, one and only one favoured Federation. Trinity and McMaster decided to stay out. Victoria, after a long internal struggle, accepted Federation and removed to Toronto.

The annual expenditure of Toronto University went up to about \$100,000, in addition to the expenditure of Victoria, now increased to about \$30,000;

moreover, university education had been revolutionized by the advent in the early eighties of the optional system, with its corollary of numerous and expensive departments. What had been comfort in 1882, in 1886 was penury. The revolution had been one of the causes of the movement for Federation. Further, the five-year period was approaching its limit and the income raised in 1882 would lapse. The Principal braced himself for the campaign for the Jubilee Endowment Fund of 1887. That was to be a quarter of a million dollars. After gigantic efforts he got it; but the work shattered his health, and laid the seeds of the illness which ultimately proved fatal. New professors in Classics, English, Moderns, Political Economy and Mental Philosophy, were secured, and the Arts Faculty was now firmly established.

The College provided for, the University now engaged the Principal's attention. He long had been anxious for a more extensive treatment of Science, and he looked forward to the establishment of a new Faculty in this department. The practical side of the life of Eastern Ontario, he felt, needed the stimulus of university teaching and investigation. About 1888 he achieved his first great step forward in this direction, when Mr. John Carruthers, of Kingston, gave \$10,500 to found a Science Hall, which was opened in 1890. Grant's attention was drawn to the extent of the mining interests of Eastern Ontario and, this being a field of technical education as yet uncovered in Ontario, he interested the Provincial Government in his suggestion for the founding of a School of Mines. In the early nineties this was in operation and so, after ten or twelve

years of steady work, Grant's aspirations were fulfilled, though in a somewhat modified form, as the School of Mining was not a Faculty of the University. It worked, however, in close association with Queen's, and the impetus to Science work was felt. The Royal became the Faculty of Medicine, upon terms which strengthened the tendency towards the development of the Science side, and finally the long-desired Faculty of Applied Science was established.

The story of the development of the later nineties need not be recounted to the men now at Queen's—how professor after professor was added to the staff; how the University outgrew her quarters; how nobly Kingston voted her money for the new Kingston City Arts Building; how the Government came to the aid of the practical scientific work carried on at this great centre of learning and teaching in Eastern Ontario; or the circumstances under which the money was procured for Grant Hall. The raising of the income from \$8,500 to \$50,000, the erection of the stately quadrangle which graces the campus, the increase of the staff by seven-fold, the quadrupling of the student body, the changing of the University from a denominational to a national institution—all were his work.

And the man who carried through (with incredible toil this mighty work was incessantly interested in every phrase of the life of the nation. He was first and foremost a minister of the Presbyterian Church, as renowned as a preacher throughout Canada as he had been in Nova Scotia. He was all the time an inspiring teacher of Divinity, following the theological movements of the day and revising

his teaching year by year so that it was ever fresh. He was especially a student in the field of comparative religion, and his book, "The Religions of the World," is likely to live long. He was a great Churchman, prominent in the General Assembly and active in its work. He travelled over the projected line of the C.P.R. in 1883, and when his health was broken by his work over the Jubilee Endowment, made his journey round the world in 1888. He edited "Picturesque Canada" in 1882. He was keenly alive to the political development of his country. He was a champion of Imperialism always, more especially when it was unpopular. He fought for the C.P.R. when it needed help. When in 1893 the administration of Canada had degenerated into nerveless routine, he electrified public feeling by his "Policy for Canada" series of articles in the *Globe*; he followed this by his discussion of the difficult Manitoba Schools question in 1895, by his advocacy of the inclusion of Newfoundland in the union, and by the bold opposition to Prohibition which brought upon him within the last few years so great a volume of abuse.

It only remains to add the facts of his removal from us. In the summer of 1901 he was in Great Britain. While there his health, already undermined, showed signs of failing. An act of kindness to a poor woman whom he met on a railway train caused him to get chilled; on the voyage back he caught another chill. During the Autumn of 1901 he was laid low by the illness which we all remember. A rally, a few months of work, the collapse just before Convocation Day—and on 10th May, 1902, George Monro Grant passed away. F. H.



MRS. GRANT.

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Editorials.

ONCE more we find ourselves back at our old familiar home. Like birds seeking a more congenial clime, groups of students full of hope and promise, may have been seen for the past few weeks wending their way back to the fair city, whose walls and spires and even whose chimney tops in the distance betoken welcome. A few straggling bands may not yet have found their way hither, but their hearts are with us and we are once more a happy family. Yes, we are glad to be back among old friends and old associations, and the anticipation of returning has in no small measure added to the enjoyment of our holiday season. Yet amid countless joys we are sad. The "yell" has lost its ring, and seldom breaks the silence which lingers round the halls. The old songs have but a sickly sound, and fade upon our lips. But why this change? Why not the joys of former days? We have heard kind welcomes till our ears are full; we have shaken hands till our elbows ache—but all in vain. Our hearts are not content. One face we

miss that used to make us glad—one voice that used to cheer us on. One hand we fain would grasp—a left hand, and what warmth it imparted! Alas! that face has passed; that voice is still; that hand we shall never grasp again. How irreparable is our loss!

During the cloudy days of the long and valiant struggle of that noble spirit for a life of further usefulness, we had felt depressed, but while there was a single ray of hope, we could be patient. But the worst has come, and all seems dark. But we must bear our loss manfully, in the spirit of him we mourn, for whom there could be no sorrow but was converted into hope, and no despair but gave place to higher resolves. Yet, what a treasure he was, and how we wish him back! Could the halls but again resound with the glad old strain which once we all sang with such enthusiasm, "Rule, rule, Geordie, Geordie rules the boys" how happy we would be! Good old Geordie! He is gone, but he lives. he walks with us still, counsels us with his voice, and cheers us on our way—Geordie still "rules the boys."

DESPITE the great loss which we feel our University has sustained in the loss of her Principal, we have reason to be hopeful. It is true, he felt that his work was far from finished, and to the last breath, he clung tenaciously to life, not for what it was in itself, or that he feared death, but for the possibilities he saw of doing still more effective work in the interests of the cause he had so much at heart. But the "one more chance" for which he sighed was not granted. He is gone, and it is impossible to ignore the fact that he has left a tremendous gap, and one which cannot easily be filled.

But a calm view of the whole situation, we are persuaded, must reveal cause neither for despair nor even for fear in regard to the future of Queen's.

No such work as that of Principal Grant is destined to be of a temporary nature. Though perhaps relatively incomplete, it must complete itself. He has nurtured Queen's through her stage of weakness, strengthened her to stand alone, and placed her in an environment in which she must go forward. He has infused into her a new life, and given her a soul which is the immortal part of himself, and which must even bear testimony to the magnitude of his spirit in a wider and more complete realization. While then we miss the man himself, his unbounded energy, his undaunted zeal, and his calm passionless judgment, how much of him have we left our everlasting heritage! He has left his impress upon all about him. We have caught his spirit and the sorrow of our bereavement has served but to kindle it more vividly within us. The future of Queen's lies in her children, and that they will be true to the responsibilities which have fallen upon them we have reason to believe. Her progress in the past has been in the face of many and some almost unsurmountable difficulties, but she has braved the tempests, and has come out all the better of them. The storms of life are not yet over, but she is founded firmly upon a rock and must endure.

ALL those who have spoken or written about our late Principal have acknowledged him to be a many-sided man, though most men who have referred to him have seized on one or two characteristics which they regarded as outstanding features in his life

and character. From a student's standpoint, though we felt his strength and ability as a leader, debater and teacher, it was probably above all his power of influencing and inspiring men that was most strongly brought home to us. His power of kindling in his students something of the fire in his own nature has been one of the most potent factors in moulding the lives of Queen's men. No student ever met him personally, or even saw him and heard him speak without realizing that his spirit was contagious. Even his spirit of self-sacrifice, which as a general rule is not as infectious among men as other qualities, seemed to possess the students of Queen's.

To give an illustration of this we have only to cite the steps taken by the students in the session of 87-88, when through overwork the Principal's health had broken down before he had completed his canvass for the endowment fund. The students came gallantly to his aid and of their own motion at a meeting of the A.M.S. subscribed the amount required to complete the endowment scheme. Another illustration of this same spirit and an even more remarkable one stands nearer our own time, when last fall the By-law submitted to the County of Frontenac to raise \$20,000 for the erection of a Convocation Hall was defeated. That indomitable spirit which is never vanquished by a reverse and which the students had imbibed from the Principal, soon after manifested itself. On the very morning after the poll, when it was almost certain that the By-law had been defeated, one of the students evolved a scheme whereby they themselves with the help of friends of theirs and the University might build the much need-

ed Hall. The scheme had only to be suggested to the students to be acted upon immediately, so that before full returns were in from outlying polling places in the County, twenty-five hundred dollars had been subscribed by twenty-five students as a nucleus of a fund for the building of the Hall. That was the first day's work and was a substantial foretaste of the future success of the scheme. The immediate success of the undertaking was no doubt due to the spirit of independence and self-reliance among the students but partly to the happy decision to associate the name of the Hall with our beloved Principal. The changing of the name of the Hall from "Frontenac" to "Grant" aided us materially as many of our friends subscribed because of their regard for the Principal, so that by the end of the session we had between thirty-four and thirty-five thousand dollars in subscriptions. The cash value of these is of course not represented by these amounts, as some of them extend over a period of five or ten years. Still already over eleven thousand dollars has been paid in in cash. Of one thing too we are certain and that is that no loyal Queen's man will fail to meet his obligations, if he can at all, even though he may not be able to make his payments on the day and date specified on paper.

Our scheme has met with greater success than even the most sanguine of us could have hoped for, and while the happy outcome of the undertaking is no doubt due in some degree to the enterprise of the students, we all feel that the success is due indirectly to the Principal himself for it is his spirit which has been manifested by

the students in the whole undertaking.

On the sixth of November we had the satisfaction of seeing the work on the Grant Hall begun by the laying of the corner stone, and we hope to see it completed next summer. There is a sad pathos in connection with the Hall. When the scheme was started the Hall was to be a recognition of our Principal, but before one single sod had been turned or stone laid he was taken from us, and now the Hall is to be a memorial. Long may it stand to commemorate our great head and leader, of whom it might be said as it was said of another great leader when he had gone to his long home—

Who never sold the truth to serve
the hour.

Nor falter'd with Eternal God for
power;

Who let the turbid streams of rumor
flow

Thro' either babbling world of high
or low;

Whose life was work, whose lan-
guage rife

With rugged maxims hewn from
life."

IT was most fitting that a day should be set aside to honour the memory of one to whom we shall always be so much indebted. To the refining and ennobling influences of his nature, to the invaluable lessons he has by his own example taught us, of purity of purpose, and unselfish devotion to duty, we owe much of what is best in us, and now that he has passed from our midst we cannot afford to forget him. Nothing could be more impressive than the simple ceremonies of that day, and nothing could do more to enshrine him within our memories.

(Of our feelings as students, who have known and loved him so well, little need be said. It would be worse than useless to attempt to give adequate utterances to what we feel. But this is of minor importance. What alone is requisite is that our sense of gratitude for a life so noble, and our sorrow for the loss of a friend so true, may become factors in our own upbuilding. We may become monuments to him more enduring than either brass or stone. Thus best can we honour his memory.

Those were solemn moments when the procession passed up the aisle, and he was missed from the accustomed place. What a change from former times! There was not even a whisper from the gallery. In silence all eyes were reverently fixed upon the portrait which now alone remained to fill his place. But as the services went on the silence which reigned became oppressive. As the various speakers paid their grand tributes to the man of whom we have always been so proud—as one by one his fine qualities werebrought out, and even his peculiarities touched upon, the old enthusiasm rose—all restraint was broken through, and the boys gave vent to their feelings in loud applause. It was not of him as dead that now we thought, but he seemed again to be present,—“Geordie” as of old, as he moved among us and was best known. And so long as we have reason to remember with pleasure and gratitude our Alma Mater and our college days, and this must be as long as memory lasts, no name can ever mean so much to us as his. There can be for us but one “Geordie,”—our Principal of Queen’s.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

No apologies need, we think, be made, for the appearance of this Memorial Number. The JOURNAL, it was felt, could not begin its regular visits to its friends until it had first expressed in some small way the sense of loss which the students of Queen’s feel in their recent bereavement, and their appreciation for a life so unselfishly devoted to their welfare. We hope that it may serve its purpose well, and that it may be one among the many valued mementoes of our much loved and much lamented Principal.

In addition to those whose names appear as contributors to this issue, the JOURNAL is under obligations to Professor Shortt, for the sketches from which the plates used in printing the cover have been prepared. While the design has been prepared specially for use in this issue, it has been deemed appropriate that it should be continued throughout the year.

While no doubt much might have been said, by the various editors in regard to the services rendered by Prin. Grant to the departments which they represent, they have felt that this could be done only at the risk of much repetition. What applies to one applies equally to all. The Principal neglected no department of the University. He was keenly alive to the best interests of all, and under his guidance all have undergone a wide expansion.

While, of necessity, much of his time was given to Divinity Hall where he laboured to impress upon his own students the value of high ideals in the work to which they were called, and the necessity of freedom of thought combined with reverence for the past,

his interests were by no means confined to this sphere. He was most anxious that the Arts department should be strong, for he recognized that it must to a large extent serve as a foundation for all the others. Moreover, he saw in the necessity of the time, a demand for a considerable expansion in Science, and the fine group of buildings, the last of which is now nearing completion, together with the marked increase in attendance, bear testimony to the success which has crowned his efforts. But no sooner was one end assured than another came in sight. Last term in his address at Medical Convocation, he stated that his own illness had impressed upon him more clearly than ever before the necessity of well trained men in medicine, and that in the future he hoped to devote more of his energy towards the advancement of this department. But he did not live to see his visions realized, and now all departments are one in their feelings of common loss.

The Principal did not confine his attention to the mere machinery of the University, but was wrapped up in the general life within it. We need only to cite as an example of this his interest in athletics. No one who was present will forget, a few years ago, while his health remained, how when two championships were in sight, and three games were in progress at almost the same time, he hurried from one to the other, saw much of all, and when the whistle blew, rushed in among the boys and congratulated them collectively and individually for "fine tackling," "beautiful runs," or whatever other merits of the play most appealed to him. Truly, he was a remarkable man, and what we have lost in him we can scarcely even yet realize.

A LETTER.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.
The Editor Queen's University Journal:

Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have, though with deep misgiving, taken upon myself the task of writing the Biography of my father. In this work I have obtained the help of Mr. Frederick Hamilton, M.A. '90, of the staff of the *Globe*. It is our wish to make our work as adequate a tribute as possible to the memory of him whom we have lost. May I therefore through you appeal to the many friends of my father to send any letters written by him, or any reminiscences of him, which they possess, to me at the above address. I shall of course return to the owners any such letters that may be sent, and shall use them only in so far as I am given permission,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. GRANT.

IN MEMORIAM, G. M. G.

MUCH has been spoken and much written already concerning the late Principal of Queen's, and still on all sides tributes flow in to his memory, from friends who desire to bear record to some phase of his character, which has particularly impressed them. Here, if anywhere, in this Memorial Number of the Queen's University Journal, such memories are not out of place, memories which are the expression of an ever-deepening sense of loss and an ever-increasing appreciation of one always loved and honoured.

Numerous and generous tributes have been paid to Principal Grant as a public man, and as the head of an important university—less has been

said of his personal relations with his students, and his immediate circle of friends, and yet those who knew him only in his official and public character knew but half. A man of widest interests, which embraced all that concerned the welfare of the country and the University, his practical sympathy was at all times at the service of each individual student. Which among the thousands of young men who have been brought into relationship with him can ever remember a rebuff when they went to him for help or counsel, however pressed with business or personal care he might have been? How ready he ever was to lay aside for the time all his own concerns, and give his undivided attention to the matter laid before him. How many has he helped in straitened circumstances, or in times of special necessity, and always with the same prompt and generous readiness that characterized all his gifts—gifts so ungrudging and spontaneous as never to appear in the light of charity. His own student days at Glasgow University, never forgotten by him, made him ever sympathetic for the struggling student in his efforts for academic training. To them his house was always open, the old gray stone house that had the same kindly welcome for rich and poor alike, hallowed to us now too by the memory of another presence, dear to all who have ever come within its gentle influence. Who can tell how much of the Principal's strength and courage was due to the calm and restful atmosphere of the home of which Mrs. Grant was the support and mainstay. Those who were privileged to be admitted to the inner circle of her friends, a place perhaps somewhat hard to gain, but once gained never lost, who knew the depth

and steadfastness of her affection, the rare culture and delicacy of her mind, and the strength and clearness of her judgment, can realize by their own sorrow something of what she had been to the Principal and what the loss was to him when the long years of suffering and ill-health ended on the 1st of January, 1901. Certain it is that from that time his health failed steadily, and when the illness of the following autumn came he had no force to withstand it. To the last his courage never left him, no word of complaint during the trying winter of successive hopes and disappointments ever broke from him. He went on calmly with his plans for the future as if many years were before him. He knew that if he fell before his work was completed other hands would take it up, and to the last his confidence was undisturbed. He was a man in every sense of the word, a man fitted to shine, as he assuredly did, in whatever situation he was called to fill. A brilliant conversationalist, an eloquent speaker, he was equally at home in the society of princes and working men, and was everywhere a welcome guest. Everywhere and always the impression made by him on those who saw him constantly was the same, of unwearied energy through pain, fatigue and stress of business, of cheerfulness and courage, of infinite resource and clear judgment, of unerring tact in difficult situations, and of an absolute unselfishness in giving his best for his work. For this he thought it little to give freely time, money, strength, talents, health and life itself. Is it possible that all this should cease? We cannot believe it.

O strong soul, by what shore
 Tarriest thou now? For that force
 Surely has not been left vain!
 Somewhere surely, afar,
 In the sounding labour house vast
 Of being, is practised that strength
 Zealous, beneficent, firm.
 Yes, in some far sounding sphere,
 Conscious or not of the past,
 Still thou performest the word
 Of the spirit in whom thou dost live,
 Prompt, unwearied as here!
 Still thou upraisest with zeal
 The humble good from the ground,
 Sternly represses the bad!
 Still, like a trumpet dost rouse
 Those who with half open eyes
 Tread the borderland dim
 'Twixt vice and virtue; revivst
 Succourest!—this was the work
 This was the life upon earth.

Six months have passed since with the close of session 1901-02 Principal Grant laid down his life work and passed on, leaving it for other hands to carry on. To almost all his death came as a sudden blow, so strong was the universal belief in his wonderful rallying power and in the energy of mind which had so often brought him safely through times of physical weakness and danger. Now as we look back on the long winter of illness and suffering so bravely borne and struggled against, our chief wonder is that he endured so long. The first crushing weight of the blow, the first shock has passed, but to all the permanent sense of loss has deepened as time has gone by, and as we gradually realize how completely he inspired the life of the University in every part, and how great is the blank left now that the support of his presence is withdrawn. The work goes on, the round of university work, which was

his chief interest and care, continues, the buildings for which he laboured, and which owe their existence to his efforts, one by one approach completion. Each one labours faithfully as in other years, perhaps even more so, as with an added sense of responsibility alike on professors and students, but all feel profoundly the blank, the absence of the strong mainstay, on which, whether consciously or not all leaned in the past.

It is a truism to say that Queen's has experienced a crushing loss. We hear it repeated on all sides, with all sincerity, "How can Queen's ever go on without him?" In many ways indeed the loss is irreparable, far more so, and in many more ways than outsiders can at all realize. Yet at the same time, outsiders are prone to take in one sense an exaggerated view of the situation, a view that the friends and supporters of Queen's would never admit. More than once in bygone years, when the University has suddenly been deprived of apparently indispensable aid, as of money, or other support, the Principal has been the first to point out that the removal of these props has been the means of establishing her more firmly on her foundations. And we cannot doubt that it will be so now—we accept the confidence which to the last inspired him as his best legacy. It would be a poor return for the work he has done if those he has left behind should falter. The foundations have been well and firmly laid, the building process has been no journeyman's work with wood, hay and stubble, and in spite of doubt and perplexity we go forward, sadly indeed, but with the firmest confidence that the future prosperity of the University is well assured.

Queen's has been too long inspired by the courage, the energy and the hopefulness of her leader to admit any feeling of discouragement at this time. Too many characters have been moulded under his influence. They have gathered there something of the steadfastness of purpose and unselfishness of spirit which characterized him, and in such characters as these we find in reality his best and most enduring monument. The tablet erected by the students to their late Principal bears the time-honoured injunction "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*" Yes, but we may look for it beyond the square of buildings which he called into existence, beyond into the hearts and characters of those among whom he lived and worked, for there his true memorial is written "not in tables of stone, but in fleshly tables of the heart."

L. S.

MEMORIAL DAY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 6th, 1902, will not soon be forgotten by those Professors, students and graduates of Queen's, who assembled to pay their tribute to the memory of their departed chief. The proceedings of the day were both interesting and impressive. There were two important ceremonies—the laying of the corner stone of the building, which among all the others is particularly to commemorate the life of the late Principal, and the presentation of a brass tablet to the University, by the Alma Mater Society, as a special tribute and mark of affection from the students. There were also two masterly addresses each of which, from a different point of view, portrayed the signal greatness of the man whom we have had the inestimable

privilege to call our Principal and our friend.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

Although the weather was none too favourable, a large number of students, graduates and friends of Queen's assembled to witness the laying of the corner stone of "Grant Hall," by Sir Sandford Fleming. At three o'clock a procession, headed by the Chancellor, Professors, Trustees, members of the Council, representatives of various Universities, and others, all in full academic costume, moved from the Senate room to the site of the new hall, where the foundation of the tower in which the corner stone is to rest had been prepared to receive it. The ceremony was simple but impressive. After a brief prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, Mr. J. Wallace, M.A., B.D., President of the Alma Mater Society, addressed the gathering in these words:

"Friends of Queen's, ladies and gentlemen: It was unanimously decided by the Board of Trustees and University Council, as well as by the students, that the Chancellor of our University, Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C. M.G., should be asked to lay the foundation stone of Grant Hall, as he has not only been for a long time associated with our Principal in building up the University, but had been a close personal friend of Principal Grant, for many years previous.

At the request therefore of these official bodies, and as representative of the students, I beg you, Mr. Chancellor, to accept this trowel, and to proceed to lay the corner stone of Grant Hall."

The trowel, which was of silver,

was beautifully engraved as follows:

"Presented to Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., Chancellor of Queen's University, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Grant Memorial Hall."

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

By the wish of the students; by the assent of the graduates; by the request of the Council; by the resolution of the Trustees, we are assembled here to-day to perform an important function in which we are all deeply interested.

As Chancellor of the University, the duty has devolved upon me to take a prominent part in laying the corner stone of a building to be erected in loving memory of our late Principal. The building to be raised on the site upon which we now stand is to be used as a Convocation Hall and always to be associated with his name.

Twenty-five years ago on the second of last month, the Reverend George Monro Grant was appointed Principal of this University. On May 10th of the present year he passed to his reward. Between these dates he performed faithful services and endeared himself to everyone connected with Queen's. He gave unstintedly a quarter of a century of his best years. He laboured with untiring activity and unceasing zeal to place on a broad and permanent foundation a great centre of learning in Eastern Ontario. He steadily aimed to complete the establishment of a University where the Canadian youth of this generation and of all coming generations would reap the advantages of higher education in its most perfect form.

We see evidences of the success which has attended these efforts in the stately buildings erected around us;

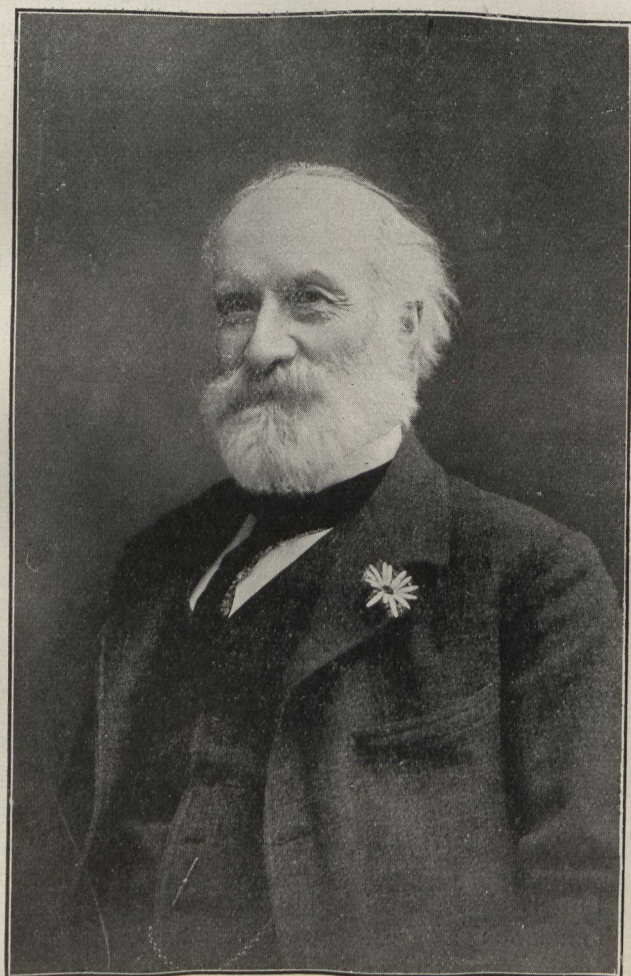
in the many eminent professors who have been gathered together from many sources of learning, and in the yearly increasing number of students who flock to this University.

In 1877 the Trustees had rare good fortune in obtaining the services of the late Dr. Grant as a guiding head for Queen's University. In him they found a man of many gifts; a man of strong intellect; a scholar; a teacher; a preacher, and a theologian. He was a man of affairs of singular resourcefulness. He was endowed with broad patriotism and statesmanship. He was a man of hopeful courage and of high principles—when occasion required he was fearlessly outspoken. And withal, he was of deep sympathy, of tenderness, and singular unselfishness—no soul more gentle—not one amongst us with a heart more noble—not in all Canada one more steadfast or more true. We do well to cherish the memory of a man who has long been, and who will long continue to be, an inspiration to the students of the University.

Queen's has indeed lost the head that has guided her affairs so wisely and loved her so well, but his life work like all good work will long survive. True, his personality is sadly and greatly missed, but does not his spirit remain to shed an influence for good for many a day?

While the death of Principal Grant is a private loss to individuals innumerable, it has been a calamity to the University. His death has been a national as well as an individual loss. But should we mourn that our beloved friend has found rest from his labours and entered on his eternal Jubilee?

Should we not rather gratefully



THE CHANCELLOR.

bear in mind that we have found the advantage of his presence among us for so long a period to help us on our way and enrich our natures?

Should we not feel profoundly thankful that he was permitted for twenty-five years to serve the University as its guiding head? Should we not congratulate ourselves that his noble spirit still remains to influence our lives and enlarge our hopes?

If in his absence we find the University face to face with grave difficulties, let us recall his hopeful spirit and follow the example he has always set us. Let us be patient and let our patience be combined with faith.

His was the mind of high resolve, of lofty ideals and penetrating insight. On this occasion I may fittingly repeat a sentence to which he gave utterance when he addressed the students in Convocation Hall a short time before his death. He spoke of a vision of the future which had been given him.

"I see our University strong in love, an ever increasing power for good; our country purging itself of dross and passing forward to be in the van of the world's battle; an empire, as of old, dispenser of justice to all under its flag, and champion of liberty, civil, religious, intellectual and commercial; and our common humanity struggling up into the light, slowly but surely, realizing its unity and accomplishing its mission to establish the kingdom of God upon earth."

These hopeful and pregnant words of the late Principal were about the last spoken to the students he loved so well. That love was ardently reciprocated. Little wonder then that the first thought that took possession of their minds when he passed away, was to erect a central monument

among the many monuments to his memory around us.

The relations which existed between the deceased and myself were very intimate for not far short of forty years. And for more than half that period I have had the happiness to have been associated with him in the affairs of this University. I regarded him as my closest friend and steadfast companion on many a mile of life's journey. I think few men knew him better, certainly none esteemed him more. To me, then, I regard it a high privilege, even if the duty be touched with sadness, to be called upon, through my official connection with the University, to be present on this occasion. I shall always retain a grateful sense of the satisfaction I feel in complying with the wishes of the students and the instructions of the Council in practically initiating the erection of a hall in memory of the late Rev. George Monro Grant—our common friend—the Principal of this University for a quarter of a century, a patriotic Canadian, a great citizen of this mighty empire.

With these brief words, I now declare this stone well and truly laid.

The stone bears the following simple inscription: "*This stone was laid by Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., Chancellor of Queen's University, November 6th, 1902.*"

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The ceremonies in connection with the laying of the corner stone over, all retired to Convocation Hall, which was soon crowded. The old hall, which so often had rung with the voice now silent—the gallery which had never failed to greet his presence with joyous outbursts of mirth and song—now were hushed, and in their

garb of mourning revered his memory. Conspicuous at the front of the hall hung the familiar oil portrait neatly draped in black. Never perhaps before was it viewed with such respect and inward feeling. It was all the eye could find to take his wonted place. On the platform there were, in addition to those connected with the work and management of the University, several representatives from other universities, as well as many old and faithful friends of the late Principal, from near and far. The gallery was crowded with students, while the body of the hall was taken up with lady students, citizens of Kingston and other friends. All were there to honour the memory of him they loved. The Chancellor occupied the chair, and the Rev. Professor Jordan conducted the devotional exercises. After the reading of the twenty-third psalm, a prayer, and the singing of "Rock of Ages," the Chancellor called upon the Rev. Professor Ross, of Montreal, to deliver the first memorial address.

THE ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR ROSS.

I believe it is as one who studied under Principal Grant and who was a member of the first class in Arts that graduated after his appointment, that I have been asked to address you. As the movement to which you have given formal visibility began with the students and is to be completed by their faithful service, it seemed fitting that a student should take some part. I am sure that one of the present students would have performed the duty well, but perhaps the Council thought that one whose recollection reaches back a little further would have some slight advantage.

This is an hour of many sad yet

grateful memories, not perhaps altogether unmingled with some misgiving fears. The first flush of grief has passed, yet we remember him with a vividness that is painful. It appears strange for us to meet here without him. I doubt not it seems to many as if his spirit still hovered about the scene of his trials and triumphs.

It is fitting that on this occasion we should recall some characteristics of the administrator, counsellor and friend whom we all mourn, and whose memory will be ever connected with this University and especially with the Hall, whose foundations have just been laid. This is a good opportunity for getting a firmer hold of some of the lessons which his life is well fitted to teach us.

I am not to be understood as implying that I can accurately analyze his character or that my ability or opportunity to understand him can be compared with that of those who lived beside him and labored with him so long. Every human spirit partakes in some degree of the fulness and variety of the Infinite Spirit, and it is not within the power of any mortal to weigh and measure and sum up conclusively all its amazing depths and shallows, all its strange and perplexing attitudes to God and man. And this is especially true of those who are marked off from common men by the vigor of their intellect or their splendid genius.

A student finds in nature only what his eyes have been trained to see, and a man finds in the life and character of another only what he is spiritually fitted to understand. The real man is much larger and more varied than the one we know. The final biographer of the humblest of us must be, not any man nor all men, but God. I can

therefore hope to present only a few most obvious aspects of that life for which we give thanks and whose memory we wish to perpetuate. The time for a complete record of the Principal's work and an exhaustive portrayal of his character and genius has not yet come. Sympathetic friends will doubtless by and by enshrine his memory and the message of his life in a permanent literary form.

As a Speaker.

Perhaps the first thing that impressed a stranger about our friend the Principal was his consummate mastery of speech. He was an able and inspiring conversationalist. It was an education to travel with him and hear his keen characterizations of men and measures. It was a special privilege to be with him in the company of some statesman or original thinker, some specialist in politics, science, literature or mission work, and to hear him engage such an one in the discussion or elucidation of some problem in the sphere of thought where he was strong, thus securing an opportunity of looking at it with the other's eyes, compelling his companion to clarify those portions of his thought which were obscure or doubtful and very often giving as much as he received.

In his public speech his gifts appeared in a remarkable way. As a preacher he was sought for far and near, and his appearance in a pulpit was long remembered by a congregation. His oratory was not of the *ore rotundo* type, but consisted of timely and original truth, put in a terse, epigrammatic way. There was no affectation of eloquence in his speech, he was no maker of finely varnished phrases or vague glittering generalities. It was the clear-cut good sense

of his utterances and their close connection with reality that gave them such weight. He talked to men from the pulpit, but talked in such a way as to leave a deep impression on the heart. His masterly analysis of character in his sermon on the Prodigal Son awakened opposition and even anger in the minds of many who heard it. The elder brother was handled with such fidelity that the smug self-satisfied church member was startled, amazed and shaken out of his security for the time being. Yet so pungent, so unusual, so painful was the truth, that while the smitten sinner winced and smarted he loudly proclaimed that the sermon was not fair. In the circumstances one sometimes thought of another preacher in Nazareth long ago, whose audience rose upon him, flung him from the pulpit and would have slain him if he had not escaped.

It was, however, as a debater that the real force, originality and readiness of the man appeared. It was when roused by opposition, or by the magnitude of the interests at stake, or by a foeman worthy of his steel, that every faculty seemed thoroughly quickened and the whole man glowed with an intensity and a force which thrilled the hearer. With what perfect ease he could marshal his facts and arguments on the spur of the moment, how well he knew just how far to elaborate each point and to move steadily onwards to the accomplishment of his main purpose! With what quiet and yet powerful telling sarcasm he laid bare the weakness of an opponent's position and the flaws in his reasoning! And on some rare occasion when he found himself confronted with an antagonist whom he thought unjust and overbearing, with

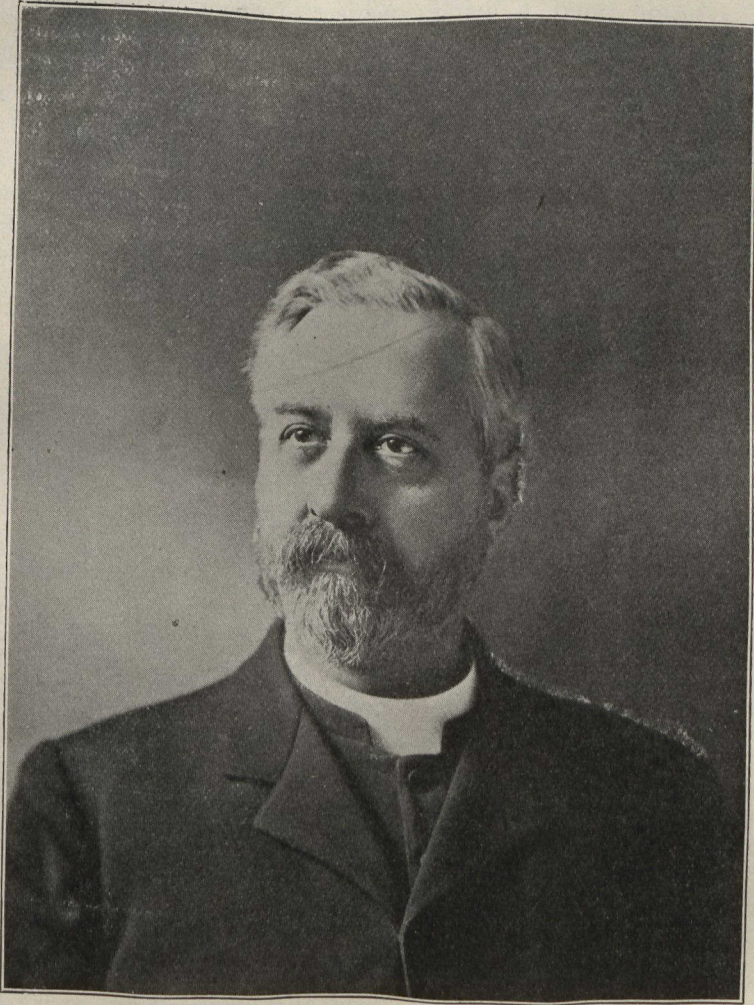
what merciless wit did he veritably flay him alive! His speech on the Temporalities Bill before the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons was an effort which few Canadians living or dead could have made.

Yet with all this force in debate he was not a leader of majorities in the parliament of the Church. Very often he voted with the minority, and occasionally he secured only a second-er to follow him. This was owing partly to his advanced position or peculiar opinions on some questions and partly to his lack of that excessive caution which plays a large part in the policy of Presbyterianism. When I entered his class in Divinity it was only his second session, he was launching the endowment scheme and his lectures were necessarily fragmentary. But his striking originality appeared in all the exercises of the class room. Some of us, with the mischievous perversity of students, often planned to waylay him. One asked him a question here and another there and the third with the quiet tone of unconscious innocence turned the key which was to imprison him, but lo! the next instant he was soaring in the sunlit air in a direction of which we never dreamed. Sometimes we badgered him in a way which I blush to think of now. But he never lost his temper, only a quiet sarcastic allusion indicated that he had noticed anything unusual. Or perhaps in reply to persistent queries and objections founded on some narrow misconception, he would use an illustration so graphic and unanswerable as to effectively silence the questioning and turn the laugh on the questioner. In some obtruse portion of his subject or when dealing with a question on which there was a

strong prejudice in some minds, he would light up the tedium of the hour by a gleam of humour, and tide us through the strait into smooth water again; the mark of the man was on all his work. He was constantly finding points of contact between the truth he was teaching and our own spiritual life or our future work. One felt that in his hands theology was not merely a philosophy of God and man, but an instrument of power for the regeneration of earth; it was the proclamation of an attitude of the Eternal towards his sinning, suffering children.

His examination papers were as original as himself. On every paper there were several questions which no acquaintance with the lectures or recollection of the class discussions would have enabled the student to answer. He must frame his replies out of his own good sense and his general knowledge of truth and duty. This was not a common practice in those days.

The Principal was a fine example of the spirit of the new age which believes in connecting education at every point very closely with life. Even in handling those aspects of truth which are really a metaphysical puzzle and which will ever remain such, he had always before him the perplexities of the average heart and conscience. He was constantly endeavoring "to assert eternal providence and justify the ways of God to man." He saw clearly the limitations of logic as an instrument for bridging the gulf between the Divine and the human; but he used it effectively for clearing away the artificial difficulties which have surrounded it, thus making it easier for faith to reach the point



PROFESSOR ROSS.

where she must spread her wings to attain the peace of perfect communion with God. His system was not then very well defined, but the man himself was more than the best articulated system could have been. The student felt, here is a bright mind, a living soul, in sympathy with all departments of truth, full of reverence for the best traditions of the past and throbbing with hopes of a new and and much more glorious future, ably making the very most of the opportunities and the material laid to his hand to fit men for their life work—to send them forth endowed with confidence in the good purposes of God, in the omnipotence of truth, in the salvability of men.

All his men did not accept his positions and he did not seek to compel them to do so. If in answering an examination question the student discussed the matter from a more traditional standpoint than his own, I am sure he got full marks for it, if it was done well. It was always a privilege for us to look at truth with his eyes and to be broadened by contact with his generous sympathies. Even if we have not adopted his opinion on many things we are more Catholic in spirit and more genial and sympathetic towards different types of thought because we were his students.

As a Friend.

To speak of him as a friend is perhaps the most difficult part of my task. All men of strongly marked character have pronounced likes and dislikes and he was much more strongly drawn to some than to others. And as was natural it was not always easy to see on what qualities his preferences were based. But one thing was clear: his

friendship was not one that constantly bedewed its object with much laudatory rain. It often spoke in a tone of censure and inflicted faithful if somewhat painful wounds. Weaknesses, mannerisms, failure in duty, neglect of opportunities were pressed home on heart and conscience with great straightforwardness and honesty. He was a fine father confessor for a Protestant pastor to have and he acted in that capacity to many. His questions when he met his old students were such as these: "What books are you reading?" "What line of special studies are you taking up now?" "What do you think of —?" mentioning some living theme or public question. After a few minutes conversation with him one was impressed with the mighty possibilities of life and left him condemned by his own conscience for misusing them.

But he was not merely a critical preceptor, he had a fund of kindly, sympathetic appreciation in his heart. He was stronger and deeper in the region of the emotions than was generally supposed. Many of us were surprised at the fountain of tender feeling that his great sorrow uncovered. Many touching instances are told among his friends of his sympathy with misfortune, especially with lads who were victims of accidents similar to that which befell him in early life. Of his kindnesses to students in distress, of the number and extent of his benefactions, many of them where no eye but the Master's saw him, of the slaves of vice lifted to a new and higher life by his patient personal efforts, no mention can be made. I am sure he would wish them to be all left to the true Appraiser of human conduct.

As an Administrator.

Such was the Principal's astonishing versatility that he might have attained eminent success in almost any department of mental activity into which he had chosen to throw himself. If he had put his time and strength into authorship the books which he did write amid many pressing engagements show us what he might have achieved. The cast of his mind would have enabled him to add some important and lasting contributions to theological science. If he had entered the political arena he would have rivalled Sir John A. Macdonald in the affections of his countrymen and in the mark he would have left on this Dominion.

But it was as an administrator of the affairs of this University that his real greatness was shown. When he became Principal he at once saw that a great expansion of the institution was necessary if it was to justify its existence. Indeed, his predecessor had seen that and had resigned because he felt physically unequal to the task. I do not need to recite in this presence how amply the hopes of the trustees and of the senate were fulfilled. With what intensity of spirit and indomitable energy he flung himself into the task of obtaining financial aid, a task by no means so easy for him or congenial to him as some have supposed. When the first endowment scheme was completed within so short a time, he rose at once into that position in the affectionate admiration of the friends of Queen's which he ever afterwards held. But he knew even when he was listening to their plaudits that for him the period of toil and sacrifice had only barely

When we consider all the limita-

tions of the constituency to which he had to appeal, the magnitude of the task he undertook will be more clearly seen, and the success which he achieved more fully estimated. The ever extending needs of the University were a constant drain on the fertility of his resources and on his physical strength. The very success which had crowned his earlier efforts laid new and growing burdens upon him.

It was no wonder that at times when his keen perspicacity outlined the problems of the future and its possible and very real dangers, he was tormented with many anxious fears. But of these very little sign ever appeared on the surface. His cheerful, buoyant hopefulness inspired those who worked with him. The stern, determined courage of his Celtic ancestors often stood him in good stead in those dark days. With unflinching resolution he set himself to face the struggle and believed that whatever men dared he could do. The intense mental activity and ceaseless toil which his administrative work entailed are known only to those who were intimate with him. When he reached a town on a visit, the minister of the place got a glimpse of the tenor of his daily life. He visited a number of the leading men in regard to questions of finance, or to interest them in certain departments of University work. These were not merely social calls, but interviews whose purpose required an intensity of thought and a dialectic skill which would soon have exhausted an ordinary man. He had often to see their wives and go over all the ground with them and enlist their sympathy in his plans. He generally visited the High School and

gave an address to the pupils on some educational or literary theme and arranged interviews with prospective students. In the evening he preached at a preparatory service or gave a public lecture under the auspices of some society in the place. After the public meeting was over he generally had several interviews with men who were waiting for him or whom he could not see during the day. And amid all this activity he had to consider and solve the constantly changing problems of the University's progress, as well as to keep himself in touch with the onward march of intellect around him.

While this work continued he had not much time to read books but he was constantly reading men. In the morning after such a day as I have described while waiting for breakfast his eye would light on some new volume and a few well directed questions would draw from his host the plan and purport of it and an hour or two afterwards with the book would enable him to grasp its salient points much better than many a man who had laboriously plodded through it.

No doubt it was the intense activity and the load of care that he constantly carried, though he did not show it, that sapped the foundations of his vitality at a comparatively early age. And it was not greatly to be wondered at, although every friend of Queen's must profoundly regret it, that one of the very strongest and most resourceful of men in our Dominion shrank from taking up his work.

As an administrator he made mistakes, at least some men think he did. And doubtless it is easy for those who have no adequate conception of the position in which he was placed to

think that his course might have sometimes been wiser. Amidst all the intricate questions and opposing interests with which he had to deal and with the limited financial resources of the University constantly pressing like a dead weight upon his soul, it would have required superhuman power to have made no mistakes.

If an outsider might be pardoned for suggesting it, I think he did not sufficiently develop the executive ability and the administrative gifts of his colleagues, at least in the earlier years of his Principalship. He was surrounded by a band of men of more than ordinary teaching power, and I suppose he thought that the interests of the University would be best served by leaving them free to pursue their studies and perfect their system of communicating truth. He seemed willing to bear the whole burden of providing its finances and shaping its policy, and they seemed willing to let him. He was such a masterful man that perhaps they could not do otherwise. It was a happy thing that in these last years some stepped forward to help him, but the work in which he was engaged is not one that can be taken up in a day.

As a Patriot.

If a number of men who knew this Dominion well had each been asked to mention half a dozen Canadians who stood first in the estimation of their countrymen, I think the Principal's name would have had a place in every list. He was the most distinctive Canadian that many of us ever knew, the most characteristic embodiment of that new national spirit, that feeling of self-reliant independence which has grown up in this land within the last few years. With the

growth of this new nationalism he had not a little to do. Because it was the reflection of his own spirit he was able to influence others in this direction. I confess that for years I regarded his ultra Canadianism with a measure of good natured humour, but I have now come to regard this young country of ours with something of the same fervent love and of the same intense admiring hopefulness which characterized him. How he did love its mountain ranges, its vast prairies, its islands, and even its long stretches of barren land full of mineral wealth. Thirty years ago he looked forward to the time when these desolate places would be the busy haunts of a large population, and he lived to see his dream dwarfed by the reality. But he loved this land not for what he or others could make out of it, but for this, that it furnished a new arena for the development of noble character. He regarded it as the last clear field given by a beneficent Creator in which the children of men could have scope, untrammelled by ancient institutions, to work out the best ideas derived from the experience of the past. On the north side of the St. Lawrence and along the plains and mountain ranges of the west there was to rise out of the different nationalities which have found a home here, one homogeneous, powerful, intellectual people, a new race of a distinct type, which would maintain the honour and the best traditions of Britain, but would also make new and most important contributions to the world's progress. The new, plastic institutions of this young nation were to be moulded into shapes of ethical beauty and into instruments of spiritual power by men of noble and unselfish souls. Canada,

he believed, would show older nations new and more honourable ways of solving the old problems of statecraft and of working out the higher destinies of man. The state is a department of the Kingdom of God, and is worthy of being served and adorned by personal sacrifice and deep, loving devotion.

In the light of his life I think we can see that it is not a Christian course to leave the moulding of our country in the hands of those who are interested in its policy only for financial reasons. Much less ought it to be placed in the power of the weak and the unworthy, or of the unscrupulous and openly wicked. No nobler spheres for the overflow of a young man's mental activity can be found than the church where he can labor in spiritual work with those of his own views; and the state where his horizon is widened by communion with all good men in the moral and intellectual advancement of his nation and the education and consolidation of humanity.

Like every public, courageous and aggressive man, our master and friend was subjected to much criticism. How far it was justified the future will speak more authoritatively than the present. He was not unfrequently accused of being too apt a student of the old Roman policy, "*Rem facias rem, si possis recte, si non, quocumque modo rem.*" Great gifts dedicated to one all-absorbing aim bring large opportunities but they also bring great temptations, temptations which lesser men can scarcely understand.

We are all far from claiming for him exemption from the common frailties of humanity. But of these I have no heart to speak, nor would you care to hear. The holy calm into

which he has entered has cast its sacredness back over his life and it becomes us, his fellow transgressors, to leave his sins with his Saviour. It is not possible for us to speak or even to think with absolutely judicial impartiality of one whom we have loved, who has done us incalculable service, and up to whom we have always looked with some degree of admiration. Our affection and esteem must always transfigure him with a halo of ideal grandeur and cast the shadings of human weakness entirely into the background.

To rear a suitable memorial to the worthy dead is to confer a benefit on the living. The monument which preserves the name constantly reminds us of how much we are indebted to the past and keeps us in communion with the spirit and ideals of our departed brethren. Amid the trials and bitter disappointments of the present it sets before us in visible symbol the assurance that no earnest self-forgetful life has been lived in vain, and it throws around our spirits some measure of peace from the eternal years. The monument whose foundations have been laid will be one appropriate to the spirit and aims of him whose name it bears. It most fitly associates his memory with those ceremonial occasions in this University when the results of its sessional work are summed up and its honours bestowed. The completion of it will be a sacred trust which those who have begun it will doubtless faithfully discharge. We trust it may long stand to afford opportunity for the citizens of Kingston and visitors from all parts of our Dominion to have communion with this institution in its work of quickening intellectual life, stimulating genius

and rewarding merit in this young land.

May it long serve to perpetuate the name which this University delights to honour and to remind the generations that are to come that here there once lived and labored and suffered and died a fearless, original and powerful man!

THE UNVEILING OF THE MEMORIAL TABLET.

When Professor Ross had completed his address, the Chancellor called upon Mr. Wallace to introduce the second important ceremony of the day.

MR. WALLACE.

Among the many tributes to our late lamented Principal, that have been and are still being paid by public men and by the Church, the students of Queen's University would offer theirs. There is no community or body of persons who feel the loss of Principal Grant more than do the students of this University. He may be missed by the community in general because of his prophetic insight into public affairs, by the Trustees of this University because of his wise counsels, and by the Senate because of his tried leadership; but he is missed by us because of all these qualities and others. He was our King. We admired and honoured him. It would hardly be too much to say we were hero worshippers and Principal Grant was our hero.

When he represented us before the public or debated the issues of the day by speech or by pen we were always proud of him. When we met him in the class-room we admired him for his lucidity, simplicity and definiteness as a teacher. Above all as our

Principal who presided over us, and went in and out among us, we loved him for the strength which was combined in him with gentleness and generosity. Born as he was to rule, he never disregarded a request from us, and even when our request could not be granted we always felt the refusal was due to his wise consideration for our own best interests. Even his rebuke, decided as it sometimes was, was only kindness in a sterner form.

He treated us as men, and ever tried to cultivate in us that reverence for self, which prevents a man from stooping to a low or mean deed. His unflagging zeal, fearless courage, and singleness and unselfishness of purpose have been a continual inspiration to us, and have tended to develop in us that spirit of self-reliance which he himself possessed in so eminent a degree.

Such was our Principal to us, "the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world, this was a man." In token therefore of what Principal Grant has been and still is to us, and as a slight mark of our appreciation and sense of loss, we beg you, sir, Mr. John McIntyre, K.C., as an old friend of the Principal, to unveil this tablet, and as representative of the Board of Trustees to accept it from the Alma Mater Society and give it the prominent place it now occupies in this Hall.

MR. M'INTYRE.

On behalf of the Trustees of Queen's University I accept this tablet as an additional tribute of your affection for the late venerated Principal. In his lifetime, and amidst the activities of these academic halls, his vigour and tireless energy were ever

an inspiration to you, the tranquillity of the tomb does not appear to have weakened, as it could not, the remembrance of his lofty example. We shall look upon this tablet as another visible expression of your admiration for your teacher, counsellor, friend.

Your reference in the inscription to the single building suggests a reminiscence which I may be pardoned for noting. I recollect very well the arrival of Principal Grant in the city twenty-five years ago, on St. Andrew's Day, 1877. He was escorted by the Alma Mater Society—a very much smaller body than it now is—from the station through the streets of Kingston to the house of the beloved Professor McKerras, on Johnston street, on the steps of which he addressed a large concourse of students and citizens. In the following week he was installed as Principal in the City Hall. With the unquenchable zeal which was ever his characteristic, he proceeded to develop his plans. In the following Spring a meeting of the citizens of Kingston assembled in the City Hall to devise measures for the establishment of Queen's College on a firmer basis. The Principal invited me to be the chairman of that meeting, as I happened to be the Mayor of the City for that year, 1878. At that meeting the subscriptions were started which resulted in the erection of this building, the gift of the citizens of Kingston. The corner stone was laid in the following spring by her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. That building is the first of the six buildings referred to in your inscription.

Your reference to the famous architect of the grand old English Cathedral is therefore most apposite, and I

may be allowed to make even an earlier comparison, and point to these surroundings, and to the Principal's work for Kingston, for Canada and for the Empire as his monument more enduring than brass. You have referred to the manifold characteristics which have made him part and parcel of Canadian history for the past quarter of a century.

"His life was gentle, and the elements

So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,

And say to all the world, this was a man."

Let us then, at the shrine of our illustrious departed, remember our responsibilities as students, professors, trustees, citizens. Let us renew our resolutions to stand by this institution in this the signal hour of her bereavement and loss. I know that our late Principal, if his voice could now be heard, would proclaim in emphatic tones, "Up and be doing—weeping may endure for a night; a stop to inaction and reverie." Let us imbibe his spirit and act as the worthy inheritors of his zeal and ambition. At the same time and amidst the solemnities of this requiem service, it is so human, and because so human so appropriate, that within these walls, which have so frequently rung with the strong, manly, eloquent voice now silenced, we should breathe the long-ing aspiration:

"O, for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

The tablet which now rests under the portrait of our late Principal, bears the following inscription:

"In loving memory of George Monro Grant, D.D., LL.D., C.M.G. Born in Nova Scotia, Dec. 22nd, 1835.

Principal of this University from Dec. 5th, 1877, till his death, May 10th, 1902. Author, teacher, speaker and administrator he was eminent alike in the educational world, in the church and in public affairs. His manly character, fearless love of truth and untiring service to Queen's University were a constant inspiration to the students. Under his wise guidance, the University prospered greatly, having grown from one single building to the present six forming the quadrangle, and having increased three-fold its teaching staff and six-fold the number of its students. "*Si monumentum requiris circumspice.*" Erected by the Alma Mater Societv, Nov. 6th, 1902."

THE ADDRESS OF PREMIER ROSS.

The Hon. G. W. Ross was the last speaker, and as he arose he was greeted with marked applause. He esteemed it a very high honour, he said, to be invited to take part in the memorial service, and was glad to be present to bear testimony to what Principal Grant had done for education and for Canada. Proceeding, he said:

"Principal Grant was a great educationalist. I do not speak of his work as Principal of Queen's University—that speaks for itself. These halls and corridors are still resonant with his voice. The stately pile of buildings on the campus tells the story of his untiring energy and his capacity for rousing into activity the lag-gard generosity of his countrymen. I think it might be fairly said that Principal Grant refounded Queen's University, or to use a scriptural expression, under him Queen's was "born again." He gave her hands to help herself in the sense she never could before. He gave force and expression

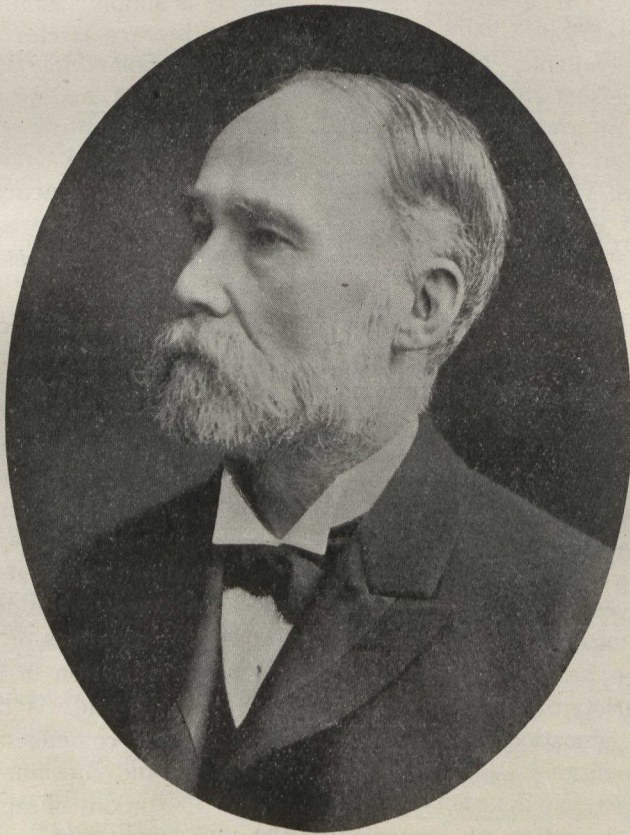
to her views in the Educational Councils of the country. He secured for her an income by which she can spend her life in ease and comfort, all her working days, and with reasonable endowments for old age. He enlarged greatly the circle of her friends and acquaintances. He fortified her by a Mining School of great usefulness. He filled her various Chairs with the best talent available, at home or abroad, and he sent annually from her halls a host of graduates filled with enthusiasm for her prosperity. In these respects, Principal Grant bears the stamp of educational statesmanship for initiative as well as for executive ability.

Principal Grant's views of the kind of education best suited for the Canadian people were quite pronounced. He was not a specialist, as that term is generally understood. His rule was first, generalize, then when you have discovered your aptitudes, specialize. He always, so far as I knew, (and I think I knew his opinions well), believed that education is breadth, not narrowness, that the majority of men have to adjust themselves to a variety of conditions in life and so their education should anticipate these conditions. I do not mean to say that Principal Grant did not consider specialization an important part of University work, but he thought the first duty of the University was to provide a comprehensive course of instruction for the many, placing specialization more in the field of post-graduate work than in the regular course of study. Even in the matter of elective studies I always felt the Principal held somewhat conservative views. A University, in his judgment, represented a certain stand-

ard of culture which he claimed could not be divorced from the study of the classical languages. Oxford and Cambridge, though in some respects slow in adapting themselves to modern conditions, represented his ideal of a great University better than Harvard or Cornell, and in this view I believe he is simply sustained by the record in literary circles of those two ideals of scholarship.

With all his anxiety for the improvement of an Arts' course on literary lines, Principal Grant had a keen perception of the practical advantages to the student and to the country of the study of the sciences. It was this conviction that led to the establishment of a Mining School within easy reach of the University. It was this conviction that extended the old laboratories of Queen's, and it is through the practical working out of this conviction that you are able to gather in this city a class of young men whose knowledge of Geology, Mineralogy and Metallurgy has already done a good deal towards the development of the natural resources of the Province. Technical education in its higher departments of study is the pioneer of those great commercial enterprises which demand constant improvement in transportation, cheap methods for the utilization of the waste products of our factories and our mines and of bringing to our doors, at the lowest cost, the raw material of all our industries. I expect the next twenty years will furnish abundant proof that technical education in all its branches, high and low, is the handmaid of real prosperity and progress.

Principal Grant was a great Canadian—and I do not use the word "great" in the sense of being richly



PREMIER ROSS.

endowed intellectually, although I intend it to have that significance. I use it rather in the sense that he always labored to impress upon Canadians the greatness of their own country and its institutions. Two phases of that purpose were most striking in his career: (1) he believed in the union of British North America under one Government, and, secondly, in the equality of all races and creeds under that government. At the time of Confederation Principal Grant was a resident of his native Province, Nova Scotia, and notwithstanding the opposition by the majority of the people of that Province to the federal compact, he never hesitated to declare his unbounded faith in the possibilities of the union proposed. To him separation meant weakness if not extinction. The larger horizon which the Dominion afforded to our people he regarded as essential to our national development, and during the years that elapsed since that union was accomplished, few voices were more potent than his in the assertion that the Canadian people were equal to every obligation which their new constitution imposed upon them, whether it was the development of the resources of the country or the settlement of internal strife, or the assertion of their own rights, or the peaceful administration of their own affairs. If any problem affecting the well-being of the country had to be solved, he had the courage to face it with a view to its solution. In the words of Dr. Dillon in a recent article in the "Contemporary Review," he assumed "it is not ours to sit still and idly watch for evolution to do our work: we are evolution." And in that spirit he sought so to steady public opinion as to secure a rational solu-

tion for every problem that confronted him in Church or State.

Again there were few men in Canada who realized more fully than did Principal Grant the future possibilities of Canada. Perhaps many have forgotten that thirty years ago he travelled from ocean to ocean with the distinguished Chancellor of this University, who was then Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department of the Dominion, to make a flying survey of the proposed route for the Canadian Pacific Railway. In his interesting narrative of that expedition he tells us that he left Halifax on the 1st of July and reached Victoria on the 11th of October, having travelled in all 5,314 miles, 2,185 miles of which were by waggon or saddle and 485 by canoes or row boats. The distance from Halifax to Victoria was accomplished in 103 days, and as an illustration of the progress made by Canada the same distance can now be overtaken in almost as many hours. As an instance of his enthusiasm for the country, which he had seen from sea to sea, permit me to quote his own epitome of the journey:

"We travelled from the sea-pastures and coal-fields of Nova Scotia and the forests of New Brunswick, almost from historic Louisburg up the St. Lawrence to historic Quebec; through the great Province of Ontario, and on lakes that are really seas; by copper and silver mines so rich as to recall stories of the Arabian Nights, though only the rim of the land has been explored; on the chain of lakes where the Ojibbeway is at home in his canoe, to the great plains where the Cree is equally at home on his horse; through the prairie Province of Manitoba, and rolling meadows and park-like coun-

try, equally fertile, out of which a dozen Manitobas shall be carved in the next quarter of a century; along the banks of rivers full-fed from the exhaustless glaciers of the Rocky Mountains, and watering the 'great lone land'; over illimitable coal measures and deep woods; on to the mountains which open their gates, more widely than to our wealthier neighbors to lead us to the Pacific; down deep gorges filled with mighty timber, and rivers whose ancient deposits are gold beds, sands like those of Pactolus and channels choked with fish; on to the many harbors of mainland and island, that look right across to the old Eastern Thule 'with its rosy pearls and golden-roofed palaces,' and open their arms to welcome the swarming millions of Cathay; over all this we had travelled, *and it was all our own.*"

And then with a burst of enthusiasm he exclaimed, "Thank God, we have a country." And may we not add to this expression of the Principal: Where is there another country on the globe to which this description would apply?

But I said that Principal Grant also believed in the equality of every race and creed under our constitution. How could he be a great Canadian if this were not a cardinal article of his creed. In a mixed community no nationality can assert an exclusive right to the prerogatives of government. Where all share in its burdens as well as in its privileges, all should have equal rights in its administration. Justice is not born of human lineage. Her reign is universal and any people or class who attempt to monopolize her privileges do so at the peril of their own liberty.

It was in this spirit that Principal Grant demanded for all races and creeds equality under the law. And how much of bitterness and hate and prejudice the adoption of this principle would remove. How much theological and political and racial, and even academical contention, would give way before its benign influence and how cheerfully would the children of a common Father bear life's burdens if they could only believe that neither creed nor race gives them precedence over each other.

Principal Grant was a great Imperialist, and this sentiment was founded upon his Canadianism. As the union of all the British Provinces was, to his mind, the central force of Canadian greatness, so the union of all its Colonies was the central force of the British Empire. Imperialism did not mean the sacrifice of autonomy or the surrender of any privilege of self-government which we possessed. Imperialism as promulgated by Principal Grant simply meant the orderly arrangement of all the forces of the empire around the Mother Country for the advancement of a common civilization, and if need be, the defence of common liberty. Thirty years ago he wrote, after his trip across the continent, already referred to: "Only one course is possible consistent with the self-respect that alone gains the respect of others. That is to seek in the consolidation of the Empire a common Imperial citizenship with common responsibilities, and a common inheritance." Who should say that such aspirations should not command the sympathy of every British subject the world over? And so with these thoughts I leave the memory of our friend not to the tablet upon this wall

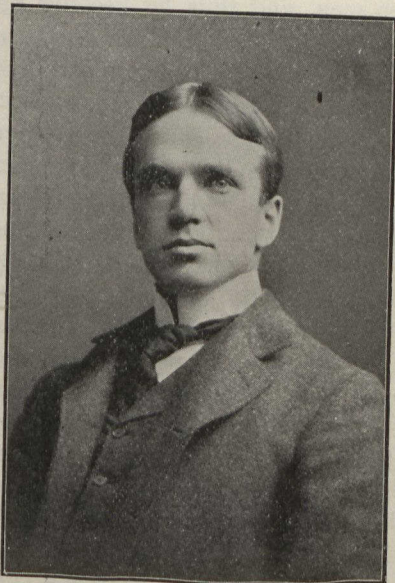
for that time will corrode, but to this splendid monument of stone and mortar which surrounds us—that, too, will vanish and decay—I leave it to the pen of the historian, and to those mysterious forces

“Whose echoes roll from soul to soul

Forever and forever.”

It was said that no general ever left the presence of Lord Chatham without feeling that he was thereafter a braver man. No Canadian can study Principal Grant's career without feeling that he was a worthy son to “the manor born,” and that his character will bear imitation in its breadth, its toleration and its enthusiasm, in all that pertains to the honour and glory of the nation.

Premier Ross resumed his seat amid great applause, and the benediction by Dr. Jordan closed the proceedings of a day long to be remembered in the history of Queen's.



W. L. GRANT, M.A.

The only surviving member of the family.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE.

Being an address delivered at a Union Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Friday evening, November 7th, by Professor Dyde.

AT a time when the authorities of the University are holding a public memorial service, and with visible signs of mourning draping this Hall, I need offer no apologies for speaking to you about our departed Principal, whom all, who knew him even slightly, esteemed; whom all who knew him well, honoured and loved. Who of us can come up the little hill at the Arch Street entrance to the College grounds and pass by the shuttered windows without thinking of him who lived there? Who of us cannot yet see his familiar figure with the mortar board and red tassel? Who of us can sit in this room, even if we do not turn our eyes to the portrait, without hearing again his well-known voice? It is hard to believe that the Principalship of Queen's is vacant, or at least hard to reconcile ourselves to the fact. When a great man passes away there is a silence of the ordinary sounds and a darkness which hides from our sight ordinary objects, and in the silence and darkness every sensitive mind seeks to disencumber itself of some of its own pettiness and to be more worthy of spiritual fellowship with him whom we call dead. He is not really dead, we know, but passed to be with those whom we as a University look up to, whose words we study in our classrooms. Only for a little while it is hard to turn ourselves away from his tomb.

An account of the Principal's life I have no intention of giving, but, as I have known him almost since the day he came to Queen's, took his classes as a student, taught under him for 13 years, during six of which I was his

neighbor, I have had the privilege of his acquaintance and the greater privilege of his friendship, and would like to pay to his memory what tribute I can.

In the summer of 1879, I think it was, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened in Ottawa, and one of its distinguished members, having overworked himself in raising money for Queen's, was in bed in St. Andrew's Church manse there, a little used up. The pastor of the Church at that time was the Rev. D. W. Gordon, now Professor Gordon of Halifax Presbyterian College, a tried friend of Queen's, and the sick man was Queen's new Principal. I was preparing for matriculation at Queen's at the time and, student-like, wanted to ask a question not about Homer or Virgil, but about the Classics papers. These papers were set by Professor MacKerras, another of the men whose names are carved in Queen's honour roll, and he required the candidate to connect the Greek or Latin word with its earlier Sanskrit form, a point on which, needless to say, even the High School teacher was none too well informed. When my *guide reached the manse and learned that Principal Grant was ill, he prepared to leave, but was prevented by the Principal himself, who called down in a voice which sickness had not then been able to subdue, that we were to come upstairs. Then for the first time I saw the chief of this University rubbing his hair behind his ears, as was his wont in a moment of hesitation, and laughingly admitted that he, too, was nonplussed over the question.

That was my first glimpse of the Principal's pent-house brow, his subtle measuring eye, his columnar neck, a Hercules in his capacity of toil and interest in his college, a more than Hercules in his clearness of judgment. Later on in his life the trustees of Queen's, fully aware long before of the priceless value of their Principal's work, ordered him to take an extended ocean trip, that he might recover from an illness brought on by another arduous campaign in behalf of his college; and almost at the very last, when an operation had, as the doctors said, resurrected him, he was heard to murmur a prayer for another chance—another chance to work for the much-loved University! Most of us are hero-worshippers at heart, and so in our imagination the halo gathers quickly round the honoured head which is removed from our bodily sight. But we must resist the temptation to deify the Principal, and must rather think of him as tempted like other men, and thus by keeping our minds clear of undisciplined sentiment may understand what a man can be.

Many a student scene comes back to me freshly yet, illustrating different sides of the Principal's character. In the days when all students were supposed to wear academic costume, not only in the College halls but within the University grounds, the Principal one day touched my shoulder from behind and pointing to my felt hat, said: "That's a strange college cap you have on!" Another time after class he took me quietly aside and told me that the class-room was not the proper place to pare one's nails, illustrating, both in what he said and in his considerate way of saying it, not only his sense of order, but his gentle-

*Rev. Mr. Gavin he was, a high-minded citizen of Ottawa, and a familiar figure on its streets. He took a deep interest in the young men of the city, and it gives us pleasure to mention his name here.

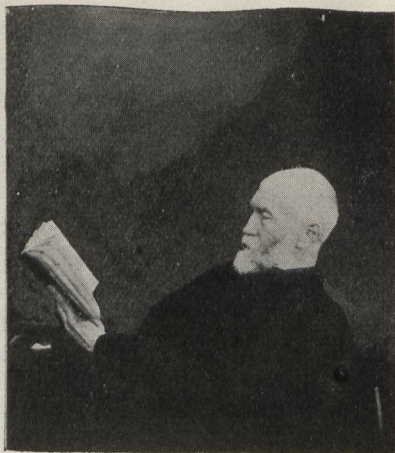
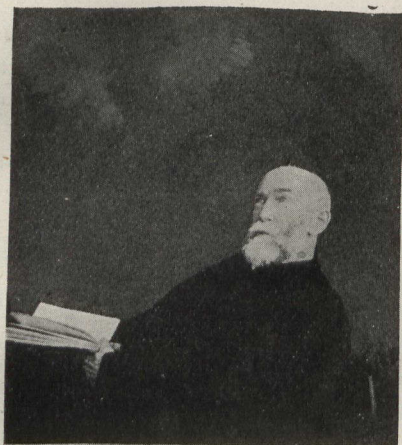
manly instincts. He nothing common did or mean, even when he, already broken by the ravages of the disease which finally carried him off, while discussing, it may be, some public question, stooped with an exertion visible to the onlooker to pluck a dandelion or pick up a chip or turf and carry it carefully into the house to be burned. It was the way of a man who never thought that attention to details was beneath his place.

From these illustrations you must not gather that he tithed mint, anise and cummin to the neglect of weightier matters. Many a one of you could duplicate my own experience, when he, taking me one day along the shore of our beautiful lake, advised me to continue the study of the classics; he, the Principal of the University, with his own students in theology to claim his thought, had yet a direct interest in the career of a student in arts. Here is another incident containing elements of the heroic. On one occasion the vast majority of the students in arts felt that their holiday at Christmas had been unduly shortened, and decided to stay away for some days from class. The faculty heard of the plan and were known to object to it—and excitement ran high. In the class-room now occupied by Dr. Knight in the Medical building, the students had gathered in secret conclave, when the Principal pale but determined opened the door and entered the room. The dust which rests upon the rights and wrongs of that little trouble I have no intention of disturbing, but wish merely to portray a scene. The promiscuous crowd of students standing round in groups (there were no seats), and one or two of the leaders on the platform, the

Principal an unwelcome visitor, quietly but firmly stating the case from the standpoint of the University authorities. What wiser course could he have pursued than to treat the students as reasonable men? Many a time have we seen him presenting to an audience unpalatable views, but never have I seen him more simple and manly than he was that day. The performance of such unpleasant duties we learned to expect from him, or we expected it from no one else.

He was greater than his office and never afraid to be natural. More than once has he laughingly told how the little denizens of Deacon street would run to him as they saw him coming to find out if there were any candies in his box. To their cheery "Hello!" he answered almost invariably with a cordial "Good morning!" recognized as one of the number and yet instinctively suggesting to them a true courtesy. Ont little girl, as I know, and more than one, I am morally certain, when the crape was put upon the door, sobbed as if her heart would break because she would never see the Principal again. When a visitor called he never looked blankly up as though absorbed in his own thought. It is true that he was sparing of his time, and indeed careful also of the time of his visitor, but while with you he was at your service unreservedly, it made no difference who you were. I have known him listen to me with an attention out of all proportion to the value of what I had to say.

How can I tell you of the way he filled his office? His acquaintance with and interest in the students were unequalled. He followed closely the fortunes of every athletic team, eager



THE PRINCIPAL IN HIS STUDY.



THE FAMILY GROUP, 1890.

that it should win, but determined that it should play an honourable game. No figure was more familiar in the football line than his; no one was more desirous than he of getting near the game; no one more concerned that discipline should be respected. Though he desired victory, he placed above victory the untarnished reputation of a true sportsman.

What generous assistance he always gave to all students' societies, urging in the different Christian associations, both the value of high ideals and also the strong claims of things as they are, and when a college debate was up, generously explaining his own methods and drawing from a varied experience. He knew the calendar and was alert to help any student in difficulty over his course. The power which makes a calendar is a power which can break it, and sometimes he surprised even the least circumspect member of Senate by the boldness with which he threw all calendar regulations to the winds, when they seemed to him to be clearly unable to meet the case.

He kept his hand on all departments of the University, not simply interested in but forming plans for medicine, arts and science, as well as theology. In fact as well as in name he was our head and guide. If he neglected anything it was himself.

He was well aware that he college belonged to the general social order. He was deeply interested in the church with which Queen's is historically connected, no one more quickly than he seeing its needs and shaping its policy. Home and foreign missions both received his support, French evangelization alone finding little favour in his eyes, both because of his

large patriotism and because he felt it to be almost a crime for Christian to seek to proselytize Christian, when so much real work was being left undone. He was ever alert to co-operate as far as was possible with other Christian denominations, and in this regard will be greatly missed, few men in Canada having the necessary ardour and tact to carry out such delicate pioneer work. His liberal views were shown in the character of the Sunday afternoon addresses, the Theological Alumni Conferences and denominational standing of the men to whom this College has offered its honorary D.D. degree.

His service to the country at large I cannot profess to estimate. His desire to know our big country intimately from ocean to ocean was only an indication of his deep interest in the welfare of Canada, material and spiritual. Moreover, the sea was only a bond of union connecting the mother land with her vigorous young blood. But he had genuine faith in some sovereign good for all mankind, and so his Imperialism never took the offensive form of offering to fight the world in arms, but rather the form of the best political instrument for benefitting the race.

And then he understood the place occupied by any living college in the world of intelligence. He knew that every professor ought to be a personal friend of those whom Ruskin calls the great dead, and that here every student ought to form with them a lifelong friendship. He was aware too, that the behavior of the colleges in this regard determined in considerable measure the status of our country amongst the civilized peoples of the world. Often has he pointed out that the object of a university was not pri-

marily to impart information but to inculcate a standard by which to distinguish what was really true and excellent from what was true and excellent only in appearance. All through his after life the student who had become imbued with the genuine university spirit would never lose sight of this difference, would be slow to burn incense before a false shrine, and would seek to keep some moments, however few, at least once a week, in which to perpetuate and renew his intimacy with the real blue-blood and true aristocrats of the world. The College ought to be a gateway into this spirit world. If it were not it would be better that it should not exist at all—and the Principal, severely honest, unflinchingly loyal to truth, dared to put the question whether Queen's had this ultimate right to exist or not. But if the college were the means by which great thoughts and high aims were impressed upon the students, little else mattered in comparison. The Principal was fond of saying that two men sitting one on each end of a log might be a college, and stone buildings, fine library, expensive apparatus and imposing staff might not. In two ways he acted on this idea. First, as Principal, he sought to make strong the real centre of the University, namely the Arts Faculty, and in the second place as teacher in theology he raised to life the heroes of ancient Israel. Anyone who was fortunate enough to have heard him lecture on the prophets and seen his eye kindle and face light up might be excused for thinking that the generation of the prophets was not yet extinct.

And now a word or two on some of the elements of his inspiring personality. His generosity in money mat-

ters, his unflagging effort to influence public sentiment, or as Principal Caven well expressed it, to tone up the public conscience by pulpit, press and platform, all these things were only the outer marks of a permanent and fundamental faith—his trust in the increasing reasonableness of men and goodness of the world. Remarkable, and indeed in my experience unique, was his habit of siding with your better self against your inferior self, the self which was expressed in your usual acts and utterances. Often without direct criticism and by a seemingly simple word or two the more conventional standard of social intercourse was removed, and a higher standard introduced. So persistently did he dwell in this region of intellectual and moral honesty that much hard and, I may say, nasty work was placed in his hands. Friendship was therefore with him a more real and deeper thing than it commonly is. In ordinary friendship there is often a weak acceptance of the other's ideas, suppression of one's own convictions, or absence of all occasion to form convictions, in short no real mental or moral growth. But Principal Grant could not accept friendship on that basis, and man of the world though he was and deep in affairs, had a strangely simple and unsullied mind. Placed in a position of public responsibility and dealing with complex social forces he was subject to temptations which others do not experience. What would have destroyed many another good man's character only served like a well built ship, he could show his fibre best when there blew a gale. Some day the purity of his purpose will be ranked as high as the admitted clearness of his judgment. I do not

well know what it is which makes a prophet, but one mark of a prophet is that he can say "Thus saith the Lord," by which I mean that he unfailingly insists upon a high ideal of thought and action; and in that sense no man I have ever known has a better right to the name.

And this unusual and unselfish generosity and honesty he exercised in public also. That was why he never feared to be in a minority, never hesitated, intrepid general as he was. He led a forlorn hope. He always looked ahead to the time when worth and truth would win, and win in the sense of being accepted. Hence he turned minorities into majorities by his trust in the sober second thought, the concealed but real though often inoperative better judgment of a popular assembly. By drawing this their better self out of its retreat he made many a meeting ashamed to act otherwise than in an outspoken and manly way.

Hence this generosity and simplicity of action was closely akin to the wide vision of the statesman. A statesman, if I am not mistaken, must be wisely optimistic, must not only believe in the right but see how, even in difficult times, to keep the way clear for its ultimate triumph—and these two qualities the Principal possessed in a wonderful perfection of balance. With a great deal of the ardour of the reformer went a clear grasp of the immediate obstacles to be overcome. Some have the ardour and lack the clear sight and in their intemperate zeal destroy without being able to build. Some have a clear apprehension of the problem but no prophetic impulse and compound with forces which they cannot stem. The Prin-

cipal was neither rash nor despairing, but kept steadily on, never doubting clouds would break and indeed dispersing them by the very vigour of his faith. That is what constitutes a true statesman, and in the place in which he moved, and the position which he carved out for himself he manifested these qualities in a most striking degree. When others slept he stood as sentinel guarding the college or the country against evils and dangers which most of us were too blind even to see. Gladly but quietly he gave up heart's ease and bore the burden of our general weal, thus acting what Shakespeare well knew to be the part of a true king. Our king is gone, and after his life's toil and anxiety he sleeps in peace, but the interests which he had most at heart, can be conserved only by a continuance of his methods. At this critical time, when the Principalship is vacant and our honoured Vice-Principal has been temporarily laid aside, I would like not only those who are within the sound of my voice, but all who desire to honour the name of Principal Grant, to hold themselves more directly than ever before responsible for the institution for which he spent so much of his life. In the wide ranks of our Alma Mater and its phalanx of staunch friends, there are many, infected and inspired by him, ready to pick up and carry forward the standard which he held aloft so long and well. Since Moses is dead, it is we, trained in his camp and under his eye, who must go in and possess the land.

My young friends, with the death of Principal Grant, a loss whose extent we yet perhaps fail fully to gauge, one volume in the history of the college comes to an end. I ask you to

think seriously over the life recorded there and aim to make your own its high faith. If you do I have no fears for your future, the future of this university and the future of our country.

S. W. DYDE.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE LADIES.

AS we gathered to witness the laying of the corner stone, our feelings were surely both of joy and sorrow. What a day of triumph such a ceremony would have been to our beloved Principal! As the procession wended its way from the Senate room we, as students, first realized our loss. We miss him in the halls, but there beside our much-honoured Chancellor we missed him more than ever before. How many times we have seen him in that procession, his head reverently bowed as occasion warranted, or raised with a glowing countenance, shedding his wonderful smile on all around him, his measured and stately tread in his place of leadership, all bespeaking the man he was. But this is the first time his place is vacant—a place not easy to be filled—and one and all must have been impressed with the sense of our great loss and our great sorrow.

If the Principal showed one characteristic more than another we might say it was his great liberality in thought. Of this he was continually giving evidence from the time he entered upon his duties in Queen's until he was called from his labors to his eternal rest. One aspect of this concerns us most intimately. When he came here twenty-five years ago the higher education of women and such various questions connected with it, as co-education in the recognized colleges

of the country, and the fitness of women for professional and industrial careers, were discussed everywhere. At the inaugural lecture of the ninth session of the Montreal Ladies' Educational Association, in 1879, he expressed himself on the matter thus: "If it be true that in this world there is nothing great but man, and in man nothing great but mind, then to neglect the proper cultivation of the mind is sin against our highest interests.

* * * Throw no obstacle in the way of those women who seek to develop and cultivate to the utmost their higher nature, intellectual, emotional and moral. Let them know that all the avenues and all the pages of knowledge are open to them; and that it is not unworthy of their sex to think and to hope."

On the matter of co-education he gave evidence of a similar liberal spirit in the same address, and answered objections thus: "The essential idea of college life is that students have attained to years of understanding and are to be trusted. Professors who cannot manage students on this principle have mistaken their vocation, and students who are strangers should be taken or sent home as soon as possible." This was the keynote of his treatment of students throughout—trust them, put them on their honor, make of them men and women. He believed that what we expect from men we will get from them and he was seldom disappointed.

In this as in everything he proved himself not merely a man of ideas but of action, for that same year two ladies—Misses Augusta Stowe and Elizabeth Smith (Mrs. Shortt),—having been successful in passing the matriculation examination before the

Council of Physicians and Surgeons, trusting to the liberal spirit of Queen's applied for admittance to classes in medicine, and the following spring the Medical Faculty opened classes for women, largely through the influence of Principal Grant. Since then, of course, those classes have been closed, but the fact that Queen's was the first to admit the ladies shows the characteristic spirit of the institution and its Principal. Following the example of the Medical Faculty, the following year ladies were admitted to the Arts Faculty. We need but mention the fact that the first lady graduate, in 1884—Miss Fitzgerald—received on her graduation day from the hands of our late Principal a memento-pin, to show the great interest Principal Grant took in the women students.

Nor did that interest flag. From the time they entered he proved the trusted friend and beloved Principal of every student. He and Mrs. Grant continually had the interests of the girls at heart, and many a plan was thought out and executed by them by which the girls might be benefitted. Not a few of the women graduates of Queen's can point back to the day when they first came to Kingston and the Principal himself piloted them around the city in search of a suitable boarding-house. Nothing was too much for him to do for them. His home was always open to them, and his sympathy always with them in their difficulties. The interest of both the Principal and Mrs. Grant in the girls of Queen's might well be termed parental.

None of us will forget our first meeting with him, how in a few fitly-chosen words he would make himself acquainted not only with ourselves,

but our home, our family and our past, Before that marvellously keen, yet wondrous kindly eye no *seeming* was permitted, but we were ourselves. He read our character, and we felt him reading it, but felt at the same time our ideals raised and our whole being ennobled. We felt our littleness, but were not discouraged; our weakness, but were inspired to better things; his very presence lifted us out of and beyond our meaner selves to a higher and ideal self.

His consideration for the girls was akin to his interest. Health is worth more than honours, and with this in view he would have wished the Arts course for them to extend over five years. He attended our little social functions and was always the most welcome of all our guests. He had the interests of our societies ever before him and our efforts, however small, were always duly appreciated.

He believed in few rules and regulations, but preferred rather to place us on our own responsibility, and now that he has gone we feel that responsibility more than ever. The college spirit of which he, with us, was so proud, and which he did so much to promote, must not wane. He has been called from us at a time when we all would have most wished him with us—as we enter our new buildings and, as it were, a new era in the history of our college. Now he would have us put our shoulders to the wheel as he once did, rejoicing in the strength that remains to us, and none of us could look at that procession without feeling with thankful hearts that though the chief has been called away we have great and strong leaders with us yet.

A favorite quotation of his we can aptly apply:

Then welcome each rebuff
 That turns earth's smoothness rough,
 Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand
 but go;
 Be our joys three-parts pain!
 Strive, and hold cheap the strain;
 Learn, nor account the pang; dare,
 never grudge the throe!

We have received a great rebuff, but the greater the difficulty the greater the force and energy required, and let us do as he always did: face our difficulties like men. To the girls of Queen's this applies equally, for we have our part to play and let us do it as becometh true women of Queen's, as he whom we so greatly mourn would have us do. As his presence once did, may his memory now inspire us to realize the best that is within us:

"Thy converse drew us with delight,
 The men of rathe and riper years,
 The feeble soul, a haunt of fears,
 Forgot his weakness in thy sight.

On thee the loyal-hearted hung,
 The proud was half disarmed of
 pride,

Nor cared the serpent at thy side
 To flicker with his double tongue.

The stern were mild when thou wert
 by,

The flippant put himself to school
 And heard thee, and the brazen fool
 Was softened, and he knew not why.

While I, thy nearest, set apart
 And felt thy triumph was as mine;
 And loved them more that they were
 thine,

The graceful tact, the Christian art;
 Nor mine the sweetness or the skill,
 But mine the love that will not tire
 And, born of love the vague desire
 That spurs an imitative will."

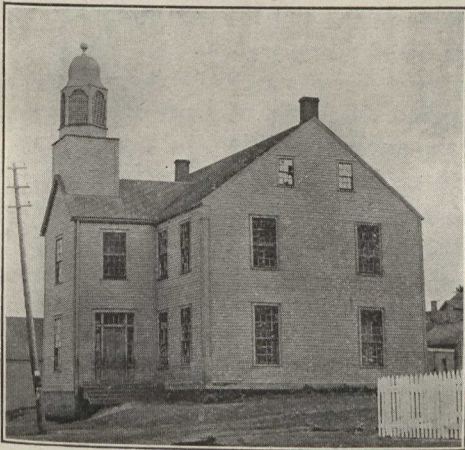
A TRIBUTE FROM A COLLEAGUE AND FRIEND.

AS the editor of the Journal has kindly asked me to bear a small share in the Memorial Number, I shall state briefly my own impressions and feelings. Though my close connection with Queen's University is a matter of comparatively recent experience, I can claim to have stood in at least two different positions in relation to its late Principal, first, as a distant admirer, and later, as a colleague and friend. I can say in perfect sincerity that it was a privilege to have known George Monroe Grant, and an honour to have worked with him. He was a man of great capacity and wide range, of restless energy and fearless courage, of broad sympathies and high political wisdom. That a final critical estimate of his character and career would show that he had the "defects of his qualities" maybe conceded without doing dishonour to his memory. This brief article is not a critical judgment but the tribute of a friend, the testimony of one who feels that on the tenth of May last he suffered a personal bereavement. The removal of such a man is a loss to the community at large, and the blank left in the lives of those who really knew and loved him, is something that is not easily expressed in words. We had hoped that in recent years he might have spared himself a little, and that he would have continued some time longer as our chief, until he had seen the first fruit of those plans which he had sketched with such boldness and faith. That prayer was not granted, and as we look back with a sorrow that is free from bitterness we recognize that there was a fitness if not an absolute need of the soldier

dying at his post. Our hearts go out in grateful homage as we remember the unceasing labour, the heroic endurance, the patient suffering of the final years. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." May God give us strength to fulfil our vocation and meet the end with a faith as calm and as strong.

I had heard of Principal Grant as a leading churchman and as a man who took an interest in public affairs, the unsympathetic critic described him as a man who meddled in many things;

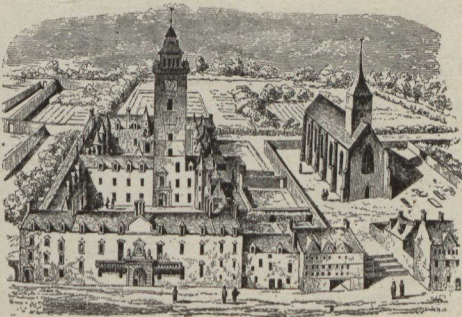
on the whole, I felt that the head of Queen's University was a remarkable man, possessing great strength and using his influence on behalf of a free broad view of life. When I afterwards heard him at the meetings of the General Assembly in St. John and London that impression was confirmed and deepened. The first time that I came into close contact with him was when he visited Strathroy five years ago to preach anniversary services. The visit was on his part a manifestation of unselfishness. He might fair-



Pictou Academy when Principal Grant attended.



Pictou Academy at present.



Glasgow University when Principal Grant attended.



Glasgow University at present.

ly have asked to be excused, and did make a suggestion to that effect, but when he knew that the disappointment would cause trouble and inconvenience to one who was at the time hampered by family affliction he gladly made the effort and rendered valuable service. His kindness in the home, and his interest in the varied life of the town was as much appreciated as his power in the pulpit. I had made a social experiment in the line of temperance work by assisting in a plan to provide a place of recreation for young men. The form that this took aroused the criticism and opposition of some who regarded themselves as the real guardians of temperance and religion. I was glad to find that it met with his approval and he showed himself as a man possessed of a consuming zeal for righteousness, but remarkably free from small fads. As a result of the meeting it was my destiny to be thrown into closer relationship with Queen's University and its Principal. I never ceased to admire his strength of character and sanity of judgment. There was difference of opinion as to details as there always must be, but one felt that the Principal looked at each man and his work from the point of view of the needs and interests of the whole institution. Any pressure that he brought to bear was not for his personal convenience or gain. If in any case he was exacting one felt that he did not spare himself. Reference has often been made to his ability to enter very largely into the special studies of other men, to appropriate and assimilate results with remarkable swiftness and accuracy, intelligence and sympathy. Illustrations might be given of that, but in this connection it is more satisfactory to remember that, in

the case of a man who did so much to broaden theological thought within his own church, this was a real movement of the heart and not a mere intellectual exercise. Distinctly do I remember his clear statement of the fact that the passage from all the older, stiffer views of the Bible to the larger, freer, more fruitful conceptions had been a painful process. That also was a way of the cross. Though impatient with conceited ignorance and ready to fight fierce, narrow bigotry, Principal Grant was sympathetic towards men who were perplexed by new problems, and who clung tenaciously to the old because they were fearful of real loss, and did not see that new discoveries had enlarged and glorified the germ of truth that was in the ancient tradition.

Hard battles he had to fight, the spirit of the soldier was in him and he seemed to be at his best when he met a foeman worthy of his steel. The original thinker and the courageous fighter must meet misunderstanding. Still there is something intensely painful in the popular misunderstanding of a good man. Men at a distance might think that his contempt for by-laws meant looseness and weakness rather than mighty faith in the inward life, or that his opposition to prohibition was a placing of vested interests above the needs of the tempted and the fallen, but surely that was either wilful prejudice or a sad mistake. He cared for the spiritual life of the young men committed to his care, and longed to see them so inspired with the spirit of reverence and faith that they would go forth to honour Jesus Christ in all departments of their life, and be real helpers of their fellowmen.

Recently I visited a congregation

some miles west of Kingston, and met a gentleman whose remembrance of the Principal was summed up in the quotation of his words: "I must keep track of my boys." The "boy" in this case was the minister who was glad that his teacher should still take an interest in him and watch his career. A little while after I was called to an interesting event a few miles east of our city, the mother of the family recalled the time when she went to Kingston to take her daughter to college and spoke gratefully of the Principal's kindness and his courtesy in leaving his work to show her where to find the Registrar. Many incidents of a like nature might easily be given. Principal Grant seemed sometimes to disparage "visiting" in his addresses at the Conference. By that he meant to warn men against frittering away time on the street that ought to be spent in the study. He himself was always acting the part of a good pastor.

One word more as to the wholeness and consistency of his life. It has always seemed to me that the varied aspects of his life, the great efforts into which he put his strength, efforts for the upbuilding of Queen's, for the unity of Canadian provinces, for the union of his own and other churches, for the consolidation of the scattered parts of the empire—that all these sprung from the same living faith in God and man. All forms of science, all sides of honest activity were for him parts of the one great revelation, aspects of the one eternal life. He would have been the last to claim perfection and we do not claim it for him. We would not desecrate his tomb by base, fulsome flattery, but those who knew him best believe that he was a man of large proportions, and, on the

whole, of noble life. His life was conditioned by the period in which his career was cast and in its precise form cannot be repeated, but the faith that he manifested bids us believe that Providence is not exhausted, that for our University and our country there is a great future if we show ourselves worthy of it. There will be larger work and new names but those who have lived nobly have not lived in vain.

W. G. JORDAN.

THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE Alma Mater Society desire to put on record their deep sense of the heavy loss which the University in general and the student body in particular have sustained since the Society's last meeting in the death of our beloved Principal. Principal Grant's name can never cease to be identified with the name of Queen's. It may well be said of him that he found her brick, and left her marble. When he came here twenty-five years ago to enrich and vitalize her with the forces of his brilliant manhood her students numbered 150, her teaching staff about twenty; her accommodation consisted of the present Medical College and of the building which now serves as Professors' residences. This year, a few months after his death, the student roll promises to approach nine hundred, the teaching staff reckons over seventy persons, the campus is filled with commodious and imposing structures, his monument, which their true builder, alas! never lived to see completed, containing more than ten times the aggregate building space with which he began his work. This unexampled expansion was due to him far more than to any other single man.

Queen's has risen to her present eminence through the unstinted devotion with which he lavished his splendid powers upon her elevation; she has grown to greatness because the life of a great man has been built into the substance of her life.

But it is not merely our pride in the astonishing development of our College which makes us mourn the loss of Principal Grant. Every student in this University, who has had the privilege of entering into personal contact with him, feels that he has lost in him a friend whose unwearied interest, wise counsels, weighty but kind rebuke when need was, warm encouragement and generous help in more cases than will ever be known, entitled him to no less sacred a name in his relations to his students than that of a second father. May we be indeed his sons and heirs to the immortal part of him, which we hope is destined to prove the enduring heritage of Queen's, to his fearless trust in reason, to his reverence for the old and well-approved, conjoined with openness to the ever expanding revelation of God's truth; above all, to his single-hearted self-sacrificing love and service to our Alma Mater."

THANKSGIVING AND RETROSPECT.

(An address to the Students of Queen's, delivered in Convocation Hall on the opening of the second term of the Session, 1901-2, by Principal Grant.)

MY address this evening is to be so personal and autobiographical that to some outsiders it may savour unduly of self-consciousness. My only answer will be that it is addressed primarily not to outsiders but to you; and that you constitute, in a real spiritual sense, my family. This has always been so to a certain extent, and it is more so now than ever, because

the recent illness which threatened to end our earthly relations brought out on your part a warmth, strength and delicacy of affection that affected me profoundly, and will leave a lasting impress on my nature. The same cause brought out from the churches and from the people of Canada and especially of Kingston so generous a recognition of services which had never seemed to me anything but commonplace duties, that it at first bewildered, and then—after emotion had given away to introspection—strengthened, humbled, and I trust purified me. It seems, therefore, due to the public, next to you, that I should express, on the first possible occasion, my grateful obligation for the earnest prayers, loving inquiries, messages and gifts of all kinds appropriate to a sick bed, which were sent to my ward from far and near, and often from unexpected quarters. The only return I can make to you and to those known and unknown friends outside,—after giving hearty thanks to the Giver of all good, to faithful physicians and nurses and to all whose sympathy sweetened the cup I was drinking,—is to narrate honestly—so far as it is possible for an interested party to be strictly honest—how I was led to take the interest in educational, civic and public affairs which have received such wide and unexpected approval, and to state the principles which guided me and which shall guide me to the end of life's journey. Of failures and shortcomings I may not speak. Confessions of weakness and sins are not for the public. Possibly, this retrospect of the last thirty or forty years may be helpful to some, inasmuch as it teaches that neither great scholarship nor brilliant parts are needed to

gain the confidence of others as well as a reasonable measure of success in one's undertakings; that nothing is needed but the possession of old-fashioned qualities which our fathers cultivated and which made them strong; and that above all, the indispensable requisite is that we shall be true to ourselves, that is, to the highest self, true to the light given us in our best moments, regarding right ideals of duty, public and private.

"To thine own self be true—
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

The years 1863-8 were stirring years in the Maritime Provinces especially in Nova Scotia. Large questions almost simultaneously filled the public mind. At first they were, shall we provide free, common schools for all our children or not? and shall our little Province encourage the establishment of a University governed by an independent board of different denominations, or remain content with a number of small and sectarian institutions? But these questions, important in themselves, soon became dwarfed by the infinitely more important one, shall our three Provinces remain separate or shall they form a Maritime Union or even a Confederation with Upper and Lower Canada, and so aim at the formation of a British North American nation? This issue forced every man to whom country was dearer than self to think and to think with all his might. It soon became evident that vested interests were imperilled; that the immediate prosperity of Halifax, the good old city I loved so well, was threatened; and that local feelings, all over the Province, were in favour of our remaining simply Nova Scotians, instead of trying an experi-

ment, the outcome of which no man could foretell. A big country is seldom opposed to uniting with a little one, because it instinctively feels that it can always take care of itself. The opposition always comes from the little state. It was Scotland that objected to union with England. It was Ireland, or Britannia Minor, that objected to union with Britannia Major or Great Britain. Rhode Island was the last of the "old thirteen" B. A. Colonies to accept the Constitution of 1787. Perhaps, the unofficial threats which were feebly made to divide it up between its two nearest neighbors helped to obtain ratification in 1790. The opposition to the formation of the German Empire came not from Prussia but from petty Kingdoms and Duchies. Anti-Confederation sentiment was therefore to be expected in Nova Scotia. How should that popular sentiment be met, and on whom did responsibility rest? My friends said, "Leave the fight to the politicians, for it is their business." No doubt, this does fairly well in ordinary cases. As long as we have the party system, the evolution of a free country is best determined by the wrestling of opposing parties, and what is then most needed is the formation of a quiet, independent vote which expects nothing from either side, but thinks only of the country's interests, and how these are likely to be best promoted by this or that party at different times and seasons, and each man must judge for himself and at his own risk when one of these has come, and whether or not he is called on by imperative duty to speak, write or otherwise act. The proposed Confederation of hitherto independent Prov-

inces, separated by hostile tariffs and many serious natural obstacles was indisputably such a crisis. Every citizen is unconsciously moulded, in his innermost fibres, by the life of the state of which he is a member. It is hard for the average man or woman to rise above the general level. Clergymen have too often been blind to this great social fact. To preach that men should live noble lives and cultivate heroic characters, while the preacher himself is satisfied with belonging to a dependent, ignoble community that has no thought but of selfish pleasure or money-making and no passion save for party triumphs, is not to fulfil the function of a prophet of Israel. Convinced that the time had come for bringing to the birth a nation, with all the potentialities of a great state, and that we dared not let the time go by, I wrote a little and addressed one or two public meetings on the subject; having first counted the cost and come to the conclusion that it would be much less than any man worth his salt should be willing to pay. Of course, if you go down into the arena and fight with the wild beasts, for that is the state to which men are reduced when drunk with party spirit, though they may be total abstainers from strong drink, you must expect some scratches, more or less. But,

"He makes no friend who never made a foe, and if men become angry because a friend speaks out what seems to him—after long pondering—to be vital truth, they—not he—are surely the ones to be blamed. Of course, what increased the difficulty in my case was the general opinion that it did not become a clergyman to have anything to do, publicly at least, with a party question, and more particularly that as

leaders of both parties belonged to my congregation it would lessen my influence to take a side. That was impressed on me, as well as the fact that the feelings of many in the congregation were hurt by reading attacks made on their pastor in the daily and weekly press, and that those natural feelings should be considered. In all this there was truth and consequent duty, but duties are relative, and the less must give way to the more binding. While it would be unfair to speak, on a subject on which there could be honest difference of opinion, from a pulpit or platform where no one had the right to reply, it is always different with public meetings or the public press. Not that this is acknowledged by angry men. "Mr.— is not coming to church," one of the elders said to me in an icy tone, "because he is offended at you for having spoken in Pictou in favour of Confederation." "Has it not occurred to you that I may be offended, because he has spoken against Confederation?" I replied. This point of view was so novel that a puzzled look was the only response. "Tell him," I resumed, "that I am not at all offended, and that he has too much good sense to deny me the freedom which he himself takes." Both men, it may be added, remained members of the congregation. But I experienced then what I have experienced since, that good men often deny liberty of expression on subjects, on which they feel keenly, to those whom they profess to esteem and whom they would admit to be as wise and as unselfish as themselves. To submit to this intolerance by always keeping silent in face of it is sheer cowardice, and unfortunately most men are cowards;

not physically, so far at any rate as our race is concerned, but morally. Fear of taking the unpopular side, fear of the press, fear even of poor old Mrs. Grundy, is the bane of democracy, whether the democracy be an ecclesiastical or a political community. You will never know how little real harm man's breath can inflict, until you disregard it and do your duty.

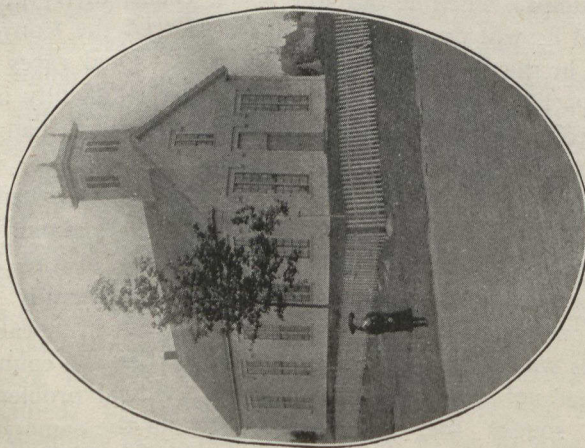
This does not mean that the minority is always right or that you may not be deficient in common sense, though possessed of courage. To be always in the minority may only prove that you are a crank or what neighbors call, "a fool reformer." Nor does it mean that you may not suffer temporary and possibly serious loss for doing your duty. But better suffer loss, even of all the kingdoms of the world, than lose yourself. You are of more value than anything external, for you yourself are eternal heaven or hell. A soldier ought to fight as a private, when fighting is going on, if he cannot get a commission; and fight on foot if unhorsed. Like Widdrington, he will fight "on his stumps," when he can do no better. And he will do all, not of constraint, but in the spirit of Chaucer's "verray perfert gentil Knight," or Wordsworth's "happy warrior." As regards myself, if the peace of the congregation required it, I resolved to go back to the charge I had regretfully left, and where on a salary of \$500 nothing had been lacking; or—should that door be closed—to some other of the dozen places where honest work is called for. I had not sought my position. It had sought me. Indeed, suffer me to say that I have never sought any position, place, preferment or honour; though when offered, I considered whether there might not be

greater pride in refusing than in accepting; just as the pride of Diogenes in trampling on Plato's carpets with his muddy boots was infinitely greater than Plato's. But, money or place is never for one moment to be put in the scales against self-respect.

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddens gray and a'that,
Gie fools their silks and knaves their wine
We dare be poor for a'that.

Burns did not object to silks or wines. He only objected to paying too much for the one luxury or the other. My resolution however was not known to any one. There was no need; for my Halifax congregation never threatened my independence for a moment. So has it been my fortune ever since, for which, *laus Deo!*

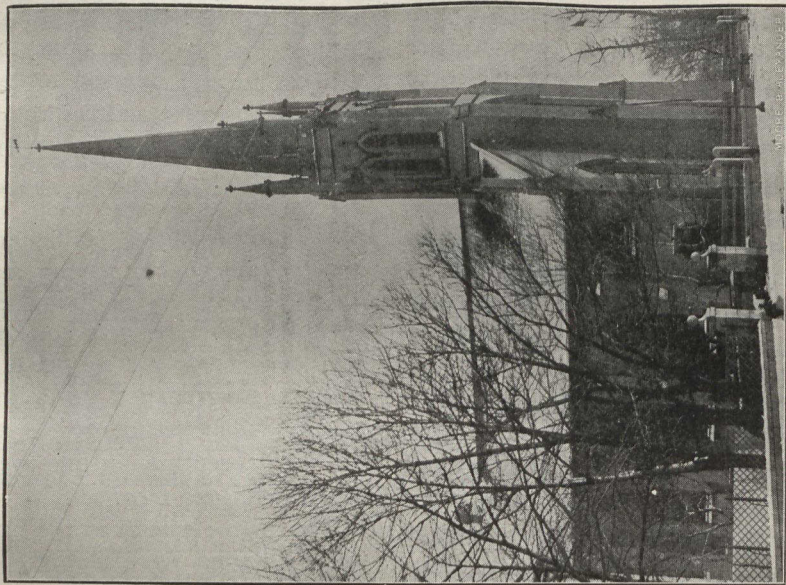
The main elements in the Confederation question were simple, provided it was borne in mind that it may be more sinful to do nothing than to take risks in doing something. If we were to rise into nationhood, what could we do but unite with our sister Provinces? What else could the old thirteen colonies do, when political and social chaos, after the Revolutionary War, forced the Convention of 1878 to meet? Dual races and languages presented a difficulty in our case, but similar difficulties had not proved insuperable elsewhere, while unity of language and race had not prevented civil war in England, in Germany, in France, and in the United States. Welshmen generally speak Welsh, while Irishmen speak English, but which of the two countries presents a grave political problem? Three languages on the same footing in Switzerland do not hinder the Swiss Confederation from being effective. It may be, too, that as a Celt myself I was more attracted than the Saxon is



ST. GEORGE'S KIRK.

River John, Pictou County, Nova Scotia.

Here Principal Grant labored as a missionary after his return from Scotland. The church was built during his term of office and after his departure was called St. George's Kirk in remembrance of him.



ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, HALIFAX.

likely to be by the history and the character of the *habitant*, and felt that he would contribute to the common stock picturesque and even heroic elements that Upper Canadians needed. But, the one decisive consideration was, what else could we do? There the *habitant* was, there he had been from the first, there he intended to remain; and the more generously his rights were recognized the sooner would fusion take place. Further, the entering on such a union meant that it must be preserved, and that politicians standing on provincial prejudices must always be considered enemies of the Commonwealth. There was my first principle of political action;—British North America must unite and must resolutely and patiently cultivate a union of hearts and of interests. The Maritime Provinces had no more right to deny to the interior Provinces an ocean frontage and a maritime element to their population than Quebec, because it held the mouth of the St. Lawrence, would have the right to deny to Ontario freedom to freely navigate the river. Each for all and all for each, must be our motto. The time for action, too, had come, and though party and selfish interests demanded delay, these had to be subordinated to the common good. So I stood against my old political mentor, Howe, and on the side of Tupper, for Confederation, as I had stood by him in his common school and University policy. The Opposition, naturally enough, explained my action by calling me a dyed-in-the-wool Tory!

My second fundamental political principle flowed from the first. For the good of Canada and its own and the world's good, the British Empire

must form an effective union. Here, too, difficulties which seem to pessimists insuperable present themselves, for the nobler the organism the more formidable its enemies and dangers. All life is a battle, but only in overcoming these is character formed and life made complete. Separated from Britain, Canada would necessarily be always dependent on the United States, and wishing to honour and admire our neighbors—as well we may—we must meet them as equals. But we shall be their equals, only when we share the burdens and responsibilities as well as the privileges and glory of the Empire. It may take long to bring this about, although it has come so much nearer of late that you, young men, need not despair of seeing the full realization of the glorious ideal. At the present moment our position is not one to be proud of. From a war,—to the justice of which our Parliament had unnecessarily pledged itself, while both sides were engaged in peaceful negotiations; the justice of which has been repeatedly affirmed by the Prime Minister and Parliament; and in which we took active part enthusiastically at the outset,—we have quietly withdrawn, leaving the enormous cost in blood and treasure to be borne by the senior partner. True, we are permitting a few hundreds to be recruited for service, but on conditions that make our position more deplorable than ever. We are not to pay a cent of the cost! We give the bravest of our children to die by the bullet or still deadlier enteric; but some one else must pay their wages. We do not grudge the blood of our sons, but with a treasury so full that we can go on paying billions for bounties and bonuses to develop resources

which are said to be the richest in the world,—we grudge food, clothing and transport for them. Let "the weary Titan" bearing on her back all the common burdens of the Empire in peace and war be at this charge also. Let Canada accept the blood money without a blush. This state of things cannot continue. The Empire must be practically as well as nominally united. That principle I continue to hold as axiomatic, if we are a nation in any sense; I might say, if we are honest men, in any sense.

In 1872, Sandford Fleming—now Sir Sandford—our Chancellor,—best of friends even then—invited me to accompany him from Ocean to Ocean across Canada, as secretary of the expedition he was forming to ascertain the feasibility of a Canadian Pacific Railway. The rugged wilderness to the north of Lakes Huron and Superior had been declared "impracticable for Railroads" on maps executed by enterprising Down-Easters and bought by ourselves, because there were no other maps of our own country to buy; Captain Palliser had declared that there was no pass through our Rocky Mountains fit for a Road; and the testimony as to "The fertile belt" was most conflicting. This journey resolved the uneasy doubt in my mind as to whether or not Canada had a future; for, from the day we left Collingwood till we reached Victoria, the great possibilities of our great Northland impressed us. Not only was a route found for a Railway, better in many respects than the one subsequently adopted, to save a few miles in distance, at ten times the cost in short curves, steep gradients and semi-arid districts, but the resources of the boundless "lone land"—for

New Ontario and British Columbia as well as the North-West were entitled to that name—could fairly be described as illimitable. My first book gave Canadians my impressions concerning our inheritance, but it and some lectures on the subject aroused the wrath of those who saw in them an insidious attempt to "boom" Confederation, and saw in me simply an agent of Sir John A. Macdonald. This was rather hard on Sir John; for whatever his sins, he knew nothing of me. We were perfect strangers, and his past career was quite unknown to me; for prior to Confederation we had no relations with Upper or Lower Canada. But "party is war," declared Sir Richard Cartwright, and "war is hell," said General Sherman. If we are doomed to live forever under these conditions, it is rather a poor look-out for humanity. But, it is some alleviation to reflect that there are many hells. Sherman himself preferred the inferno of war to the inferno of a divided country.

I shall always be grateful for that journey of 1872. I have had faith, especially in the North-West, ever since, although high authorities in Winnipeg then assured us that the country was "no good." Some of the inhabitants, Americans in particular, told us they had been there for five, ten or twenty years, and had never seen a good crop. Archbishop Tache—one of the best of men—had no faith in its future. He told us that when Sir George Cartier urged him to direct the overflow of Quebec to its rich valleys and plains, he had refused. "How could I advise my countrymen to come," he said to me, "against my own convictions?" The half-breeds, who were then the bulk of the popula-

tion, depended for a living on the buffalo and on freighting, and the buffalo were being rapidly exterminated by Winchesters. Cereals! Ah! think of the early frosts, the floods, the droughts, the grasshoppers! To all which tales we turned deaf ears. In what country are there no difficulties, which resolute pioneers must overcome?

Since that journey, I have never doubted the future of Canada. Sorely despoiled in the east, the centre and the west by treaties, it is notwithstanding a land bounded on three sides by three oceans and on the fourth by the watershed of the continent. Room there surely for expansion! Of course, the treaty-makers, acting for us while privately professing absolute scepticism as to the possibility of our remaining a country distinct from the United States, received peerages and such like rewards for their services! Fortunately, since the treaty of Washington, we have entered on a new era. The responsibility on our part is all the greater; for, as George Washington told his countrymen, "the nation that is not prepared to resist aggression, invites it." While assured of the future of Canada, let us always deprecate "raw haste" in its up-building. A country is great, not from the number but the quality of its people. Let our governments recall the agents who are paid to bring to us any and every kind of immigrants. We have as many people of strange languages as we can digest. Our best settlers are our own children, and those who come to us from the south of their own accord. We should, however, always welcome those who have suffered for conscience sake. They are sure to be a good stock.

In 1875, the union of the four churches which constitute the Presbyterian Church of Canada took place. Here, also, the opposition came from the smaller churches, and most violently from the smallest, the one to which I belonged. No principle was at stake; no question now of tariff or possible financial disturbance; and evidently the work of establishing the ordinances of religion over half a continent could be done better by united action than by continued dissipation of our feeble resources. But these considerations availed nothing against timidity and the memory of old feuds, and we had either to abandon the proposed union, or to see our Synod broken into two and to part from old friends and fellow-workers, some of whom regarded us as traitors to them and to our past. Sorrowfully we chose the latter alternative, the hours of decision being perhaps the bitterest some of us ever knew. In this case, too, time has vindicated the principle of union. There are no anti-confederates to-day, though in Nova Scotia at any rate, it was the popular creed in the sixties. Imperial union was scoffed at then everywhere. It was a "fad," and its advocates dreamers of "a lawn tennis party." Now every one in Great Britain and in all "the British Dominions beyond the seas" is an imperialist of some kind. The most statesmanlike words on the subject have been uttered by the Premier of Canada. So with the union of the four churches. We have celebrated our Silver Jubilee, and the only notes heard were of thanksgiving, congratulation, and a larger hope. But, if it was so difficult to effect the union of churches having a common ancestry and history, the same con-

fession of faith, the same discipline, rules and ritual, how long will it take to effect the union of Christendom, or to create an organized church of Canada! We must have patience, patience, always of course combined with faith. The Church of Canada will come. In the things of the spirit, however, a thousand years are as one day but, also, in the fulness of time, one day is as a thousand years. Time has no place in the vision of the Eternal. All that we have a right to ask for now are non-interference with each other's work, mutual and cordial recognition and co-operation wherever practicable. Along these lines resistance will be least and eventually union will come, and in its great day our descendants will marvel that their fathers were so wedded to prejudices, so blind to the perspective of truth, and so deaf to the command of their Lord.

In 1877, I was invited to leave my native province and to come to Ontario as Principal of Queen's. This unexpected call demanded careful consideration of my position. As a practical man, I had always contended that it was a waste for Nova Scotia to spend on half a dozen small colleges the little it gave for higher education, instead of concentrating its efforts, so as to have an institution fit to compete with McGill, Toronto or Harvard. I also believed that the highest university ideal was not government by a denomination, but self-government, and that on Boards of Governors only public and educational interests should be represented. But clearly Ontario needed more than one University, were it only to save the one from the blight which Napoleon's centralized University of France with

the suppression of the old universities, brought upon higher education in that country; and Queen's, from its location, traditions, and freedom from denominational control seemed particularly fitted to be the second, and of all the more value to the Province from its distinctiveness of type. Another consideration influenced me powerfully. Vehement discussions over a so-called "heresy" case had deepened the old lines of division in the church; and had Queen's been obliged to close its doors from lack of sufficiently generous aid, the union, from which so much spiritual good was anticipated, would have been imperilled. Duty seemed to me clear, though it was hard to pull myself up by the roots, and though many of its friends assured me of their doubts whether Queen's could survive, without visible means of support, against the overwhelming competition to which it would be subjected from the east and the west. I accepted the call, keeping my own doubts to myself; and before twelve months had passed, all doubts had vanished. Surely never was Principal blessed with a Chancellor so true, a staff so rich though few in number, a body of students so animated by zeal for Alma Mater, and trustees, graduates and benefactors so willing—often out of deep poverty—to make sacrifices as often as called upon.

As the silver jubilee of the Church drew near the conviction grew strong within me that the work of the university in helping to preserve the union was no longer needed; that its nominal connection with the General Assembly was of little or no service to either; and that the time had come to make Queen's by statute as completely national as it had been in fact

for many years. I presented this view to the trustees who generally concurred with it, and instructed me to submit it to the Assembly. The venerable court, without a dissenting voice, also concurred in the principle; and appointed a committee to assist in every way as regards details. The corporation was summoned, by advertisement in the *Record* of the Church, to meet and pronounce on the question. The University Council and it were of one mind. The Assembly's committee presented its report last June, and it was unanimously adopted. The way is now clear for legislative action; and the trustees at their next annual meeting will consider carefully what changes in the Constitution are needed to adapt Queen's to its new position as the public and undenominational University of Eastern Ontario in particular, and of Canada in general.

Of my work here for more than twenty-four years I need say nothing more. It has been done in the public eye, and my recent illness has enabled me to learn that in the estimation of the public it has not been wholly unfruitful as regards the country's best interests; while your action this very session shows your views of my aims and endeavours in a light so clear that all men will see, and shows at the same time your consciousness that the University has inspired and enriched your natures, so giving you what money can neither give nor take away.

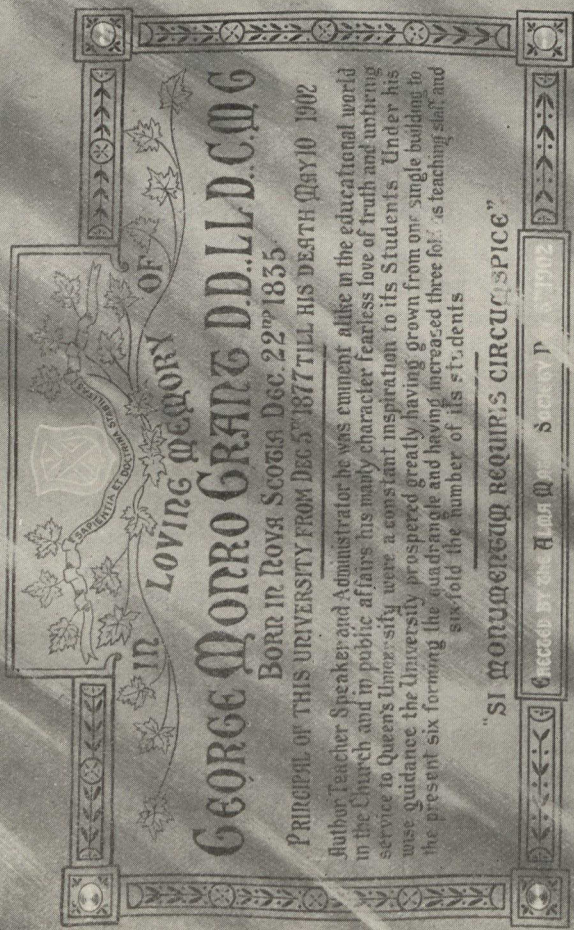
This rapid sketch of my career for nearly forty years has been made to impress upon you who are beginning life this one lesson, that the road to the only success which satisfies is through singleness of eye and from a deep-rooted conviction that we owe

to the community unselfish service, altogether apart from the question of whether the community is or is not grateful. If I have done any good, this is the explanation:

"For in me there dwells
No greatness, save it be some far-off touch"
Of greatness to know well I am not great.

You have now the secret, and God grant that many of you turn it to good use.

The outer frame-work of the Canadian nation has been almost completed, but the question presses on us 'what kind of a nation is it to be'? Is it to be a huge "city of pigs," to use Plato's phrase; or is it to be a land of high-souled men and women, and so a land to be loved wherever its people roam. Judging by the general tone of the public press, I for one am often saddened beyond the power of words to express. The ideals presented to us are increase of population—no matter what its quality or what the general standard of living and thinking, and increase of wealth—no matter how obtained or how saved, whether by sponging on the Mother Country or grovelling at the feet of multi-millionaires. It is little wonder that the average tone of our people corresponds to these ideals. What threatens the life of Canada most seriously? Not, as many suppose, the drink traffic, the evils of which have been intensified by the remedies zeal without knowledge urges and by immoral proposals to abolish it without compensating those who under the sanction of law have invested their all in a lawful business. No! rather the uncleanness, which does not show itself on the streets; the vulgar and insolent materialism of thought and life, which is eating into the heart of our people, and which ex-



IN LOVING MEMORY OF
GEORGE MORRO GRANT D.D., LL.D., CMG

BORN IN ROVA SCOTIA DEC. 22ND 1835
PRINCIPAL OF THIS UNIVERSITY FROM DEC. 5TH 1877 TILL HIS DEATH MAY 10 1902

Author, Teacher, Speaker and Administrator he was eminent alike in the educational world in the Church and in public affairs his many character fearless love of truth and untiring service to Queen's University were a constant inspiration to its Students Under his wise guidance the University prospered greatly having grown from one single building to the present six forming the quadrangle and having increased three fold its teaching staff and six-fold the number of its students

"SI MONUMENTUM REQUIRIS CIRCUMSPICE"

ERECTED BY THE HON. MRS. S. MORRO P. 1902

presses itself even in a language used at school-boards and in an aggressive commercialism which penetrates to the innermost courts of the sanctuary; contempt for and evasion of law, which is aggravated by "brass mouths and iron lungs" demanding laws which are in advance of, and hinder, instead of furthering the growth of law within; slavery to and self-seeking in party machines, and the corruption and insincerity of political leaders who plead in their defence that they dare not go too far in advance of the people; haste to be rich, mutual distrust instead of hearty co-operation between employers and employed; a readiness on the part of labour to take an unfair advantage of capital when it sees a good chance, and a still greater willingness on the part of capital to treat the labourer as a "hand" and not as a partner; a growing distrust of the church by the masses, and a growing tendency in the church to put its trust in external things which can always be measured by statistics instead of in those spiritual ideas of which it is the professed custodian, and the influence of which no statistics can measure: these and kindred evils threaten the life of the soul, and were essentially the evils denounced by Him who saw into the heart and who ate with publicans and sinners as a friend and brother. Wealth may ruin, but it cannot save a nation. A nation is saved by ideas; and in these Canada is barren, even as compared with the United States. A story—true or false—has recently gone the round of the newspapers. According to it, General Gordon told Cecil Rhodes that the Chinese Government offered him a room full of silver, as a reward for suppressing the Tai-ping rebellion, and that he had

declined to take anything but his regular pay. On the latter expressing expressing astonishment, Gordon asked what he would have done? "Taken it of course; what's the good of having big ideas, if you have not the means to carry them out?" was the answer. Probably, nine out of ten Canadians would agree with Rhodes; and yet his view of things was superficial and fundamentally false. It may be asked, what then did Gordon accomplish? He convinced Chinese statesmen that a man is unpurchaseable, and that there are spiritual forces beyond their horizon; so convinced fanatical Soudanese and Arabs that the Christian faith is something beyond the faith for which they rush on death that for him, alone of all "unbelievers," prayers were recited in Mecca; and given an uplift and inspiration to countless numbers of the English speaking race, the effects of which cannot be computed. This was the work of one whom the world called "a failure." Which of the two attracts you, my young friends? The power of wealth or the power of ideas? The seen or the unseen? Which are the true foundation and forces of national life? Which will you serve? According to the answer which the mass of Canadian students give will be the future of Canada.

I have spoken of thanksgiving and retrospect. But, the past is behind us. May I speak of a vision which has been given to me of the future? I see our University, strong in your love, an ever increasing power for good; our country purging itself of dross and pressing forward to be in the van of the world's battle; our Empire, as of old, dispenser of justice to all under its flag, and champion of lib-

erty, civil, religious, intellectual and commercial, everywhere; and our common humanity struggling up into the light, slowly but surely, realizing its unity and accomplishing its mis-

sion to establish the Kingdom of God upon earth. This is my hope, the one thing I ask of you—Never despair of the triumph of truth and goodness. To despair is to deny God.



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Educational Department Calendar

December :

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
9. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
10. County Model Schools Examination begin.
13. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.
15. County Model Schools close.
Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
17. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
22. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
Provincial Normal Schools close (Second Session).
25. CHRISTMAS DAY.
Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.
New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.
By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.
30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department, due.
Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations to Department, due.
31. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.
Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.
Trustee's Reports to Truant Officer, due.
Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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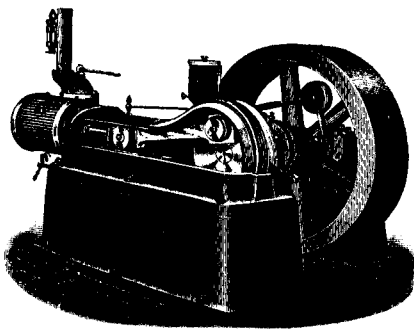
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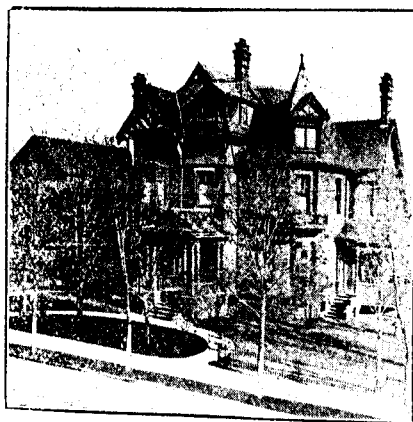
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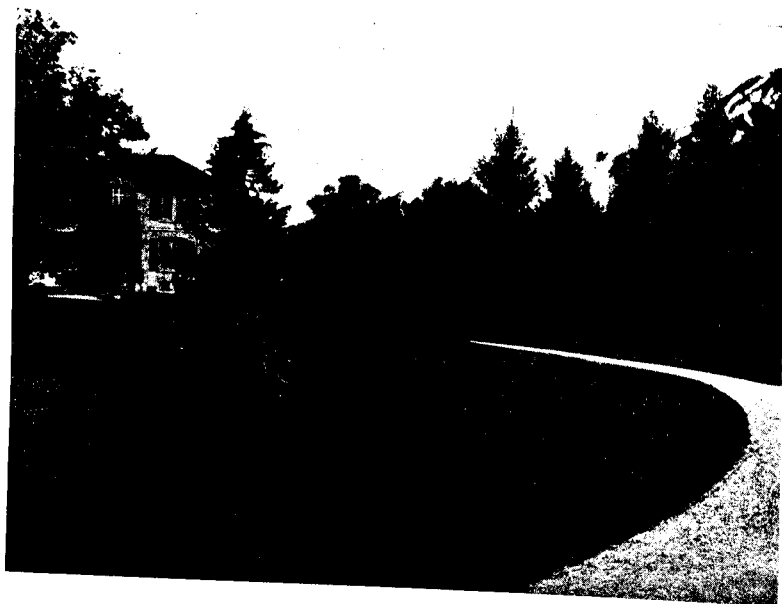
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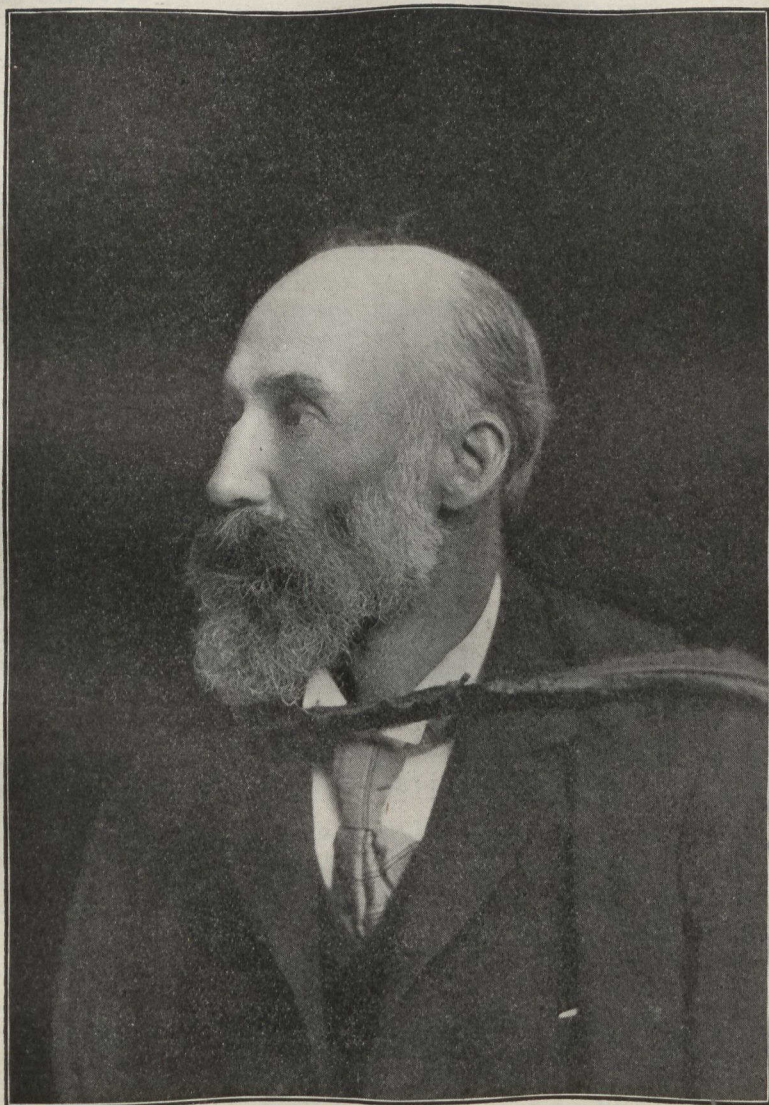
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

DECEMBER 5, 1902.

No. 2.

COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

A STILL unadmitted claim for senate recognition of work on the JOURNAL as equivalent to a college class, is one of the legacies, I believe, which each incoming editor receives from his predecessor in office. The persistence of the plea on the one hand and its equally steady rejection on the other, point to somewhat different estimates of the value of college journalism. However onerous the editor may find the work, the authorities, it is clear, class it rather among college recreations, than among college studies.

It is very possible that college papers in their inception, were less the result of an imperious need of utterance than of what the Germans call *schwärmerei*. Imitation and convention are quite human characteristics from which college, is scarcely more exempt than common life. The fact that one college had started a paper would be sufficient reason for another's going into the business also, just as the more ambitious high schools and collegiate institutes have begun to copy the colleges. The question however is not what the col-

lege paper was in its origin, but what it can be made in the sequel.

To understand the possibilities of college journalism it is necessary to distinguish the two main functions of journalism, the collection of news and the shaping into a steady and useful force, of that composite of vague and wavering cross-lights called public opinion, and to note that the modern newspaper has virtually abdicated the latter in favor of the former function, and on the formation of opinion has almost ceased to have any direct influence. The contrast between the modern great daily and its early progenitor is very striking. Indeed, the latter would scarcely be considered a newspaper at all by the enterprising journalist of to-day. It consisted usually of four closely printed pages without cuts or scare heads, and containing relatively little advertising matter. Its news was carefully written accounts of great events, things of international or at least national importance. That sort of news which Matthew Arnold calls news for the servants' hall, in other words gossip, personal or local, did not appear, while its editorials, written often by men like Coleridge, and forming a comparative-

ly large proportion of the paper, were well reasoned, well written, often profoundly philosophical discussions of great questions. The spread of popular education and the rapid multiplication of readers who cared less for quality than for quantity, concurring as they did with better facilities, postal and telegraphic, for the collection of news, great improvements in the printing press and consequent lowering of the cost of newspaper production, changed the whole character of journalism. Then began the modern competition for news, or "scoops" as they are called. The number of things that were called news increased. The sense of proportion was lost. Everything, however trifling, was considered worth printing, and the newspaper finally became what it is to-day, a collection of gossip, both of the world and of its own locality. In order to give importance to things of little moment, separate and conspicuous headings were introduced and thus items follow one another, column after column, with no necessary connection either of subject or of time or place. All restraints on sensationalism, except what the individual publisher chose to exercise, disappeared, when it was discovered that people would read what they pretended to disapprove of. When the vilest sheets were admitted to the best homes, the publisher became indifferent to what the public thought of his paper, provided they continued to buy it. In the meantime, as a result of the growing inability or unwillingness of newspaper readers to concentrate attention, and of the fact that editorial writing done hurriedly and at high pressure inevitably tends to a superficial cocksureness, leading articles had to become

short and smart even to flippancy. If this had not been sufficient to destroy the weight and influence of newspaper leaders, party and other affiliations would have done so. These were soon seen to be determined by business considerations. Newspapers were known to be subsidized by governments and rigged by capitalists. It was observed that, if they no longer regarded the subscriber they had a proper respect for the advertiser, and offered no criticism of anything in which he was concerned. Their patriotism, which holds that in international affairs "the side of your country must allers be took," has come to be regarded as of doubtful sincerity or utility, even the head of the present jingo government in Britain, Mr. Balfour, having to snub the press sharply in his Guildhall speech the other day for its habitually sensational treatment of international questions. With the decline of their direct and conscious influence on public opinion, their indirect, unconscious, and incessant influence has immensely increased. They create the intellectual medium in which nine men out of ten habitually live. Constantly breathing an atmosphere of frivolous gossip, sensation, exaggeration, intolerance, crude materialism and flippant omniscience, the average reader inevitably tends to be vulgarized. He may not respect the opinions of his paper, but its tone affects him without his knowing it. He is subdued to the medium he reads in and it becomes increasingly difficult for him to believe that life has any other standard than truculent success. In that sense the newspaper may be said to have crystalized public opinion. Those who may think this judgment too severe should reread Mr. J. G. Wil-

lison's tacit criticism of the *Globe* in giving his reasons, the other day, for resigning the managing editorship of that paper:

"In entering the field of independent journalism, I will be associated with Mr. J. W. Flavelle. He will supply the capital, and all the capital, for the new venture. No money will come from any other source. It is the distinct and clearly expressed understanding that the paper to be acquired or established shall not be the organ of any political party, or of any organized interest, and shall be absolutely independent of all business and corporate enterprises. The only objects in view are free and frank discussion of public questions, in no spirit of hostility to any party, and without regard to the effects upon any party to debate public questions only upon public grounds, to further in a sane, rational and practical way all movements which seem to make for the public betterment, and, above all things, not to employ the paper for the promotion of the private interests of any individual or group of individuals."

If perhaps the ablest and fairest of the provincial dailies affords no free field for intelligent and independent discussion, what about the less informed, more thorough-going partisans?

It would be absurd, of course, to suggest that the college paper should step into the place left vacant, as I have shown, by the daily newspaper—the sifting and clarifying of public opinion rather than the catering to every diseased or mistaken popular impulse. That place is already occupied by publications of the type of the *New York Nation*. And though there is need for many more papers of the same sort; the writers on college papers, able young men as they often undoubtedly are, have not yet the necessary experience of life to make their work effective with the larger public. To the

man who has met the rough edge of the world the college journal article must inevitably appear somewhat jejune and doctrinaire though very effective within its own more sympathetic circle of readers. What the college paper may reasonably be expected to do is to reflect the higher moral and spiritual strivings of college life, as well as the fun and camaraderie, to promote among the students a high level of thought and sentiment, to encourage the development of all literary and scientific talent among them, to furnish a link between those who are now at college and the graduates and alumni who have gone forth and thus ultimately to exert a powerful influence on the wider world beyond college walls.

Now, as a matter of fact, the average college journal performs this function rather ill. With this article in view I have looked over quite a number of our exchanges. The average college principal would not care, I should think, to have the work of his institution judged by the paper put forth by his students.. An outsider would never guess from the contents of most college papers that any high level of intellectual life was maintained at the institutions from which they are issued. Reports there are in abundance on this, that, and the other society or social function, clever skits enough, lots of high spirit and good-fellowship, plenty of buffoonry good in its place, grammar and syntax all right, but scarcely a hint that at each university centre are gathered together several hundreds of enthusiastic students seeking, by diligent study of the best that has been thought and done in the world, to arrive at some

"Scheme of life, its best rules and right uses, the courage that gains, And the prudence that keeps what men strive for."

Two notable exceptions are the Oxford Magazine, published by the Oxford Union, corresponding to our Alma Mater Society, and Smith College Monthly, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., an institution for the higher education of women, whose annual dramatic performance, especially of Shakespearean plays, has come to be regarded as an event in artistic and literary circles, the New York Nation thinking each presentation worthy of special notice. Representing as these papers do, two different educational ideals, ancient and modern, European and American, masculine and feminine, they are in many respects complementary. In the former is well reflected what has come to be recognized as the Oxford manner—the power of seizing and tersely presenting the essentials of a thing (the essence of the clever skit as well as of good reporting), humor never degenerating into vulgarity, moderation in thought and speech, breadth of view and historic perspective, and a high seriousness in the treatment of great topics. The other shows more powers of synthesis and artistic creation than of analysis and reflection. The original verse, genre sketches and short stories which make up the greater part of the Monthly, show a literary quality, an original creative power, very exceptional in college magazines. A journal which combined the merits of the Oxford Magazine and Smith College Monthly would be an ideal college paper.

As to our own JOURNAL, I for my part, do not care much for the pres-

ent form. The original form, approximating to Varsity or the Oxford Magazine in size of page, gave a better display of contents, besides preserving the continuity in appearance between earlier and later journals. Nor do I quite sympathize with the periodical anxiety about the outside of the platter—cuts, crest, quality of cover paper, colored ink, and marginal decorations. This of course is a matter of taste about which it is proverbially useless to dispute. On the whole the Oxford Magazine's front page, name at the top, simple allegorical figures representing mental and physical culture beneath, date, price and number of issue next, then the table of contents in bold type, and at the bottom, place and publisher, is the freest from false ornament, the manliest and most straightforward that I have seen. With regard to contents, I remember a friendly exchange's comment last winter that the Journal was too exclusively local. The criticism was disputed by the editor, but I thought it just and would have liked to add "without variety." Taking a copy at random which happened to be that for March 14th, 1902, I found the twenty-five pages of reading matter thus distributed: Editorials, four pages; contributions, before and after the editorials, nine and a half pages; Ladies' Department, two pages; Medical Notes, five and a quarter pages; Science, two and a half pages; Athletics, page and three-quarters. No department of Book Reviews, no musical or dramatic criticism, though clubs of both sort flourish in the College, and students attend the local opera house in large numbers; no reports of society debates, not even those of the mother society under whose

auspices the Journal is issued. The editorials consisted of two long articles and a couple of editorial notes. The first was on the student volunteer missionary movement, altogether too long considering the proportion of university students interested in it, and that among the contributed articles was one on the same topic. The other was a semi-literary article, very animated and interesting, on observations at the rink, but not properly an editorial article at all. The contributed articles, on the other hand, were largely editorial, that is to say, reflective, in their character, some of the titles being Post-graduate Studies, The Chancellor's Latest Gift, The University Question, The Students' Volunteer Convention. There was, of course, nothing in the shape of an original story or sketch such as we find, say, in *Smith College Monthly*. I was forcibly reminded of the comment of an eminent professor of Queen's, himself a man of great and fine reflective power, on a *jeu d'esprit* of Professor Glover's whose skill in that way, the former greatly admired: "we are too exclusively reflective at Queen's; we are not sufficiently creative." Now I think editorial articles should come first and deal with a greater variety of topics, topics of other than merely university interest (quite possible within present limits with studied compression). Contributed articles should include not only papers on any side of human inquiry, literary, scientific, philosophic, historic or economic, but also original verse, character sketches, short stories, and every effort should be made to develop whatever latent talent of that kind we have among us. A department of musical and dramatic criticism and one of book reviews

should be added even if the books have to be purchased for review. Correspondence should be invited and obtained. Under the heading of Colleges could be gathered up the news of the different faculties in order to make more room for contributed articles as outlined above, and for brief reports of interesting proceedings of any of the societies—the Aesculapian, the Political Science Club, and especially the Alma Mater Society. It may interest Journal readers to see how well the *Oxford Magazine* hits off the debates of the Oxford Union, as already explained, somewhat equivalent to our Alma Mater, an additional interest arising from the fact that one of the speakers, Dr. Parkin, is well known at Queen's:

"Dr. G. R. Parkin, ex-Secretary (Non-Collegiate), after congratulating his fellow countryman (a Mr. Kylicie, who preceded Dr. Parkin) upon the speech he had just delivered, delighted the House with reminiscences of his own Oxford days. Need we fear the Materialism which was said to be rife when men like Andrew Carnegie and Cecil Rhodes were types of our millionaires? Dr. Parkin lamented the refusal of the average Anglo-Saxon to study modern languages, and illustrated his point with a delightful story (?). He objected to the narrow policy which would open the doors of the University to only a section of students, and pleaded for a more liberal view. Dr. Parkin deserves, as he will receive, the gratitude of the Union for sparing time among his many engagements for a visit to the scene of his early triumphs, and for the invigorating speech he delivered.

"Mr. W. A. Moore (St. John's) pleaded for Culture. The Universities could not be made technical schools. Mr. Moore's eloquence sounded a little frigid, especially by

comparison with the last two speeches, but he spoke well.

"Mr. J.N. Daynes (Magdalen) constructed an elaborate analogy between his opponents and Pro-Boers. Trivialities pronounced with portentous solemnity formed the substance of his speech.

"Mr. C. de B. Durand (Queen's) pleaded for the lazy man who goes from the University "not such an awful fool" as he comes to it. Mr. Durand must beware of mere buffoonery.

"Mr. J. B. Payne (University) quoted Plato, but is hardly a worthy disciple."

Of course no editor, or staff of editors, with their regular College work besides, can make a good paper without the loyal and generous support of both faculty and students, yet it is surely to our advantage to have our selves worthily represented to sister institutions and the outer world. And now to get down again where at first I did get up, I have no authority to promise the editor who may try to carry out the above tremendous programme, that practical journalism will find a place either in the pass or honor courses of the university.

J. MARSHALL.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE members of the Dramatic Club are again hard at work. Already "Twelfth Night" has been gone over at the regular meetings and several students have shown a distinct faculty for acting. The advantage rests with the ladies and parts cannot be given to all who deserve them. Amongst the boys, however, considerable talent has been shown. It is hoped that a play will be forthcoming early in the New Year and the executive and players will do all in their power to surpass all previous undertakings. The executive will gladly

give a chance to any one who feels an inclination for dramatic work, and such person or persons will oblige the management by notifying the secretary of their willingness to help.

THE MUSICAL CLUBS.

THE musical outlook for the season is most encouraging. The Clubs have organized in a most harmonious manner which we believe, is a consideration, for what could a Glee Club or a Mandolin and Guitar Club ever amount to without harmony? The officials to whom has been given the responsibility of guarding the clubs' interests are as follows:

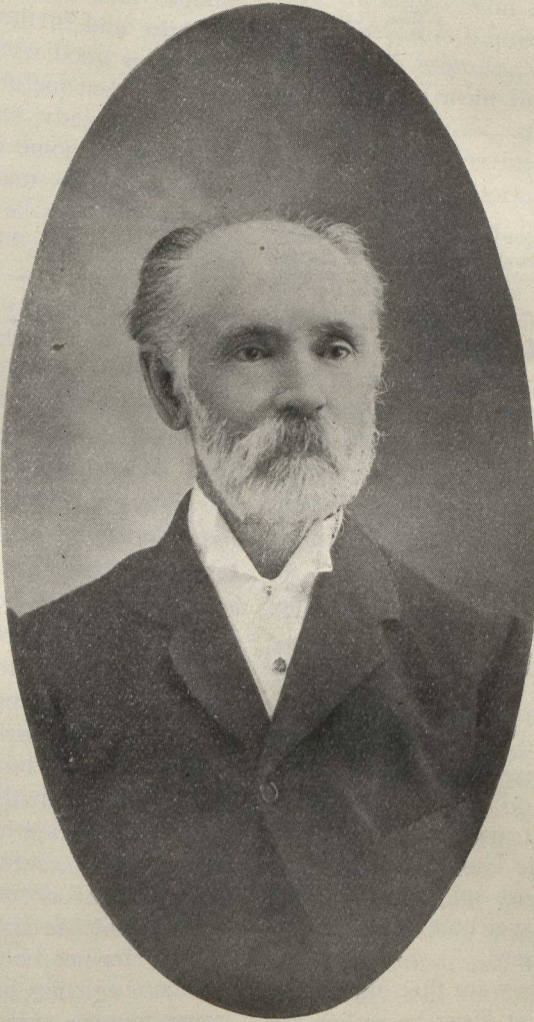
Mandolin and Guitar Club—Hon. Pres., W. J. Patterson, M.D.; Pres., E.M. DeLong; Vice-Pres., R. Squires; Sec.-Treas., H. D. Borley.

Glee Club—Hon. Pres., Prof. Dyde; Pres., W. A. Lavell; Vice-Pres., W. D. Lowe; Sec.-Treas., Ford McCullough; Committee, J. R. Watts, A. H. Kennedy, J. L. LaBrosse, W. L. Smythe.

Manager—W. A. Lavell.

These gentlemen are showing their appreciation of honors bestowed by a most enthusiastic interest in their respective duties, with the result that practices are well and regularly attended. The merry "Nat" is again within the circle and his magic wand still produces its marvellous results. Arrangements are being made by the energetic manager for an extended tour through the Eastern counties early in January, after which the clubs' musical season will be brought to a close with the annual city concert.

Divinity to Registrar—Is the \$2 extra registration fee this year to be used for a ping-pong set for Divinity Hall?



PROFESSOR DUPUIS.
Acting Principal.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor or to the Business Manager, Queen's College, Kingston.

Editorials.

WITH this number, the JOURNAL returns to its usual form, and again through its various heads addresses itself to its readers. A few words then in our own behalf, may not now be out of place.

As we mount upon the stage, for the first time, and make our bow, we confess that we are just a little nervous. So many eyes are upon us, and so much is expected that our spirits almost sink. But we must play our part and we hope to do it well. We trust that the JOURNAL will continue to represent the whole University life, and express its highest spirit, and that it will always be a welcome visitor to old friends and to new.

We are not unaware that our duties will, for a time at least, be rather arduous. We are an entirely new staff, and our experience in this line of work has not been very wide. But yet we are confident that we will not be left to labor alone. Many loyal friends stand by ready to assist us, and we know they will not fail whenever their help is needed. We have had

worthy predecessors, who have done much to smooth our path. To them we are indebted, for they have helped us in no small way to make the JOURNAL deserving of the most liberal patronage. We hope to fill their places worthily, and in the same spirit continue their good work. But we must not be content merely to mark time to the pace already set. We must advance and in some degree add to the progress already made. Kind reader, of Queen's, this is not our interest alone but yours. Play *your* part.

SO many and so extensive are the changes which Queen's has recently undergone that it is with difficulty we are able to recognize it as the same old home we entered a few years ago. We cannot but be pleased with the many evidences of prosperity about us. Upon the campus three stately buildings have suddenly sprung up. Another has been begun, and we have visions of more to follow. Queen's has at last began to develop her outward form in harmony with her ever-expanding life within, and we hope that this may be but the foretaste of a much larger growth, not only in power and influence within herself, but in her sphere of usefulness in imparting something of richness and fervor to the national life about her.

Our former home, now bearing marks of age, has been deserted by the larger number of its inhabitants. Even the ever-restless birds from the uppermost flats have flown, and now none but the bleating "lambs" are heard within its walls. They roam about in the old pastures, among the fountains of hallowed memories, unchecked—but shepherdless. Their fold may be humble; it may not be so grand as the

mansions adjoining, but it is not without a pang that most of us have left it for a new abode. Those dingy walls and squeaking floors still hold a charm—still speak their volumes. All the past lies there, and even in the solitude which has now displaced the tread of many feet, the busy hum of voices, there is joy—treasures for the memory to dwell upon.

And so it is good for us not to be unmindful of the past. There is a danger that in a sudden wave of material prosperity our heads may be turned. We must be true to the old traditions. It were better that we remained forever within our former cramped quarters than that we lose one iota of that spirit which has been the soul of all the past development. If we are to be prophets of a still brighter future for Queen's, it must be that we feel prepared to make some further demands upon ourselves. This has been the secret of our past success, and equally must be indicative of what the future has in store.

EVEN at this late date the JOURNAL cannot forbear to take its first opportunity of greeting the class of '06. We welcome you not only to our halls, but to share in the many privileges which we as students enjoy. No doubt you have already received much wise counsel in regard to your work, perhaps so much that it has in a measure become wearisome. But even at the risk of obtruding ourselves upon you, we cannot resist the temptation to say a few words which may lead to a wider interest in college life, and thus enable you to get the best Queen's has to offer.

What we would particularly impress upon you is that your life in

years to come will be largely determined by what you make it now. If your life here is to be no wider than your books and classes you will have come short of the real value of a college training. You are never apt to get beyond the limited sphere of your own selfish interests, and the world is not likely to profit much by your existence. It is not, of course, our intention to underestimate the necessity of good honest work and faithful attendance of classes, but merely to indicate that it is possible for you to go through your college course, and that too with unimpeachable success, and yet go out into the world so distorted in mind and dwarfed in spirit as to be quite unfit for the strenuous life which lies before you.

The object then of a university is not merely to produce good students, but good citizens—men and women who are to exert an influence in the world. Let your energies be directed towards this end. Your true life is to be found, now as ever, not in the narrow circle of your own self but in the wider life about you. Come out of yourself then, and join in the merry throng. Put your shoulder to the wheel, and make our little world roll round. There are various societies which will welcome you. Join in their deliberations, take a stand on all important questions and make your ideas felt. They will not only be of service but you are developing your sinews for the arena of life. Take an interest as far as possible in all that is going on about you, and give you liberal support whenever it is needed. Do not shrink from serving on a committee. Be willing to climb to the top of the decoration ladder, and even if you do fall down head first and wake up a

few hours later with a black eye, your arm in a sling, and a feeling of wonder as to what it all means, remember that all this has a part to play in your college training and that you must attribute no blame to the fair guardians whom last you saw below. It was all due to the mysterious force of attraction, and you will know something more of its wonderful power later, especially if you are a regular attendant at the Levana tea.

It is not our purpose further to advise you, as to all that you should do or not do. What is important is that you identify yourselves with the whole college life. Grasp eagerly after the best that each and every sphere has for you and infuse it into your own nature. Permit yourself to become imbued with the true college spirit, and when you go out from here, you will do old Queen's honor, and Queen's will be proud of you.

THERE can be little doubt that the migration of the ladies has not met with that degree of satisfaction which might have been expected. The Divinities came back full of hope of always being near the cheerful hum of voices, and of being able to catch frequent glimpses of those fairy forms flitting about the halls. But now they go about with downcast countenances. They commence one with the other and bemoan their loss. And truly it must be most disappointing for them to see the rooms which they hoped to see dedicated as sacred to the presence of the meek Levana mouse, now resigned to be the future habitation of the untutored generation of fish, frogs, turtles and toads.

Nor does the change seem to have brought any wonderful happiness to

the ladies. It was not without sighs, interspersed with many misgivings, that they gathered together their rugs, draperies, china cups and dishpans, left the fair visions of a manse behind, and wended their way to the new Arts building, trudged up three flights of stairs, and paused breathless at the door of a class-room, only to explain, after power of speech had sufficiently returned, "What noble generosity! All this for the girls!"

Now, the editor is neither a Divinity, and thus anxious to add balm to his injured feelings, nor does he wish to pose as any special champion of the ladies, but deems the matter at hand to be worthy of a fair and impartial consideration.

It is not our purpose to reflect in the least upon the board of management, in their actions. Their intentions have been always good. It was first proposed to fit up a room in the old Arts building for the Levana, but it was found afterwards that the present accommodation for teaching Biology was entirely inadequate, and that it would be necessary to set aside the rooms originally intended for the ladies, for this department. Moreover, it was recognized that it would be most unsatisfactory for the girls to have their classes all in one building and their headquarters in another, not to speak of the fact that it was feared that the proximity of the girls to Divinity Hall might to a considerable extent detract from the studiousness and sobriety of that ancient institution. The result was that it was decided the Levana room must be in the new Arts building. But where? This was the question. After some hunting about by the girls and the sending of a deputation to interview one of the members

of the Senate, which we regret to say, was none too kindly received, one of the Professors offered to give up his room to the girls and take a much smaller one for his own use. We cannot but commend the generosity of this Professor in his action, but we feel, as it is certain the girls feel also, that they have not yet been adequately provided for.

If man is both a rational and a social animal, and any line of demarcation is to be drawn between the natural endowments of the sexes, it must appear that the male sex must be distinguished specially by their rationality, and the female by their sociality. If this is true—and we believe the argument, open to serious objection as it undoubtedly would be under a normal state of affairs, will be accepted by even the ladies in this instance—the boys ought to be reasonable enough to observe that the girls should be afforded the best possible environment for developing their social tendencies. Now, at the present time the boys' reading room occupies less than half the space assigned to them for that purpose, while the room set aside for the girls must of necessity serve as a Reading Room, Levana Room, sitting room, kitchen and pantry—all in one. But the boys say that they intend to furnish up their large room, put in a fire-place, easy chairs, and other luxurious furniture, and have a palace all to themselves. But surely this seems to be too effeminate for the sturdy youths of Queen's, whose place is rather on the campus. And it is too selfish on their part while yet their sisters who depend so much for their recreation upon the hours they spend together in the Levana room, are huddled up together, afraid to move lest

they disturb someone below, so as to make life quite unbearable.

We think then that it should appeal to every fair-minded student of Queen's that the Levana should receive our most careful consideration. The girls of necessity are denied many of the privileges which the boys enjoy. They are denied the privileges of the campus, the floor of the Alma Mater, and the fascination of the "parade," the "bleachers" and the "gods." We should then exert our influence that they at least be provided with a room large enough for all the departments of their life—one which they may fit up and decorate in accordance with their own ideals and tastes, and which they may call with pride their home. Then they will be able to conduct their meetings, receptions and other social functions without any risk of disarranging their natural benignity of temperament, and we will accept their hospitality at the Levana tea, and be so pleased with the decorations, the cozy corners, and the general surroundings, that we will be able to appreciate much better than ever before the good things which they have provided for us, and never even notice the steady advance in the price of candies.

THE JOURNAL almost shed tears on account of not being able to attend the first "at-home" given by the Ladies' Residence. We were awfully disappointed, for we thought of the inspiration we might have received to begin our editorial work. But there is little use of lamenting over our misfortune. We are not an Ariel and cannot be everywhere. We felt that our presence was demanded at the annual sports, and much as our mind

wandered elsewhere, we forced ourselves thither. Arriving at the grounds and glancing at the grandstand we were further dejected, for we realized that not a Residence girl could be there that day. How much their sunny smiles were missed by the sturdy youths below who sped on light foot, hurled ponderous weights, and did the pole vault act, we will never know, but we must confess that we felt gloomy all the afternoon. As the games could not be postponed there was no way of remedying the matter this year, but we trust that hereafter the Senate before setting aside a day for the annual sports or any other important college function, will consult with the Residence, and ascertain the date of their "at-home" so that the two will not again conflict. Another such disappointment we could not endure.

AS the time is fast approaching when Queen's must defend the inter-university debating championship, a word anent debating interests may not be out of place here.

During last session two successful contests won the championship for Queen's. It is now our duty to put forth a manful effort to hold what we have. We are responsible for only one debate this year, and our competitor is Varsity, winner of the recent contest with McGill. We have met Varsity on the ice, on the campus, and on the platform; and we have always found her representatives foemen worthy of our steel. We must see then that in meeting them on this debate we are loyal to our colours.

Last year Queen's won at home and abroad, defeating Varsity in Kingston, and McGill in Montreal. This year

we have to defend our laurels before a Kingston audience. At present writing our representatives have not been selected. The debating committee, however, are very hopeful of finding the right men; and we are sure that when once a choice has been made the men so honoured will receive the enthusiastic support of every student. The debate will involve a sacrifice on the part of those who undertake it, but there will be compensations. And in any case, who would not sacrifice something for the name and fame of his Alma Mater, "good old Queen's?"

Speaking of the relative value of debating, it is perhaps only fair to say that it should rank high among inter-university competitions. Hockey and rugby afford opportunities for making trial of our strength and skill, speed, and endurance, on the physical side. They also tend to the development of self-control, self-reliance, and quickness and accuracy of judgment; and thus, in their proper sphere, hockey and rugby aid in the realization of the old classical ideal, *Mens sana in corpore sano*. More might be said on the side of these royal sports, but they need no further advocacy. We only wish to urge a little the claims of debating. In the American Universities the most elaborate means are taken to bring out the very best debating talent; and the inter-university contests arouse intense and widespread interest. Incidentally the students receive much valuable practice; and the result is, that graduates of these institutions are as a rule very capable speakers. Most students have minds fairly well furnished with ideas; but the trouble with many is that these ideas take to themselves wings at the very time when they are most needed. There

is probably no better discipline than debating for training oneself to keep fast hold of these fugitive resources. Bacon declared that reading makes a full man, writing an exact man, and speaking a *ready* man; and to be ready is the main thing, for second thoughts often come too late. Debating is also an excellent training in self-control. To lose one's temper in a debate is to lose the debate as well. To allow a witticism or misrepresentation or even a strong argument to stampede one is equally fatal. The debater, therefore, must control himself, just as a successful hockeyist or rugby player must control himself; and along with self-control will go courage, a very necessary quality in these strenuous times if a man is to make any strong impression or carry himself with distinction.

And apart from the individual benefit to be derived from debating there is the consideration of University interests referred to above. There is no better indication of the work Queen's is doing than a clean, clear-cut, well-organized address before a public audience. Our training here—in fact all that we are as Queen's men, shows itself in a debating contest. To lose a series of debates, or to show the white feather when Varsity or McGill throws down the gauge would probably be more to our discredit than to fail in hockey and rugby. The true genius of the University cannot be fully expressed if we neglect to show what we are on the literary and scientific side.

There is, of course, in all inter-University competitions, the danger of over-emphasizing the importance of winning. The late Principal always urged the men to win; told them *he* ex-

pected them to win; but he did not forget to add that he would still be proud of them if they met with honourable defeat. There is honourable defeat and there is ignominious defeat. The latter cannot happen if we are true Queen's men. And when honourable defeat overtakes us, as it sometimes has in the past, we have not lost the training involved; we have only been getting ready to win another day.

We hope the approaching Queen's-Varsity debate will receive the moral support it deserves, and that no Queen's man will be absent from the audience when our representatives meet the debaters from Toronto.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The JOURNAL hopes soon to overtake the news of the University, and ere long to make up for the delay which has of necessity been occasioned by the publication of the Memorial number as the first issue.

Queen's heartily congratulates old McGill on her well-earned and much-deserved Senior Rugby championship, and hopes that McGill may have the pleasure of reciprocating—next year.

It's coming, boys, it's almost here.
It's coming, girls—the Song Book.

Dr. Jordan's new book, "*Prophetic Ideas and Ideals*," has appeared on the scene, and is making many friends on all sides. We hope to say something more of it in a later issue.

The proceeds of the "Levana Tea" are said to have been most gratifying. It is stated officially that from the candy tables alone the sum of twenty-five dollars was realized. Of this

amount a conservative estimate gives about twenty-four dollars, sixty-seven and a fraction cents clear profit. It is now in order for some of our enterprising large candy consumers to agitate for a candy order department in connection with the one proposed for books.

The JOURNAL notes with pleasure the success which has attended the publication of the *Quarterly* in its enlarged and improved form. The first two numbers have been prepared under the direction of Professor Shortt, assisted by Prof. John Marshall, and it is gratifying to know that their labors have been so widely appreciated. The "Current Events" of Prof. Shortt and his article on "Responsible Government" have been an object of special commendation. Speaking of the latter, the *Montreal Star* says: "There are few men better versed in Canadian history than Prof. Shortt, or better fitted by learning and mental breadth to deal with its problems in a judicial and liberal spirit. His article is a valuable contribution to the discussion of a most interesting question, and we trust it will be widely read. It will have the effect, we are persuaded, of dissipating many prejudices, and above all the prejudice which identifies the Home Government with an illiberal policy on the treatment of this country in the period preceding the formal establishment of what is now known as 'Responsible Government.'"

The next number of the *Quarterly* is being edited by Professor Macnaughton, and we are assured that it will merit a hearty reception.

With this issue the present editor-in-chief reluctantly lays aside his pen.

Duties, unexpectedly increased in another sphere, have rendered such an action unavoidable. There is good reason to believe that the recommendations made to fill the vacancies on the staff will be most acceptable to all interested in the welfare of the JOURNAL, as also the proposal to add an associate editor to share in the now too onerous duties of the editor-in-chief. The present editor cannot however retire without acknowledging the kind consideration and treatment he has received in his work, at the hands of professors and students alike, the generous support of the staff, and the courtesy he has been shown by the officials in the printing office of the *British Whig*. His one hope is that the student body will bestir themselves a little, and come more generously to the assistance of the JOURNAL, so that this most important department may advance in accordance with the highest ideals and become a still more potent factor in imparting colour and tone to our college life.

THE VICE-PRINCIPAL.

WE wish to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us in these columns of giving some expressions to the deep feelings of sympathy and anxiety aroused among the students and professors of the University by the recent illness of our Vice-Principal, Dr. Watson. Upon the death of our late Principal in May, Dr. Watson at once undertook the arduous duties that fell to his lot as Vice-Principal, with the same firmness of resolution that has always characterized his work. But few, if any, can form any estimate of the strain and burden of the position assumed. Difficult at all times, it was in this case rendered

doubly difficult by the peculiarity of the attendant circumstances.

The late Principal, with his remarkable administrative powers, had managed the practical affairs of the University almost alone, so that many of the details of the complicated business were known only to himself. This greatly increased the difficulties of the successor to the work. He had not only to undertake the burden just laid down, but had in addition the even greater task of discovering and becoming acquainted with the innumerable minutiae which went to constitute that burden. This, too, at a time the most complicated, perhaps, in the history of the institution, when so many additional buildings were in process of erection, with all the confusion and worry attendant upon such a time of transition and expansion.

On the other hand, while his name as a leader of modern thought, carried authority with it wherever it was known, only the few who knew him more intimately, were aware of the energy and power of concentration with which he worked at the private task allotted to him by nature and followed by choice. In the sphere of Philosophy he has long laboured with that industry and patience that can arise only from the consciousness that one's field of labour lies within the sphere of the permanent, that the work done is not for a day only, but for eternity. In a special sense, "to justify the ways of God to man" had become his end in life. He has long applied himself to this labour with undivided energy and has already accomplished much. But his work was still unfinished and was still being pursued with undiminished vigour and strenuousness of purpose, when he was sudden-

ly called upon to undertake a work so widely different from his own.

We can now see the double strain that was laid upon him; called away on the one hand, as he was, from the work which had long since become a part of himself and in which alone lay the hope, or shall we rather say, certainty, of accomplishing something permanent; and on the other hand, summoned to what was practically the leadership of the University at a time of change and expansion in every direction. Under these circumstances we can see that what fell like a shock upon the students and professors of the University in the announcement of Dr. Watson's serious illness in October, can be traced to causes that must have taxed to the uttermost the strength of the strongest. Thus also we can understand the deep feelings of sympathy and anxiety manifested on all sides among both students and professors, for our Vice-Principal, and the frequency of the inquiries as to what word has been received from him from across the sea.

To these inquiries we are glad to be able to reply here that the reports already received are of the most favourable kind. Dr. Watson steadily improved from the time he left Canadian soil, and was almost fully himself again when he landed in Liverpool. So we have every hope that within a comparatively short time he will have regained all his usual strength and vigour and that ere long we shall welcome him back again to his old position.

Among the students, even those who took only the Sr. Philosophy class were impressed with the penetration and power of his thought, but perhaps only those who continued their stu-

dies with him into the honour work learned to feel the full force of the inspiration that comes from a teacher who deals at first hand with the problems of life. As we sat in his class from day to day we felt that what he said he *knew* from the necessity of his own thought and life, so that, when the lecture was over, we left the room with the conviction that he spoke not by heresay or at second hand, but as one having authority. We hope that for many a day yet he may still sit in the professorial chair and teach with ever increasing influence and power; while in the quiet seclusion of his study the work that has been so untimely interrupted will be resumed again with even accelerated impetus and pursued to its happy completion.

THE ACTING PRINCIPAL.

Prof. Dupuis has been Acting-Principal of the University since the departure of the Vice-Principal. No man has a keener insight into the business affairs of the University, nor a more profound sympathy with its aims and purpose than Prof. Dupuis. Almost four decades ago he first became intimately acquainted with Queen's. He shared her struggles in the days when she needed just such men to keep her afloat; and later on he has also shared her triumphs. His strong judgment at the Council board, his native sympathy with students in the class-room, and his inspiring enthusiasm for honesty of thought have left the open impress of his personality on the life and work of the University. As an author and teacher he has inspired originality and saneness in mathematical teaching; and especially in the line of Synthetic Geometry he has done much to break up the com-

mon slavish adherence to traditional treatises. He is characteristic in his enormous capacity for work, and although already engaged in duties too varied and many for most men, he has been performing the additional duties of Principal.

PROF. BARNARD'S ADDRESS.

SOME weeks ago I received a letter from Dr. A. S. Mitchell, of Columbia College, a staunch friend and distinguished graduate of Queen's, enquiring as to whether we would like to have a lecture from Prof. Barnard, who was coming to New York to deliver a lecture, and thence going to Montreal for the same purpose. He moreover stated that Professor Barnard, who was his intimate friend, was quite willing, if not anxious, to stop over at Kingston, in order to see where and under whom Dr. Mitchell studied. The question admitted of only one reasonable answer. We would all be exceedingly happy to have the distinguished astronomer amongst us. Accordingly, Professor Barnard arrived in the city on the noon train of Saturday, Nov. 8th and became for the time my guest. After dinner I accompanied him through the different University buildings, pointing out such things as I thought would particularly interest him. He was much impressed with what he saw, and especially with the idea of so large and complete a University in so small a place. But astronomer like, the things in which he took the most vivid interest were two astronomical clocks which I have in my house, and a large orrery in the Mechanical Laboratory which was built last winter, and which, although not quite finished, is in practical working order.

In the evening Professor Barnard gave his lecture to a large and appreciative audience, which spoke well for the intelligence of the city, and which to the lecturer himself must have seemed quite characteristic of a University centre.

The lecture, which was upon nebulae and nebular theory, was fully illustrated by means of the electric lantern. Professor Barnard has for years been working with the two greatest telescopes in the world; at first with the large Lick telescope in the observatory situated on Mount Hamilton in California; and since the completion of the greater Yerkes telescope, in the Yerkes observatory of Williams Bay, in Wisconsin, this observatory forming the observational part of the Astronomical department of Chicago University.

The Professor has thus the means of doing a great work, and a kind of work which, on account of the enormous expense of the requirements, can be done in only a few places in the world. Of course, then, in the photographs of the nebulae we expected to see something very much superior to the pictures illustrating the subject in books on Astronomy. But the reality surpassed the most sanguine expectations, for the photographic representations were grand beyond description.

Bits of the milky way came out in that profusion of grandeur that distinguishes this ancient highway of the gods. Here are nebulous stars, where each tiny point is surrounded by its halo of fire-mist; there the luminous nebulosity streams away in rays or takes on the form of whorls, or again becomes corrugated and wavy, like wreaths of white smoke floating in a still atmosphere. During the course

of the lectures about all the recognizable kinds of nebulae were exhibited; diffused and irregular nebular masses covering extensive regions of the surface of the sky, containing here and there holes of intense darkness through which we can look into the infinite space beyond; spiral nebulae, in which the nebular matter takes on a distinctly spiral conformation, as if in the act of a slow rotation about its own mass-centre; ring nebulae, presenting themselves as more or less sharply-marked and distinct rings of nebular cloud for whose form it is difficult to advance any physical reason; star nebulae, in which the condensation at the centre, has proceeded so far as to give rise to the appearance of a solid body or hazily defined star; twin nebulae, in which two nebulae situated so near together as to be within one another's attractive influence are presumably revolving about each other, with other forms too numerous to give in detail.

The lecturer pointed out that, in general, the revelations of the spectroscope were quite trustworthy in distinguishing between nebulae and the condensed star clusters so distant that the combined light of myriads of stars produce only a faint, hazy luminosity, inasmuch as the star cluster gives a spectrum crossed by dark lines, where a true nebula gives a spectrum consisting mostly or altogether of bright lines.

But he exhibited one object, the great nebula of Andromeda in which the spectrum is so peculiar that no reliable information is given by it, and so the true nature of this so-called nebula is not understood.

The lecturer did not enter very fully into the consideration of nebular theories, and quite properly so. His

lecture was of good length as it was and the theories which have been advanced to account for the nature of the nebulae, as drawn from the manifestations in the telescope and spectroscope, are altogether too complex, and require too much knowledge of the more abstruse parts of physics, to be adapted to a general audience.

Besides, the Professor's life work has been observing and not theorizing, and from some things which he said one would infer that his mind is practical rather than speculative, and that theory does not hold a very prominent place in his field of operation. But, of course, some men must spend the main portion of their time observing and acquiring facts, and others must weave these facts into theories. Both have their places in the great field of science, and both are necessary to its advancement.

No intelligent and contemplative person could listen to the lecturer and follow him in his description of the views presented, without the conviction that the outlying space, which surrounds us on every side, is wonderful in the richness and depth of its mysteries.

For some reason the light from nebulous matter is highly actinic, or richly endowed with the rays which most readily affect the photographer's plate. As a consequence nebulae are more easily photographed than seen; and hundreds of nebulae which are totally incapable of making any impression on the human eye, have been transferred to the sensitive plate.

And thence it comes about that instead of these objects being sparsely scattered here and there as was once thought, whole tracts of the heavens are seen, by the intermediate process of the photograph, to glow with the

diluted, faint and wavering sheen of nebulous matter. How wonderful would be the beauties of the skies if only our eyes were so attuned as to respond to the higher actinic rays of the spectrum.

Again, no one with any consideration can fail to be impressed with the boldness of the human mind in conceiving the construction of such vast telescopes which bring to our vision objects so far distant that light, with its rapid movement of 182,000 miles a second, would be 300 years in traversing the space intervening between them and this little earth, and with the power and delicacy of the hand that can put such ideas into material form.

Moreover, in photographing the heavens the telescope must be kept in such adjustment that the image of a star may fall exactly at the same spot on the plate for hours at a time. To devise and construct a piece of mechanism which will move a telescope over 60 feet long, and weighing many tons, with a smoothness and a uniformity which rivals the motion of the earth on its diurnal axis, might well stagger the most expert mechanician. And yet it has been done, and, as we saw the other night, the great telescopes, at both the Lick and the Yerkes observatories have fulfilled every expectation, and given us views of the heavens which are unique in their beauty and remarkable in their fulness and clearness. Mechanism like that required is of too transcendent a nature to be ranked with common mechanical operations; it deserves recognition as a peculiar and distinctive art.

N. F. DUPUIS.

For the sake of the students, as well as its general friends, the University would like very much to have, every winter, a series of four or five lectures from distinguished men, if it possessed any fund for the purpose. But unfortunately, with our restricted means, no such fund is at present available.

THE FRESHMEN'S RECEPTION.

THE opinion of the Freshmen's Reception this year, heard on all sides, is that it was an undoubted success. And certainly since the ordinary acceptation of the term "success" as applied to social functions means "crush," the reception of 1902 must be chronicled not only a success but a *howling* success. Every year at our different College functions we submit to more or less crushing, but Hallow-e'en night takes the cake for an all-round circus stampede. However, Kingston crowds are nothing if not good-natured, and certainly there is a distinct satisfaction in being in a jam where you can get even for a low standing in Philosophy by elbowing the Professor persistently or treading on an unappreciative tutor's toes, or telling your best enemy that Miss X.'s rendezvous is at B, and then going to A to talk to her while she patiently awaits her proper partner; or if you owe Miss X. a grudge, you stand behind a pillar and watch her pleased expression while she stares at your unseeing chum at B., unable to stir a step towards him to solve his difficulty, so hard and fast is she bound by the chains of conventionality. Yes, on the whole a crush has its points.

For the first time this year one was forced to inquire into the wherefor of the title "Freshmen's Reception." The evening certainly was given for the new students, it was to be their big night, and yet far from being the lions of the evening, they were scarcely at all *en evidence*, after the first muster in the alcove and English room. A comely band of self-possessed maidens and not-too-obstreperous youths, they were duly made acquainted with each other after a great deal of crowding

and bungling; and duly too engaged to take promenades with each other, and duly and emphatically marked down their respective rendezvous after their names. And that was generally the end of it. When a senior man had the greatest difficulty in locating a girl with whom he had danced dozens of times, and generally managed to find her only as the next number was beginning, the poor freshman who did not know one face from another and had only the vaguest Sherlock-Holmes clues, was to be congratulated if he succeeded in finding a third of his partners. He spent most of his time looking for the right ones and getting bravely and persistently in the way of hustling sophomores and being snubbed—if he were the conscientious kind. But if he were the common-sense kind he took any girl he could find—provided she were willing, which she generally was, seeing she was in the same plight, and beggars can't be choosers. One needs to be a bit of a stoic, unmoved by the blows of fate, at a College reception. There were many things that must have been amusing to the unbiased observer. To see a man closely sandwiched in the crowd at Convocation door, with neck craned to catch sight of his would-be partner at the alcove, standing there immovable, in impotent rage, or nodding brightly at her in a coming-in-a-jiffy look, if the fortunes of war chance to move him a foot in her direction; and then the blank look of despair when he is almost at the promised land, and the music suddenly stops, and he realizes that he has spent his number getting over about six feet of floor and that his next partner is at the other end of the six feet—yes, if one is not over-sympathetic there are

many occasions to smile at our annual reception. The tragic side comes to one when one sees the face of a girl in the alcove, waiting, conscientiously waiting, "not wisely, but too well." The girl who knows fills her program with relays, and out of the three engaged for each number, she generally manages to keep a-promenading. Still it has its drawbacks, as, for instance, when she is bearing off number two, and number one by rare good luck (from his standpoint) chances along. She explains: "Why, Mr. One, I thought you wouldn't find me so I supplied," knowing full well that henceforth if she depends on Mr. One to take her for a promenade at reception, tea or dance, she must forever sit by the wall. Then, too, there is the chance of meeting Mr. Three still unattached and searching. The way of the forward is hard.

But in spite of all bungling and crowding, the sloping and being sloped, there was a great amount of good fellowship and jollity at the reception this year. We were glad to meet the newcomers and find them such jolly good fellows, glad to offer them the best old Queen's can give. The Professors seemed to take kindly to the reception this year—never was the Faculty so fully represented. Both they and their wives helped to make the evening pleasant for the new students, who very much appreciated the opportunity of getting a glimpse of the real genial man behind the grim, awe-inspiring professor. There were sophomores, juniors, seniors, post-mortems, graduates and "friends" in plenty, each readily distinguishable to a close observer by their attitude towards things in general. The freshmen are triumphant, exuberant, to ob-

streperousness. The sophomore has a very patronizing air as he tells the admiring Freshmen how *his* reception came off last year, and how one gets used to these things and they cease to excite. The senior tries to look *distrained and blasé*. He effects an air of mild interest at refreshment time, but on the whole would like to be thought a victim of unconquerable *ennui*. He generally is found saying, "Beastly bore these things, you know, but a fellow has got to come," and then he yawns. The senior is mildly regretful and a bit envious. This is his last Freshmen's reception, the last of the jolly times of which so many have brightened his College career. It dawns upon him that the irresponsible student days are near an end, and he wishes he were starting in for it all again like those merry-making Freshmen. The post-mortem, too, is a bit melancholy, and very retrospective. When he can find any one to listen he dilates upon what the fellows did in his time. He has tested the value of what he learned at college as an equipment for the life-struggle, and he finds this old world not so bad after all. Still there never was anything quite like those good old days at College.

Someone said that the Freshettes admired the Seniors and the music, and the Freshmen admired the Freshettes and the refreshments—which proves that the ideals of the fair sex are much the higher. And certainly the refreshments, though not elaborate, were tasty and well served. It must have meant a deal of hard work for the sophomore year, but ever and anon the drudgery was brightened by the striking and unique deportment of some of the refreshed. "There," said a Freshman to his partner, triumph-

antly placing a cup of coffee in her lap, "you watch that and I will see if I can find one for you." Another man reproached a lady in sorrowful tones: "I waited a long while at my rendezvous for you. I'm sure you couldn't have looked very hard for me." The pathos of it all! There are many little comedies and by-plays which are seen by only the retrospective Post-mortem and the graduate of long standing who has come to meet his old self for a little while, and see how he disported himself and laughed and thrilled and enjoyed life to the full in "the days that are no more."

The decorations were unique this year, and no pains were spared to make Convocation Hall a bower of beauty. The alcove is always a hard problem to the committee, but they were most successful in bringing out all its strong points and concealing its little weaknesses.

About eleven, the old graduate ambled home, solitary, reminiscencing, and it was dark, and the rain was threatening. But he heeded not such sordid matters, for he was thinking. "Fellows nowadays take a great deal of pains to give themselves a good time, but I wonder if they had half as much fun as we fellows used to have." And so musing he passed pair after pair, who were *not* finding the street muddy, nor the walk lonely, but to whom the great problem of life just then was how to make six blocks out of three.

H. S.

THEATRE NIGHT.

ON Wednesday evening, the sixteenth of October, the students secured the balcony and boxes of the Grand Opera House and held a theatre night. The play presented that

evening was "When we were Twenty-one"—particularly suited to the occasion. The committee decorated balcony, boxes and curtains with Queen's colors, and across the front of the balcony electric lights in yellow, red and blue helped to lend color to the event. The boxes occupied by the medical professors were surmounted by a skull which glowered with red fire. The boxes of the nurses from the Kingston General Hospital were tastefully draped in red and white and above was hung the red cross. In addition to the regular orchestra, the boys had procured Crosby & Thornton's, and seated in the balcony they renewed selections and accompanied the vocal efforts of the boys between acts.

The boxes were held for the invited guests, and invitations were sent to the members of the Medical Faculty, to representatives from the Faculties of Arts, Science and Theology, to the nurses of the Hospital, and to representatives of the Levana, Alma Mater, Arts, Aesculapian and Engineering Societies, and the JOURNAL.

It is not our intention to criticize at any length the play, but we would say that the story conveys a lesson on the subject of education to every thinking man. The actors need no praise at our hands. Suffice it to say that Phyllis and Dick and "the fat little Parasite" were "all right." and that the support rendered them was good.

Between the acts the boys sang—some new things and some old—and the audience who were not students seemed to enjoy the music as well as the Faculty yells. The soloists were well received and well supported. There seems to be something lacking in the way of College music, and this is to be regretted. The song-book

will of course fill this want, and it is to be hoped soon. Although there was not that display of wit and humor which is expected from a gathering of the "salt of the earth," yet the boys are to be complimented on their creditable behavior as a body. Probably the only offence against good taste was the Science Hall yell—and that is an old story.

The members of the troupe received bouquets and a box of cigars during the play, and all the actors wore roses and the Queen's colors in recognition of the occasion.

Viewed from all sides this function was a decided success, and much credit is due to the Aesculapian Society with whom the idea originated, and to the members of the committee. It would be well if the Alma Mater Society would take the matter up and let us have theatre night as an annual affair. This event would be looked forward to with great pleasure by all who were present this year.

H. K.

Ladies' Department.

THE melancholy days have come, but not by any means are they the saddest of the year to the student. We are all glad to return once more to our Alma Mater, to be in the rush and whirl of College life again—classes, year meetings, committee meetings, and other meetings, *ad infinitum*. It seems but a day or so since we bade farewell to Queen's and now we are here again, eager and ready for the fray, feeling as time rushes on the tremendous importance of every hour in the acquisition of knowledge, and in learning truly how to live. We come back to work after our summer's recreation, each with the feelings peculiar

to her separate sphere—Freshette, Sophomore, Junior or Senior—Freshette, shy before all the strangeness of the situation; Sophomore, weighted down with the year of experience attained; Junior, flushed with the dawning prospect of Seniordom; Senior, grave and determined to do or die; but all with the one common feeling: enthusiasm for Queen's and what she is doing for us. In the midst of all this spare one moment to receive the greeting of the JOURNAL, as it makes its appearance once more in our midst.

Greetings, ye Freshettes! We welcome you of '06 among us, and to all the privileges we as college girls enjoy. This year we all have somewhat of a fellow-feeling for you, because there is so much of newness around us. We find it hard to get our bearings. But we have found that despite all this glory and grandeur we are still at dear old Queen's, and we hope that if you have not already, you will ere long make the same discovery. We would wish to see you every one imbued with that noted College spirit which is part and parcel of Queen's College life and education. In view of this we would venture a few suggestions. We have no rules and regulations here, but we have freedom in its truest and highest interpretation. We have graduated from Collegiates and High Schools, and have become College women—and having become such we must put away those things which pertain to former realms. We are no longer disciplined, but are a law unto ourselves. Let us see to it then that that law be worthy of our College, and we of it. You have come here for education, and you will find it not only in the books you read but in the life of the institution. There-

fore, enter into that life, become genuine College women in the very best sense of the term. This is your first year, therefore observe the workings of the place which is to be your home for the next four years. Quietly make yourself acquainted with the traditions of the hall and class-room, remembering always that your career here will largely depend on your attitude, and the impressions you give and receive in this, your first year. Make the most of your time, for four years though long to look forward to, go all too quickly by; and ever bear in mind that as Queen's girls you share the responsibility of upholding the honour of your Alma Mater.

Greetings, ye Sophomores! We are especially glad to welcome you back again, and to see you all so gracefully falling into line. You have had one year with us, and you will find the second of ever increasing interest. Time will not hang heavy on your hands, though you may not be so busy as you expect to be next year, but should you find any time which you do not require particularly, the JOURNAL would be delighted to hear from you, and report something from a Sophomore's point of view.

Greetings, ye Juniors! We welcome you as you assume your added dignity and perform the manifold duties which await you. Ye who have become thoroughly Queen's the busiest of the busy—ye mainstay of the College, we wish you every success in your new role. May you acquit yourselves creditably, as we feel sure you will.

Greetings, ye Seniors! At last the dignity of a Senior is yours. We welcome you to that place of honour which we expect you to fill worthily.

This is the all-important era in our lives, the time when our importance is recognized not only by ourselves but by everyone, approaching as we are, the summit of a mount, where we would fain wish to see a degree in view, and having attained that summit sink into oblivion again. Grave and respected Seniors! Oh! the burden of the honour! Let us see to it that we merit the appellation, and that we carry the burden and likewise the honour nobly and well, that our last year in College may be our best.

Greetings, ye Post-mortems! Last but by no means least, we welcome you once again. We are glad to see so many of the "naughty two's" with us again. It cheers us with the possible hope that there is one more chance of escaping, or at least postponing, the immediate oblivion, which usually follows seniordom. For the sake of clearing away any mystification which might arise, we would like to point out the paradoxical circumstance here. Our Post-mortems are, we are glad to say, very much alive, nor have they any appearance of ghosts as their names would warrant. We are glad to find you among us, and congratulate you on the advantage and privilege of spending another year in Queen's. A kindly greeting and welcome to you all!

Y.W.C.A. RECEPTION.

'It rains, and the wind is never weary.'

It was Saturday evening, Oct. 18, and it *was* raining. But as the electric lights swayed in the storm, casting their fragmentary rays through the gloom which prevailed, there were to be seen many be-cloaked figures hurrying along, all tending towards the

old grey-stone building, where the many lights in the upper rooms announced to the girl of experience the Freshettes' reception. Bravo, girls, to face such a storm! We shall expect much of the girls of '06 who showed such perseverance in the outset. But who shall say the Freshettes' reception of '03 was not well worth the facing of a mere rain storm. And the difficulties of the first part but enhanced the pleasure and delight of the second part of the evening.

Our first requital came as we entered and beheld our faithful friend, either seated in the hall, or busily engaged seeing the lights were all right for the girls; and so contagious is enthusiasm that we at once felt it is good for us to be here. What would the girls of Queen's do without Mr. Burton? Yea, what indeed!!

Then as we ascended the still higher regions and were received and welcomed by our Hon. Pres. Mrs. Goodwin, and our Pres. Miss Byrnes, we quite lost sight of the gloom without in the scene of brilliancy and radiancy within. Who would have thought, as she sat in Junior Latin or Junior French last year that those rooms could be so transformed! The Levana room looked charming in its new costume of green, with its alcove drapery of blue, red and yellow. Then the arches were marvels of artistic beauty, with their evergreens and bunting, while all traces of class-room horrors were obliterated by the transformation of the boards into festoons, most ingeniously contrived. Bruin was there in all his scholastic glory, just entering an archway, and dangerously near the prettily-arranged refreshment table, but ready to welcome his new friends with his pleasant (?)

unchanging and unchangeable smile. As one gazed round at the manifold evidences of taste and work, one could not but congratulate the decoration committee on their success, and even the Freshettes joined in their praises, for although the prevailing color was somewhat suggestive, they decided it had been used for contrast to the expected brilliancy, and very wisely and gracefully accepted it as complimentary. But no one guessed how many trees had been robbed of branches, and incidentally orchards robbed of apples, anywhere not less than five and not more than ten miles west of the city two days previously, but the decoration committee and their friends had vivid recollections and many reminders.

When all had been duly introduced, Bruin not excepted, menu cards began to circulate and the mystery of a table in the centre of the room began to demand much attention—the secret of the past week was about to be revealed. What pretty little cards they were, with their artistic clover blossoms on the outside, and what volumes they spoke for the ability of the Queen's girls. But some of us had visions of innumerable journeys down town, of working to the 'Wee sma hours,' and of much burning of midnight oil, as we gazed in wonders at these cards.

The entertainment took the form of a "green tea"—the first course served to us being "salade verte"—

"My salad days,

When I was green in judgment."

This consisted of a lettuce leaf made of green paper, to which was attached a slip of paper bearing the name of an author, or a quotation from him, and proved to be a literary puzzle of no

mean order. As we sought everywhere for the author of the quotation, what sighs were heard when the many vain appeals to the oracle (the convenor of the Committee) were made. Sandwiches made of brown and pink blotting paper formed the second course by the numbers on which, the company were divided into groups, and betook themselves to the various rendezvous where might be seen girls and Professors' wives, girls too for the time, bobbing serenely over the floor at "spin the plate" or "blind man's buff"—the halls resounded with the jollity of these old time games, so that the bell for the third course found it hard to claim any attention. The Patisserie proved most interesting. With what heart flutterings all searched that sawdust-pie for the small bit of paper containing our fortune. What fun there was comparing these fortunes—the Freshette was not alone in her anxiety to know what the future held for her. Next came the little green bags with their "Sweets to the sweet," and the name of a lover enclosed. And when Darby found Joan they betook themselves to a quiet cozy corner, where they were served with something more palatable and more substantial. A guessing contest completed the menu—*cafe noir*—"Drink to me only with thine eyes." The fortunate Freshette who guessed nearest the number of beans in the jar was the happy recipient of a pretty bunch of College streamers.

As we gathered round the piano to sing the good old college songs, all thought that the entertainment committee had nobly done their part, and the Y.W.C.A. at-home of '03 was a unique and long-to-be-remembered function, much enjoyed by everyone.

And about 10.30, much to the delight of our patient friend downstairs, the Freshettes all took off their several ways with their accompanying senior, and Bruin might well exclaim with Longfellow:

"And I alone remain."

THE POLAR BEAR.

The White Bear awoke from his summer's slumber, with a start of expectation. "Methought," said he, "that I heard familiar voices; can my season of rest be over so soon? Are the students really back?" He listened to their shouts on the campus, and from the attic window watched them coming cheerily along the narrow walk, but, alack! one and all turned abruptly ere they reached the door and hied them away on a new board walk which led he knew not whither. His heart sank. "What means this desertion of these time-honored halls? Oh," he growled, in exasperation, "if that door were only to open, and my gown handy, I would venture forth, aye, even unescorted would I sally down and investigate as to the why and wherefore of this sad and unwonted state of affairs."

But the days passed and poor Bruin watched and waited in vain. He heard occasional timid footsteps along the hall, but no one disturbed his gloomy fastness, and faint rumors reached him of a new and beautiful building which claimed most of the attention once devoted to his own familiar haunts. This neglect made Bruin well nigh desperate and he bemoaned his sad fate, groaning aloud so great was his perturbation and distress of mind. "Oh, the fickleness of women," he muttered, "never will I place my trust in them again, nay, not even

were I to relinquish my present life of ease and become a Divinity student, would I believe in their friendship." But, hark! what was that he heard? The turning of a well-worn key in a rusty lock, and the cheery tones of the janitor: "Want the bear, ladies? Here he is. I'll take him right down now."

His Polar Highness glowed with pride and renewed faith in his friends, the girls, and his heart misgave him that he had ever doubted their loyalty and respect for all the worthy customs of their Alma Mater. "Now," thought he, "the boys will perhaps remember me also, and will perchance take me to other regions less lofty, and who knows but that I may ere long be transported to Convocation Hall there to grace the festive scene on the occasion of the Annual Reception."

His prognostication proved correct, for one Thursday afternoon the tread of many feet startled him from a doze and he was carried off, still only half awake, to be placed at his old post of observation, the platform of Convocation Hall. His heart leaped at the thought that the new buildings of which he had heard so much, could not have entirely won the students' hearts when they still returned to the old halls to have their fun. He was rather amazed at the unusual forethought displayed by the decoration committee in getting to work the day before the great event, but lamented the fact that he would have to remain all alone over night in that chilly hall. However, the time soon passed as Bruin was cheered by the company of that same thoughtful committee long after curfew Thursday evening, for so diligently did its members work that by Friday noon all was in readiness, save the refreshments. Bruin

began to feel anxious for he knew only too well what a part the museum plays in the programme of all, the Freshmen not excepted. But his fears were without foundation and all went merry as a marriage bell.

As the evening wore on the White Bear felt glad that the committee had been considerate enough to place him high above the throng, for the crowd was so great in the hall at times, that he would have fared but badly, being too good-natured a bear to expostulate with those eager youths who stepped so gallantly around on other people's feet. As it was, he found his place of vantage an excellent one from which to throw out hints to the chaperones and to the Reception Committee, some of the gentlemen members of which seemed singularly dilatory about all else save the filling of their own programmes.

The freshmen class as a whole, all things considered was approved of by His Highness. "They seem a cheerful lot," he remarked to the president of the Y.M.C.A. "They don't sit down and fret because they can't find the partners on their cards, but look around without delay for new ones. It is to be hoped that the missing ones have done likewise, else there will be many a wrathful maiden at each rendezvous waiting for the Freshman who cometh not."

And as the orchestra played merrily on, the White Bear looked round with the reminiscent eye of the post-mortem, thinking of the days when he too was a Freshman and found all things new and strange. "Ah," he sighed, "what days those were to be sure. Little did I dream in that far-off blissful time, of the changes I would live to see in dear old Queen's." He listened dream-

ily to the happy laughter of the gay throng, but amid the babble of many voices the magic word 'refreshments' suddenly struck his ear and he became once more keenly alive to the situation and to the fact that no kind friend had yet been so thoughtful as to invite him to inspect the museum in all its glory. He felt aggrieved. "And I would like so much to go down," he said mournfully, "for I'm told that a medical man has charge of the refreshments this evening, so that things will certainly be done decently and in order, and all will be substantial and wholesome, he having not yet begun to practice."

But sad to say poor Bruin's creature comforts were totally forgotten, for all at once there commenced a hurrying and scurrying, and every one made a mad rush for the cloak-room, leaving the bear alone in his glory. "Well, I must say, the youth of this day is singularly inconsiderate," he growled. "I shall certainly complain to the janitor when he comes to put out the lights." But it took the Freshmen so long to find their overcoats, and the Freshettes were such a time putting on their bonnets and shawls, that it was long past Bruin's bedtime, and he had dozed off in an uneasy sleep long before the janitor made his rounds, and all his trials were forgotten, for the subtle charm of the evening's music and the general happiness of the scene haunted him. Consequently when visited by the Decoration committee next morning he had only praise to bestow and complimented everyone who passed by, on the unrivalled success of the Freshmen's Reception of 1902.

LEVANA SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Levana was held on Oct. 15th. There being a

great deal of business to be discussed and dealt with, the hour fled all too quickly, and we were sorry to have our President, Mrs. Bryson, postpone her address. However, it is a pleasure still in store for us. The girls spent a social hour together after the meeting, over the tea-cups. We were very pleased to see Miss Saunders, our Honorary President, with us at our first meeting.

From the artistic programs placed in our hands by the committee, we are quite justified upon reading the items, in looking forward to a very interesting and promising year for the Society.

We are forced to state that the second meeting 'Place aux Dames,' has so prostrated the Levana reporter that it will be necessary to leave the other meetings already held, for the next number of the JOURNAL.

Y.W.C.A.

A month has passed away since we have returned to our labors again, and during all the excitement of meeting old friends and finding new, our Y.W.C.A. has not been forgotten. The first week saw a troop of girls ascending the flight of stairs leading to the little room stowed away in a corner on the top flat. Every week since, the increasing number of girls makes it quite evident that they appreciate an hour every week, to listen to the interesting papers prepared by the girls with such infinite pains and labor.

In our first meeting, Miss Byrnes, our president, welcomed the girls, old and new, to Queen's, and gave all a cordial invitation to our Y.W.C.A. In the following meetings the leaders, on every occasion, read excellent papers which showed deep thought and interest in their subjects and impressed all

their listeners. This week we were all delighted to hear Mrs. Pike once more. Her talk was enjoyed very much by all the girls who hope to have the pleasure of hearing her again in the near future.

Arts.

ONCE more the JOURNAL welcomes all its readers, and in particular does the writer of this column extend a welcome to all whose faces are familiar as former students and to those whose presence is but beginning to be felt amongst us, but who ere long we hope will take their places, each in his individual sphere, in upholding and maintaining the honour of their Alma Mater. During the summer which is past, many and varied have been the occupations of the different students—they are too well known to be recalled here—and far and wide has been the field of their labors or their recreations, as the case may be. They have, we might almost say, circled the earth, and as we all have benefitted by our different experiences in our various relations with those about us, and have been the means of imparting to others in a measure at least some of that culture which every College student should claim as his endowment by his University, should we not come back more impressed than ever with the fact that education consists in more than a knowledge of books and ability to pass examinations? We do not mean to speak lightly of book work, but education in its broader sense is the leading out of all those faculties which tend towards one's true development. It is not the writer's intention to dilate on this subject, nor to act the moralist, this would be

next to presumption, but yet he expresses a wish that this true education may be the aim of those who now as students are connected with the University, that the best of feeling may exist between the different faculties, the different years and the individuals of those years, that every student will feel that he has a part to play and that he will play that part in the development of a true college spirit. The present session in more ways than one marks a distinct period in the history of Queen's. Our beloved Principal, to whom we always looked for help and guidance, is no longer with us. The Vice-Principal is also temporarily laid aside, and consequently the weight falls heavier on the shoulders of those who are left. Can we, as students, bear any of this burden? Yes, we can bear a great deal. We have it in our power to raise our University to its highest level, and sink it to its lowest depths. We may cause our Acting-Principal annoyance by unproper and uncalled-for conduct in our halls, and, by the way, a little of this has been done already—and in many ways we may do things which will tend to destroy that unity which should exist between all the faculties of the College. Shall we do this, or shall we not rather co-ordinate our forces and do all in our power to help on the development of our College in this critical period in her history, through which she is now passing?

The different years in Arts have now been organized for some time and the business machinery, if such it might be called, has been again set in motion. The Freshman class is strong numerically, and by this time no doubt its members are well initiated in the

ways of college life. They have been presented with a hand-book which is replete with valuable information as well as good advice. They have been told by their Seniors what they should do and what they should not do. It has been impressed upon them perhaps more strongly than it ever was before, that their education should consist in an equalized development of the physical, social, intellectual and moral sides of their natures; they are probably learning of themselves that although they are Freshmen and entitled to all the Freshmen's prerogatives, they do not fall in the category of those who rule by the right divine of helplessness, and yet they have been informed that there is a sense in which they do. Fearful whispers have gone around among some of them, perhaps communicated to them by Professor der Allerley-Wissenschaft that in a secret place in the University, sometimes called Weissnichtwo, there exists a learned and honourable body whose powers are not more explicit than is their mysterious domicile. Nine days and twice nine have come and gone, and yet there is a feeling of wonder. Not a bad thing—they will be philosophers yet. It is on account of this advice which has already been given that we refrain from saying more. We do not wish to stir up the Freshman's sea of troubles but rather pour oil upon them and console him with the comforting thought that there was a time when we all were Freshmen and there is a sense in which we all are Freshmen still.

The following is a list of the officers elected by the final year in Arts:
 Hon. President—Prof. Shortt, M.A.
 President—J. M. McDonald.

Vice-Pres.—Miss Edna Thompson.
 Historian—Miss Weese.
 Poetess—Miss Errett.
 Orator—A. H. Kennedy.
 Marshal—J. R. Stewart.

After a spirited discussion which extended over a period of several weeks, the Senior year in Arts has decided to hold an "at-home" on the twelfth of December. To relate in particular the preliminaries which led to this final decision would be to monopolize the space of the Journal. Suffice to say several meetings were held, regular, special and adjourned; various propositions as to the nature of the "at-home" were proposed; innumerable "questions of information" were hurled at the heads of the proposers; individual members of the year distinguished themselves by eloquent speeches on the subject; the ruling of the chair was several times held in question; John Bourinot and the president of the Alma Mater Society were frequently consulted, and quoted as authorities; several motions and amendments were put to the meeting and lost; every one was forced to express his opinion pro or con; and what was the final result? As we have said, an "at-home" was decided upon, and since this decision was almost unanimous, we hope that every member of '03 will lend his support to make this year function a success.

Year meetings are often dull and uninteresting and in many cases the members are conspicuous by their absence. This, however, cannot be said of these gatherings thus far, as in all the different years from Freshmen to Senior, they have been well attended, and the discussions on various topics

which have arisen have not been confined to a few only but many have shared in it. Throughout the different years, there is one question which has aroused a good deal of interest and discussion, we might almost say "*sine fine*." It has been threshed out in all the different years. Committee meetings have been held, and after solemn deliberation they have reported that they could do nothing. The years themselves have grappled bodily with the subject—but of no avail; a great deal of eloquence has been spent in taking one side or the other, and even some of the ladies, whose modesty does not often permit them to speak, have taken no inactive part. The question is: "Should Science men be members of their respective years in Arts?" On this question the Freshmen seem to have very strong convictions that they should not. As to whether their convictions arise from a careful consideration of the subject, we cannot say, we only know that the policy which they have adopted is "no admittance" or "expulsion," a practical demonstration of which they attempted to give not long since. The freshmen in Arts evidently believe in allowing the "infant colony" to take care of itself, and instead of being nurtured under their protecting wing, to be suffered to be cast out upon the cruel world and blown hither and thither by all the storms of adversity. On the principle that the best sailor is the one who braves the roughest seas, they perhaps are to be commended for their charity, while they are censured for a superfluity of that pugnacious spirit which, it is sometimes said, is characteristic of freshmen. In the Sophomore year the policy of expulsion is changed to a more peaceful attitude; a sort of compromise takes place be-

tween the two faculties and the keen edge of unwholesome rivalry is somewhat blunted. When the Junior year is reached there is not quite so much interest taken in the meetings of the year, and the Science students, who are never specially good at attending the Arts' meetings unless on special occasions, drop out altogether. However good feeling prevails as a rule between the two faculties at this period, and the Junior year takes as its motto, "Peace and good will to all men." But the tale has not yet been told. These Science men whose history in part we are trying to give, have been so ingrafted into the main tree (perhaps however they think they are the tree rather than the branch), that they cannot be separated from it except by some violent disruption. The Question once more arises, "Should the Science men be entitled to the same privileges as the Arts men?" One says, "Why, yes, certainly; they are members of the year"; another says: "It is too bad—what will those poor Science men do if we put them out?" And still another, speaking in the same strain, says, "Let brotherly love continue! we will show our appreciation of them by placing them on the list of honorary members. And so, after much discussion, pro and con, to the point and otherwise, the Science men become honorary members of the year and exempt from all taxation. What a glorious consummation to a career which only a few years previous was nursed in whirling storms and cradled in the wind.

The following Queen's Arts men are registered at the Ontario Normal College: W. R. Bloor, M.A., J. H. McKechnie, M.A., R. R. Graham, B. A., A. McMillan, J. F. Harvey.

ARTS SOCIETY.

A goodly number turned out this year to vote at the annual elections of the Arts Society, although it is somewhat a matter of regret that every Arts student in the University does not take this election as an opportunity for paying his Art's fee and thereby do away with the necessity for a personal canvass. The following is the result of the vote which was taken:

Arts Society.

President—L. A. H. Warren, M.A.
Treasurer—J. H. Miller.
Secretary—L. P. Chambers.
Auditor—J. C. McConachie.
Committee—A. R. Cameron, '03;
J. McDonnell, '04; D. R. Cameron,
'05; W. Cran, '06; G. B. McLennan,
'02.

Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis.

Chief Justice—E. Goodwill.
Jr. Judge—J. Allen.
Sr. Pros. Attor—A. H. Kennedy.
Jr. Pros. Attor—D. J. Campbell.
Sheriff—R. A. McLean.
Clerk—V. W. Jackson.
Chief of Police—J. R. Stewart.
Crier—A. R. Evans.
Constables—J. H. Miller, J. G. McPhail, '03; T. Galbraith, G. O. Watson, '04; G. Platt, D. A. Gillies, '05;
A. G. Cameron, W. E. Spankie, '06.

Medicine.

THE vacation is over and we are again numbered with the seekers after knowledge; back to the lectures and clinics and to the table whereon are piled the familiar textbooks and notes, the delight of some, the confusion of not a few—the table to which we draw near in the evenings to dip into the mysteries of medical

lore, to glean that which is going to be of service to us and to others when we enter upon the duties of that medical workshop, the flourishing practice which is to be. Are we glad to return? To one watching for the first few days our home-coming—for the words of the old song are true, "Queen's College is our jolly home," the answer comes readily. The hearty hand-shakings and the exchange of cordial greetings, "Glad to see you back, old man," "Same to you, Mack," express the feelings of the Meds. upon starting in the new term. Many of us, particularly those of the Senior year have, during the past summer, been trying to put into practice the knowledge gained thus far in our course. We have experienced something of the doctor's life with its trials, its perplexities and its disappointments, and yet, too, something of its bright side, the great scope it affords for doing good, for helping the unfortunate, and at the same time for bringing to the front what is best in ourselves. More than ever the need of knowing our business thoroughly has now been demonstrated by the little experience which we have had, and surely it will spur us on to a more interested and appreciative study of the work which lies before us for this year.

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing—

Drink deep or taste not the Pierian Spring."

May we therefore drink deeply at the fount of Aesculapius and make the best use of our opportunities. We can not, of course, learn all things in College, but we can, by applying our mind here, learn how to keep growing and developing after leaving the class-

room for the active life of our profession. We shall not then leave the University behind but shall take it with us, and so continue to work and to learn.

AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY.

On Friday, Oct. 17th, the election was held, and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. Pres.—Dr. Herald (accl.).

Pres.—H. Ward (accl.).

Vice-Pres.—D. Falkner.

Secretary—E. Sheffield.

Ass't Sec.—G. Gordon.

Treas. M. McGonigle.

Committee—Messrs. Pannell, '03; Presseau, '04; J. Hogan, '05; and Thornton, '06.

The Medical Department of Queen's University.

Ten years ago the Medical Faculty of Queen's University was re-organized and once more became an integral part of the University. During that short period great changes have taken place and great advances have been made. Drs. Henderson, Dupuis, K. N. Fenwick, Saunders, Cunningham, T. M. Fenwick and V. Sullivan, who held positions on the Faculty, have ceased their labours and been called to their reward. Dr. Fowler was a member of the Faculty which was first formed forty-nine years ago, has retired from his active professorial duties.

The improvements in the building have been many and have resulted in making it suitable for the teaching of modern Medicine in all its branches. The building has been increased one-third in size and laboratories have been fitted up for Physiology and Histology, for Pathology and Bacteriology and for Materia Medica and

Pharmacy. Enlarged, improved and well-lighted rooms have been provided for the practical study of Anatomy. This has been done at the expense of about \$12,000, and the whole burden has been borne by the Medical Faculty.

The number of prizes open for competition among the students has been increased. The number of House Surgeoncies at the Kingston General Hospital is now three, and the position is tenable for one year after graduation. The Chancellor's Scholarship, given by the Chancellor, and the Dean Fowler Scholarship founded by the Faculty and the Medical graduates have been established. Besides these numerous prizes for work in particular departments are now awarded each session upon the results of the University examinations.

The attendance of students has vastly increased. During the session of 1892-3 there were in attendance 108 Medical students. This session, ten years later, there will be in round numbers 200.

The changes of the Faculty, in the building and in the number of students, has been accompanied by changes in the methods of teaching. The didactic lecture is gradually being displaced by practical work in the laboratories and at the bed-side. This change in the method of teaching in itself necessitates more accommodation, and the greater number of students makes an increase in the accommodation almost imperative. Notwithstanding the fact that the Faculty at their own expense increased the accommodation by one-third it is still inadequate. The increase which has taken place in the number of students and the necessity for greater labora-

tory room which has so developed in the past ten years, render more room an absolute necessity. The faculty has done all it can do. Who will step into the breach and provide the necessary building? It must be provided or the work of the Medical Faculty, i. e., of the University, be hampered and curtailed."

Since the above article appeared in the October number of the *Medical Quarterly*, a committee from the Faculty waited upon the Trustee Board, to see what arrangement could be made, whereby increased accommodation for the Medical College might be had. The Trustees seeing the necessity for more room, have agreed to hand over the Philosophy and Physics rooms of the old Arts building upon the completion of the new buildings. It is proposed that these rooms be fitted up for Physiology and Histology, and Dr. Knight's present rooms be given up to Dr. W. T. Connell. Dr. Campbell will then have for his class in practical Pharmacy the present bacteriological laboratory. We think the change a good one; at present we are cramped for working space and a larger area wherein to pursue our practical studies with comfort, can not too soon be granted.

WHOSO HATH EARS LET HIM HEAR.

Ye strangers that have come within our gates, welcome! Ye freshmen of the class of '06 hearken now unto the voice of your seniors and lend a widespread ear to receive their words of advice and instruction. Be it known unto you that it is the privilege of a senior when there is plenty of room to take all he wants, and when there is not plenty to take it all. Give heed to the words of the prophet, a freshman is to be seen and not heard. It is your

good fortune to come to that seat of learning, where if ye be wise and speak not with the froward mouth, nor stand in the way of juniors, nor sit in the seats of your seniors, ye shall be treated as men and judged according to your merit. The wise men and good who do rule over us are known as the students' friends. They will not send you away empty, for they dispense knowledge with a glad smile and a cheerful countenance. To the deserving are they bountiful, but for the fritterer away of time and golden opportunity, there is stenosis of the valves of mercy and upon him are the vials of their wrath poured out. Be there any among you that are called "pluggers?" Woe unto them! for the "plugger" is an abomination. Ye come here to learn how to heal those who have fallen by the way and are sick. Peradventure to such an one in the time to come will ye say, "My friend, thou dost need to take things more easily, see that thou gettest fresh air, do not overtax thy brain with mental gymnastics and strive not to be first, paying no heed to thy bodily welfare." Therefore be consistent now and do that which by and by ye will ask others to do. But hark you! verily, this is not the habitation of the waster of time, of the purely pleasure seeker, or in the words of the poet the "bummer," for such is not the Kingdom of Queen's. Be wise, and in all things trace thy steps close to the medium line, work and learn, yet live and enjoy life. See to it that the soil of your minds is properly tilled, so that the seeds of knowledge will fall upon good ground, spring up and bear fruit in the spring, some sixty, some seventy-five, and some one hundred per cent.

LOVE (*Amor Malignans*.)

A treatise on this affection delivered by Dr. Turned Down, of the Royal College of Women Haters, before the Sore Association of Mitten Wearers:

Definition.—Love is a disease of the nervo-muscular structure of the heart due to a micro organism and characterized by palpitation, a feeling of pain and heaviness in the precordial region and by a severe derangement of the nervous system, the sufferer at one time soaring to the heights of sublime joy and forgetfulness, then again dropping down into the black abyss of despair and blue despondency.

Etiology.—This malady affects people of all races and climes. It is most commonly met with between the years eighteen and twenty-five, though the aged are not entirely exempt. Men are more frequently attacked than those of the opposite sex. Exposure to dances, "at-homes," and other social trials is a great predisposing factor. Students are peculiarly prone to the disease. The exciting cause has been discovered by bacteriologists to be a germ which has received the name the *Bacillus Cupid*. This organism, a most virulent one, gains entry—how, we know not—into the heart, lodges in the soft tissues of that organ, multiplies and gives rise to a toxæmia which causes the peculiar symptoms noted.

Morbid Anatomy.—On post-mortem examination the heart walls are found to be flabby. Little softened areas are scattered through the cardiac tissue. A curious phenomenon is noted, viz., the deposition of little grains of sugar-like material upon the inner surface of the ventricles. This has given rise to the name "sweet-heart." Where healing has occurred

there is scar formation. The dream centre in the brain is greatly hypertrophied and the muscles of the neck are found to have undergone elastic degeneration.

Symptoms.—There is one form called Pseudo Amor, more commonly known as Calf Love, but we shall not discuss it here. Suffice it to say that it is very acute, attacks the young and runs a short course when left alone. The true disease is chronic in its nature. Generally it comes on insiduously, the patient not being able to fix the date of the onset. Cases are on record, however, where the onset was sudden and violent with a distinct chill. The mind cannot be fixed on work of any kind. The patient is absent-minded, and will often buy two tickets for an opera instead of one. The appetite is variable. There is generally a gnawing pain in the region of the heart often alleviated for a time by a photograph. The patient often feels sore. Dreams infest his slumber. A gone feeling is often complained of. The Respiratory system is interfered with, there being long inspirations resulting in deep sighs. Delirium is quite common, it is paroxysmal and of the joyful type, and a sure sign of the firm hold of the disease. At times the patient refuses food and advice and will not be comforted. Often there is a mania for writing poetry. The eye symptoms are peculiar. The pupil will not respond to light. This disease causes blindness in many cases. There is frequently a far-away look in the eye, accommodation for near objects being interfered with. At times there is intense thirst and the patient may take to drink. The capillaries of the face will often relax, giving rise to exten-

sive flushing. The heart beats very rapidly as a rule. It is not uncommon for the patient to spend hours in arranging his personal appearance. In such cases the outlook is grave. Moonlight nights seem to aggravate the toxic delirium of joy. Thus we see that while the primary lesion is in the heart the symptoms are rather those of a disordered brain.

Diagnosis.—When the patient is head over ears in the disease the diagnosis is simple. The frequent sighing, flushing of the face, preternatural mobility of the heart and the far-away gaze indicate the trouble. Upon making a microscopic examination of verses and letters written by the patient, if the germ Cupid is found it is conclusive evidence that the trouble is Love.

Prognosis.—The disease runs, as a rule, a protracted course. It is apt to recur in many. Complete recovery however is rare. Cases supposed to have been cured generally show callous formation, with hardening and scar tissue in the position of the old wound.

Treatment. — (1) Prophylactic; Keeping company should be avoided. The mind should be trained to rule the heart.

(2) Hygienic; A sea voyage to the Arctic regions is often helpful. Cold baths are recommended, and an ice cap to the head may be of service.

The physician should try to allay the emotional symptoms by the giving of sound advice, but this does not seem to be successful. Occupation of the mind with other things and fresh air are good remedies occasionally. Alcohol must be prohibited. Tobacco seems to soothe the disordered nervous system. It acts as a solace and should

be tried. Drugs are not of much use. Iron in the form of a "knocker" is often beneficial. Arsenic in the form of Paris Green has been tried but we would not recommend it. Calcium and Magnesium taken over long periods is the latest treatment. The belief is that there will be a calcareous deposit in the heart walls, with consequent hardening and the condition of "stony" heart will be reached, which means almost certain cure.

NOTES.

The announcement on Nov. 11th, that regular clinics would be held in the Hotel Dieu on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock, was hailed with delight by all. We have waited long, but at last we reap the harvest of the labours of those who have had the matter in hand.

The final year regrets that R. J. Fifefield and R. H. Scott will not be in College this term. May another year see them back and gathered once more into the fold.

The marriage of Miss Ethna Bailey to Dr. W. Crews, '02, took place on Oct. 8th. We congratulate "Sugar," and extend to the happy couple our heartfelt wishes for a prosperous journey through life.

Mr. E. A. Ferguson, '03, has returned from South Africa, where since Christmas last he has been with the Field Hospital Corps, attending clinics on the field of battle. We are glad to have "Little Fergie" with us again. It is said that the meeting of the "Brownies" was very touching.

We congratulate Dr. E. C. Watson, '99, on his recent appointment as Professor of Rhinology and Laryngology in the Michigan Medical College, Detroit.

Dr. P. I. Nash, '02, has been appointed House Surgeon in the New York Poloclinic Hospital, New York. Congratulations, Phil.

Dr. C. A. Porteous, '01, who since his graduation has been a House Surgeon in one of the hospitals in Montreal, has gone to the old country where he will pursue further studies in London and Edinburgh.

The delegate to Bishops reports a most enjoyable time—to use his own expression. “They certainly know how to entertain.”

J. G—ll—van—(After the Court, waving aloft the bony pelvis)—“Gentlemen, I hold in my hand the tree of knowledge!”

The final year, '03, is the largest in the history of the College.

Science.

MANY changes have taken place in and about the School of Mines since last April, changes that go a long way towards making this institution what it has always been intended to be—the best of its kind in Canada.

The new Engineering Building is completed and only awaits the equipment of the testing laboratories to make it first class in every respect. One feature that commends itself to all, is the fine large draughting room situated on the top floor.

The Mining Laboratory has also received its share of improvement. The old boiler that supplied steam for the mill engine has been removed. The room thus left vacant has been fitted with the necessary apparatus for assaying, which work was formerly carried on in Science Hall, and the benefits derived from having an assay lab-

oratory on the premises, more than balances the cost entailed by its construction.

Much regret has been expressed at the resignation of our late Professor of Geology. When Professor Miller accepted the position of Provincial Mining Inspector, the Science Faculty lost one of its best men, and the classes of '05 and '06, not to mention the many who will follow, missed the pleasure of listening to a geologist, second to none.

Professor Miller's classes in Geology and Petrography were always of a practical value to the Mining student, and the men were always treated with consideration and tact, which was appreciated a great deal more than perhaps Professor Miller knew. In or out of class-room he had the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact.

The School's loss is the Mining Bureau's gain, but we can at least congratulate ourselves that he is still in Ontario, and that we may have the pleasure of seeing him from time to time. The JOURNAL wishes Professor Miller every success in his new field of labor.

Our new Professor of Geology, Mr. R. Brock, has taken to his work with no uncertain acumen. As an old graduate of Queen's he is more than welcome. As an experienced field geologist he is a necessity in our work.

The lectures in Metallurgy and Mining will henceforth be given by two Professors., Prof. Kirkpatrick taking the Metallurgical work, and handing over the Mining part of the program to Prof. Gwillim. The latter gentleman comes to us fresh from active mining operations in British Columbia. As a practical mining engi-

neer, Prof. Gwillim can give just what we most need, and it is safe betting to say that's what we are going to get.

Mineralogical and Geological excursions have this year been more frequent than formerly. The first was a trip up the Rideau, to Jones's Falls. Next week a party drove out to that old stand-by, the Foxton Phosphate mines, where good specimens of apatite were secured. The third excursion was made to Parham, the scene of several never-to-be-forgotten picnics. And two weeks afterwards a party of forty students made the town of Sydenham lively, as they passed through on their way to the mica mines.

The class of '05 in Mining and Civil Engineering began this session's work by a surveying trip up the K. & P. Ry.

The party left town on Sept. 18th, and was made up of the Professor of Surveying, three demonstrators, twenty-four students, cook and assistant. Capt. Bogart was Chief Engineer in charge of the party, while he was ably assisted by Joe Workman, Hugo Craig and Wm. Harper.

At first it was the intention to camp near Verona, but better country was found about Bedford and camp was pitched along the shores of Cole Lake two miles from the last named village.

To those having their initial experience of camping out, the first night was a trying one, as through some mistake the tents had not yet arrived. some took refuge in a neighboring barn, others found the shelter of a straw stack sufficient, while the majority roughed it on the ground.

The party was divided into two companies, who started at the same

point on the K. & P. track and worked in opposite directions, running and levelling a preliminary transit line of over five miles in length. Most of this was also located and set with slope stakes. The topography of the surrounding country was carefully noted, and thus the class gained experience in all branches of railroad surveying.

Other things besides the work will linger in the memories of those who took part in the trip. The evenings were spent in singing and story-telling varied by midnight turkey suppers. "Rhoda and her Pagoda" was the favorite song among the boys, and Junction Joe's after-dinner speeches were a feature. Dan's speech on the political issues of the day deserves a place in Hansard, while John waxes eloquent in a theological discussion. The post-office had great attraction for Kissie, who cheerfully did duty as mail carrier, and Keith, a waif from the class of '04, was also of much assistance to the party.

Apart from the educational advantages of the trip, and the experience gained by each in handling instruments, the pleasures of camp life during one of the most pleasant months of the year led each member of the party to echo the sentiments of the Captain, who remarked on breaking camp, that he wished the trip could last another month.

We have had the pleasure of a visit from our old friend Jock Murray, who has lately returned with Mr. Low's exploring party from Labrador.

Mr. Murray gave us a most interesting little talk about the trip and work in the far north, supplementing his lectures with a few working models. Jock looks well—says he feels

well, and informs us also that he is the luckiest man in four counties. Congratulations, old man, may your shadow never grow less.

Mr. A. Burrows has secured the position of Provincial Assayer, headquarters Belleville. Science students are unanimous in wishing him success and the best of good luck.

The final year in Mining have already put in many hours at hard labor in the 'mill.' One lot of quartz ore has been put through the stamps and the tailings cyanided, and another lot is expected shortly for similar treatment. The magnetic separator has had its share of work also, not to mention Henry and his faithful canine, who are working overtime, trying to look busy.

It is said that a Freshman in the blowpipe class blew a large piece of importance out of his ear. That shows pretty good wind power.

Teddy Wilson, '04, spent the summer surveying in B. C., and incidentally with G. W. Chaplin, took in the summer session (dinner included) of the Dominion Mining Institute, held in Nelson.

Several gentlemen of the first year in Science, names not mentioned, applied for board and lodging at the Ladies' Residence. Unfortunately, they were too late, there being no room available.

Angus McNeil ran a faro table in the Soo this summer. Any spare time he had was devoted to geological work.

"Stoney" Jackson has returned from Sydney, C.B. He had a job with the Dom. Steel Co., drawing pay checks.

John Collins and D. Ross put in a hard summer in Sudbury. They both

look very frail and worn out with work. We hope that the six months rest in Kingston will recuperate them.

"Peggie" McDiarmid was with one of the Dom. Land Survey parties in the N. W. T.

Frank Mackie had a most unpleasant experience this summer. He caught diphtheria while working underground in a Michigan Copper Mine, and had to come home. Fortunately for "Bunty," and happily for us all, he pulled through.

Stan. Graham did the underground surveying this summer for the Canadian Gold Fields, Ltd., Delora Mine. He says he didn't make very many mistakes.

Jim Bartlett, good old sunny Jim, is not coming in this year. He is out in the wild and woolly West showing the natives a few of the latest. Good luck to you, Jim.

T. F. Sutherland, '04, was working in the Helen Iron Mine this summer. He reports a good time.

"Rosy" did a thriving business this summer selling electric belts to the unsuspecting public. He says it's easy.

B. Tett, Hugo Craig, D. Squire, C. Graham and M. Ferguson, with W. P. Wilgar in command, built a piece of road for the Bay of Quinte Ry. Co. this summer. Lots of work, lots of grub, and plenty of nice drinking water, made the trip seem more like a ping-pong party than a survey party.

Murdock Finlayson put in the summer as superintendent of a coal mine in C.B. He has brought back some nice long yarns.

G. W. Chaplin "yellow-legged" a few properties in B. C. this summer. He reports an increase in wild cats.

W. D. Gordanier put in the summer with the Canadian General Electric Co., Peterboro.

John Sears spent three months this summer working underground in the Belmont Gold Mine. The management reports that John made a good mucker, but says that he is not sure enough in his uppercuts for overhand stopping.

Divinity.

ANOTHER vacation has come and gone. The summer months, laden with events of deep significance, are now the heritage of the historian and nought remains to us but their memories—some pleasant, others touched with pain. The last few days of the college session usually witness a vast diminution in the number of students around the halls. The busy hum that once oppressed the ear is almost hushed to silence. The group of expectant faces that gathered at the sanctum to receive the tidings from home and elsewhere becomes perceptibly less. Each day the interior of Convocation Hall gives forth a still more hollow sound as the vigilant presiding examiner moves with stealthy footstep through the lessening ranks of those that drive the quill. We might go further and say that no sunset gilds the glories of the western skies but beholds, amid other scenes, some patient picker-up of learning's crumbs who on that day has transferred his movables to the inside of a capacious trunk, and with light heart, and lighter pocket, bade a temporary farewell to the old familiar haunts, vaguely wondering, it may be, whether there was not something more than an expression of kindly regard in his

landlady's assurance that 'she would often think of him' though far away. By the time of Convocation but few are to be found in the city except those who "through long days of labor and nights devoid of ease have immersed themselves in the fount of knowledge and earned the reward of diligence; or peradventure if he be a divinity that tarrieth, a scholarship has been the cause of his delay.

As a general rule the students of the latter faculty are among the first to quit the scene of the session's work. Not that they are specially anxious to get away. Ah, no! for who knoweth the ways of the guileless theolog? Verily they are unsearchable and past finding out. Often indeed the parting is not without a sense of pain, but last summer's stipend will not endure forever, and already the dwellers in the distant sections of the community are beginning to indulge in quiet speculations as to the kind of individual fate has decreed shall be their shepherd for the next few months and when he will be along to take charge of his flock. And so ere long it happens that those who but a few days before met in the same class-room and cast down their arms before the same passage of *Cur Deus Homo* are scattered near and far.

Some on the other side of the distant Rockies, with measured periods and faultless logic, disclose the subtle mysteries of the Ontological argument or the Hegelian Theory of Right; others perchance whose lines have fallen in the precincts of the tall timbers clear away the concomitants of the "game" that has been hastily concluded as the well-known raiment of the preacher hove in sight, and by a judicious application of anecdotes and other tactics bring chaos to the eyes of

not a few (we use the phraseology of a medical freshman), or it may be that to some more fortunate embryonic divine has fallen the more congenial environment of a fashionable summer resort, where before an audience consisting in part of professors from seats of learning south of line forty-five, he receives the encouraging assurance that before him lies the prospect of a bright and prosperous career. In no quarter of the country, from our college home westward, will patient search fail to unearth a Queen's divinity during the summer months.

But "circling time moves round in an eternal sphere." The days pass quickly when they are spent in work that is a pleasure and not a burden. If we might be permitted to philosophise a little in this connection we would say that time never hangs heavy on the hands of one who never allows himself to be idle. And so it is that soon, almost indeed before we are conscious of it, the approach of the Kalends of November is bidding us leave the scene of our summer's labor and gather once more where Queen's men are never loath to gather, on the old Ontario strand.

This year we, who long ago made Queen's our "early only choice" are here again and others with us. From far west Manitoba has come one and from Toronto has come another, both graduates of different colleges, to complete their course in the broader and more bracing atmosphere that we believe is to be found within our walls. The Pope has already communicated to these strangers within our gates the mysteries of the Order, and it only remains for us to express the hope that they will find themselves at home in our midst, and that the session that has

been ushered in may be a source of pleasure and lasting benefit to us all.

It seems scarcely necessary to say that not the source of the least inspiration to Queen's students is the knowledge that besides the time required for the preparation of lectures and other work in connection with their classes, their professors are sometimes able to find sufficient spare moments to put the results of their labours into more permanent form. To many whose contact with the gown and mortar-board is but seldom and superficial, and who conceive of a professorship as essentially a position of *otium cum dignitate*, as more or less of the nature of a sinecure, involving perhaps a little difficulty in the getting but after that nothing further than indulgence in social ease, attendance at public functions and other observances of a similar kind—to people of this class, and we fear there are still a few extant, it would probably be a matter of gravest doubt that their ideas might not be wholly correct. But to those who, like ourselves, have had the privilege of coming into closer acquaintance with the facts, the duties of our intellectual preceptors assume a different form; in fact we might remark without eschatological apprehensions that from the point of view of energy expended in the pursuit of scientific, theological and literary culture the members of the senate take a second place to the students only when the vernal breezes warn us that the day of doom is near. And we consider it one of the highest tributes that can be paid the cause of higher education that those whose early effort and application have won distinction in the academic arena should still reach out for

greater achievements and at the same time embody the results of their latest investigations in a form that can be used with advantage by others in different walks of life who wish to keep step with the advancing knowledge of the times.

Several members of the various faculties of Queen's are authors of works that entitle them to prominent places in the educational ranks of the province or dominion, or even in larger spheres. In proof of this we need only cite the publications of our venerable professor of moral philosophy, whose temporary absence we now mourn, which are not only studied within our own walls but which have also found their way into the curricula of sister institutions, some of which lie far beyond our borders, and whose influence is not limited to those whose college training is of recent date but is felt by many as well who long since graduated from their Alma Mater into the larger university of the world.

The latest book contributed by one of our professors is from the pen of Prof. Jordan. As the title "Prophetic Ideas and Ideals" implies it is in connection with the prophetic literature of the Old Testament, that department of theology with which its author is specially qualified to deal. The study of the Old Testament never lacks interest to the earnest student of Queen's. Each session brings him face to face with different problems connected with it, the aim in view being to give as comprehensive a grasp of the subject as possible in the three years course. This year special attention is being devoted to the teaching of the prophets upon which the limitations of time permit of but one hour a

week. From this it may be clearly seen that notwithstanding all the thoroughness of these lectures, it would merge into the impossible to crowd into them sufficient data to yield a satisfactory knowledge of the work even to those (and we hope there are none amongst us) who aim to soar no higher than the standard required for a pass. For this reason therefore we feel it to be specially opportune that Professor Jordan's book should make its appearance at this time. We feel furthermore that as this is the first work of its kind that (so far as we are aware) has come from the pen of one of our theological professors since the publication several years ago of the late Prin. Grant's "Religions of the World," it would be scarcely proper to let the event pass by without some notice from the students' paper which is expected to reflect in some measure the higher life and thought of the University.

To give a systematic review of this work would far exceed the unpretentious ambitions of this sketch. Such reviews may be looked for in the pages of other magazines and periodicals where more abundant space will assure a more just and thorough treatment of the subject; or perhaps in the near future a brief summary of its leading features may appear in the columns of the Journal from the pen of one more competent for the task than the present writer. The utmost we can hope to accomplish in this issue is to bring "Prophetic Ideas and Ideals" to the special attention of our readers, especially the members of Divinity Hall and those who are engaged in the active ministry of the church.

We have just stated our intention not to attempt a complete review, but having read several sections with considerable thoughtfulness and care it might not be out of place here to record one or two impressions which they left upon the mind.

The first characteristic that strikes the reader is the simplicity and directness of the style in which the facts and ideas are expressed. Any one who has heard Prof. Jordan either preach or lecture knows that majestic flourishes of rhetoric form but a very small part of his stock-in-trade. And the same feature that distinguishes his method in the pulpit and class-room is carried over into his book. The aim is not to submerge the reader in a mass of glittering phrases and elegant but artificial devices (a style that usually betrays but shallowness of thought in the person who uses it), but rather to bring himself into living and sensitive communion with the truth he is seeking to convey and to express which he has learned thereby in a living and sympathetic way.

The cover informs us that the work is a study of "Old Testament Prophets and Prophecy from the view point of the preacher of to-day"; and the dominant idea throughout is intensely practical. The writer feels the necessity of keeping in touch not only with the intellectual advances that are being made but also with the stream of human life. Of course in the discussion of such an extensive subject difficulties must needs arise and in some cases may have to be dealt with in an abstract and to the ordinary mind unfathomable way; but no one who reads this book can fail to be impressed with the author's desire to present his facts and ideas in such a manner as to en-

able the preacher amid the stress of other claims to give to his people the latest triumphs of Old Testament research in an intelligent and appreciable form.

During a conversation with a clergyman last summer he took the opportunity of expressing himself with no uncertain accents in the subject of the Higher Criticism, emphatically declaring that such men as Dr. Driver and others of his class "knew too much" for One whose nature is identical to us with omniscience and omnipotence. Such a remark tends to make one forget the application of the principle inculcated in the passage from the book of Proverbs that refers to the soothing effect of a soft answer, especially when it emanates from a member of the rear rank of orthodox divines. But even granting that in the case of some critics "a little learning is a dangerous thing," it need not follow that there is an essential element in advanced thought to cause any one who adopts it to become at once imbued with the consciousness of his own wisdom. Rather is the expression of such an opinion a sign of self-complacency in the author of it. This brings us to speak of another leading characteristic of the subject of this sketch. We need surely not stay to show that such self-appreciation as the gentleman we have referred to ascribed to higher critics in general will be sought for in vain between the two covers of Professor Jordan's book. The spirit of humility and reverence that breathes in every page is equal to that displayed in any work written by members of the older school. In some places it may be necessary to state views that differ from those of the author, but in every such instance

those views and opinions are stated in such a way as to avoid offence even to the most resolute adherent to the older forms of thought.

We fear we have been betrayed into writing more than was intended. Much more might be said but it is time "to draw toward an end." To sum up briefly and put in a few words what we believe to be the chief source of interest and inspiration in this work we would say that it consists in the living and realistic manner in which the subject is treated. In earlier times men were content with what seem to us now to be hard and mechanical dogmas; they were satisfied to rest on the assumption that the whole Bible, and particularly the Old Testament, was on the same dead level of "petrified infallibility." But, as we all know, the advancing stream of scientific knowledge, combined with the general activity of thought that has been going on for many years past has caused an upheaval of the older views and demanded that they be revised and brought into harmony with the ascertained knowledge of the times. Instead of the cold, passive, uninteresting non-entity that once represented the prophet of Israel we have a new conception. The fundamental canon of criticism has come to prevail that the prophet's message was delivered primarily to the men of his own generation. Instead of being a merely inert medium for the Divine activity he becomes a living personality, heralding to his own age the new and ever unfolding revelation of the national God. Each in his own time, and amid his own peculiar environment was set to interpret the will of Jehovah to his fellow-men. In this way we reach the idea of development in the

prophecy of Israel. There is no stagnation in the purpose and plan of God, but instead a living movement realizing itself in the mind of the prophet and through him in the national life. It is by such teaching as is contained in "Prophetic Ideas and Ideals" that the change is to be wrought from a stiff and barren dogmatism to a living and abiding faith in the universal self-realizing Spirit who under many forms and in many ways, "never hasting, never resting," is leading on his purpose to the "one far-off divine event." We feel certain that this book along with others of the same nature by Profs. G. A. Smith and J. E. McFadyen, cannot but exert a wholesome influence on those who desire to reach the truth and understand the true interpretation of history.

Prof. Jordan has quoted copiously from the late Lord Tennyson. Might we in conclusion insert here a passage from the same author which we believe expresses the true attitude of those who have come under the influence of what has been termed the "new thought."

Let knowledge grow from more to more,

But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul according well.
May make one music as before
But vaster.

NOTES FROM THE HALL.

That it has been a "growing time" for the marriage-license vendors is evident from the following social events that have transpired during the summer:

Rev. W. H. Cram, B.A., B.D., feeling that "it is not good for man to be alone" has united with his own destiny that of Miss Jennie Shibley of the

memorable year of '00. Mr. Cram is at present situated at Cobden.

Rev. Thurlow Fraser, B.A., B.D., has left his native shores to assume the position made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. McKay, of Formosa. Being no lover of solitude and withal a canny Scot, he had the foresight to secure two tickets; the other was used by Miss Jean Fraser, '03, one of the most popular members of the Levana, who went out as partner of Thurlow's joys and sorrows. The best wishes of the Journal follow the happy couple to their distant home.

Rev. James Anthony, M.A., of Wat-
erdown, has likewise not been idle. When anything is doing "Mark" can generally be depended on to win something more than the consolation prize. Resolved not to be outdone by his co-labourers in the vineyard he has applied for and received admission to the ranks of the benedicts. His choice of a daughter of Eve fell upon Miss McTaggart, of Clarksburg. The Journal, of which Mr. Anthony was at one time editor-in-chief, extends congratulations and hopes that the pleasure of life's voyage will not be marred by "squalls."

Thos. R. Wilson, B.A., '97, is another graduate of Queen's who believes in expansion. Miss Maclaren, of Ottawa, has been won over to his views with the result that the two have joined hearts and hands and now reside in Montreal, where "Tom" is a third year disciple of the ancient Aesculapius. Although in a strange land we have no doubt that his affections often travel fondly back to the scenes of his Alma Mater.

Rev. A. K. Scott of the year '00, was married last June to Miss Sadie J. Brannan, of Pembroke, Ont. Mr.

Scott is now pastor of the First Baptist Church of Flat Rock, Mich. His success in the ministry is probably partially due to the fact that he is still a faithful subscriber to the Journal.

The patriarchal figure of Rev. A. McMillan, B.A., is with us no more. "Archie" has been called to Beulah where his efforts are doubtlessly meeting with an abundant measure of success.

Rev. Fergus Miller, B.A., is assisting in the edification of the Presbyterian community of Arnprior. Some of the unsophisticated wonder whether a game or two of football is sufficient inducement in itself to keep him in town for two weeks; but those who are more familiar with some of Fergie's proclivities, don't.

Rev. W. C. McIntyre, B.A., having spent a quiet summer "resting" under the paternal rafters has received and accepted a call to elevate the moral and religious tone of Woodlands, Ont.

Rev. Geo. Edmison, B.A., has the cure of souls at Rothsay, Ont. When last heard from he was still undecided as to whether to attend the latest dance or not.

Rev. C. E. A. Pocock, B.A., another of last year's graduates, spends his time and energy among the natives of Little Current. The sanctum has not received any news from Charlie of late but we rest assured that he will not be guilty of anything that will reflect aught but credit on his beloved Alma Mater.

If Capt. Bernier has not yet left on his journey in quest of the north pole we would respectfully invite him to spend a few days with us in the old Arts building and bring his furs with him.

As usual a large and enthusiastic concourse assembled on the gridiron to witness the annual manoeuvres of the champions of Divinity and Science Hall. We leave the writing up of the contest in the more competent hands of "our friends the enemy," trusting that their character as good sports will not allow them to omit mention of the sixteenth man.

We stop the press to remark that, in view of the amicable adjustment of the difficulties involved, a lengthy and interesting contribution headed "The coal situation, and its relation to modern Theology," has been consigned to the editor's dearest friend and heir, viz., the waste-paper basket.

Athletics.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY.

FOR many years the weather prophet has dealt kindly with Queen's annual sports, providing bright, sunny days. During the earlier part of the week this season the prophets were none too good, the rain on Monday night dampening the ardour considerably. However, Wednesday opened clear and bright; but the breeze was a little too chilly for men stripped for the events. The result was that they did not do quite as well as they would have done on a warmer day. In some events there were not very many entries, but still the competition was keen. Particularly good work was done by D. N. McIntyre in the hop-step-and-jump and in the 100 yards dash. In the 100 yards dash A. J. Milden was a very close second. He did not get away from the scratch nearly so quickly as the winner, but when he got going he gained ground. The individual championship was won by A. J. Milden, '04,

by all-round hard work, and the year championship goes once more to '03, who won 79 points as against 72 for '04, 22½ for '05 and 14½ for '06. A change that has been suggested which would most certainly make the year competition more interesting is that the points won by "post-mortems" should count not for the senior year but for the freshman year. The present method gives the senior year an undue advantage over the Sophomores and Juniors. Besides, the sports come on so soon after the opening of College that the Freshmen are not organized and so no matter what material they may have in their year they can hardly expect to make much of a showing. If, however, they had the assistance of the "post-mortems" as a nucleus, the competition would be much more keen.

Now that a track club has been organized to look after that branch of athletics, much more interest will likely be aroused and better work done. The results in the different events were as follows:

Throwing Hammer—1st, A. D. Falkner, 98 ft. 9 in.; 2nd, G. A. Watson, 84 ft. 5 in.

Mile Race—1st, J. J. Gillespie, 5 min, 53 sec.; 2nd, R. W. Beveridge.

High Jump—1st, D. M. Solandt, 5 ft. 2½ in.; 2nd, E. H. Pense, 5 ft. 1½ inches.

Putting 16 lb. shot—1st, A. J. Milden, 34 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, J. H. Philp, 31 ft. 1 in.

Hop-step-and-Jump—1st, D. N. McIntyre, 43 ft. 4 in.; 2nd, A. J. Milden, 41 ft. 4 in.

100 yds. Dash—1st, D. N. McIntyre, 10 2-5 sec.; 2nd A. J. Milden.

Bicycle Race—1st, A. G. Penman, 10 min. 18 sec.

220 yds. Race—1st, A. J. Milden, 25 sec.; E. Clousitt.

Pole Vault—1st, D. M. Solandt, 8 ft.; 2nd, J. Falkner, 7 ft. 6 in.

Half-mile Race—1st, B. Sutherland 2 min. 38 2-5 sec.; 2nd, J. Falkner.

Throwing Discus—1st, D. M. Solandt, 86 ft. 2 in.; 2nd, E. Clousitt, 74 ft. 9 in.

Hurdle Race—1st, D. N. McIntyre, 20 sec.; 2nd, A. J. Milden.

Running Broad Jump—1st, D. N. McIntyre, 18 ft. 8 in.; 2nd, A. J. Milden, 17 ft. 10 in.

Quarter Mile—1st, A. J. Milden, 59 sec.; 2nd, E. Clousitt.

Team Race—'04 Team: J. M. Young, J. J. Gillespie, A. G. Stewart, C. M. McDougall, 1 min. 57 2-5 sec.

W. McG.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL.

The rugby struggle this year has been a hard-fought evenly matched campaign. Again Queen's I got in the "final honor" class, but finally had to take third class honors, while McGill I is overwhelmed with the novelty of championship.

QUEEN'S I VS. M'GILL I—6-6.

On our new athletic grounds, Oct. 18th, Queen's I made her first stand, and Judge Time, who last year refused to allow our boys a winning second, in Toronto, forced a losing second upon them, and interfered with the general thanksgiving.

It was "sixes" whether to smile or not. An unlucky turn at the very last minute made us guess, "will we lose it or win it?" and marred an otherwise deserved victory for Queen's.

The lads from below the hill were big fellows, and not to be pushed all over the place. In fact they did con-

siderable shoving themselves, and got in Queen's corner, but got over anxious and punted for a touch in goal. McGill could not harness the wind for any more points in the first half.

Now high kicking, long punts and five minutes "rough house" crowded the attraction close to McGill's reservation. "Buntly" broke in among the Molsons, ran away with the ball and gave it to "Dinny" who went over for a try. McGill courage had fallen—so had the wind. "Tupper" copped all comers, and McDowall tackled everything. Britton punted far into the N. E. corner, and to mend matters McGill's back, Patch, had to "go away back and sit down." Score 6-1.

By strength of scrimmage, loose wings and clever dodging, McGill worked down to our twenty-five yard line and then to ten yards, and just before the call of time, McGill's Patch, "from away back," was seen to dash for the corner and fall on the ball over the line. That was all. Score 6-6.

QUEEN'S—VARSITY, 5-0.

This was Queen's big day. In the morning Queen's II played a superior game and rolled up the score 12-1, a desirable thing in a point game.

The Seniors had a stubborn struggle in the afternoon, devoid of any great football glory, excepting a clever run by Tupper which placed the score 5-0. The "bleachers" coached their colors so that our boys were strongly "rooted" and thus held their ground well—perhaps too well. "What we have we'll hold" may be a good policy, with regard to immovable Gibraltar, but it may be folly with regard to a wind bag, that can be punted farther and surer in a twinkling than it can be

pushed in a fatiguing series of scrimmages.

AT TORONTO, NOV. 8th.

Both the Varsity teams were greatly strengthened and put up superior games at home. Varsity I had the decisive victory of 11-1. Their wings broke through repeatedly, and Beatty punted for big gains, when Biggs passed the ball back from scrimmage to this famous half-back, who was really the whole thing. Beatty also dropped a beautiful goal from the field—an easy way he has of making five points all alone.

Varsity II also managed to defeat our II but could not make up 11 points, and Queen II won the round by 6 points. With the advantage of the wind and McKay's fine punting, Varsity II tallied three touches in goal and two rouges in the first half. Each team scored a touch-down in the second half. Score, 10-5.

AT M'GILL, NOV. 15th.

In the Intermediate Finals Queen's II succeeded in blanketing McGill II with 7-0. Strachan's punting was a feature of the game.

Queen's I put up a strong defence against the heavy onslaught of the McGill aggregation, in the Senior Final game. While it may be admitted that they were weak in the open and in tackling, yet they kept their opponents guessing till the last, when a Messrs. Martin & Boulter combination relieved the pressure from 6 to 11, and McGill won the Intercollegiate championship.

INTERMEDIATE FINAL.

It was a fine sight to see the Indians biff-ou-whacking on their own happy punting grounds, before hanging up their shirts of doe skin for the winter.

Each Hiawathan trod the earth like a lion, which knows his strength. They scented victory from afar, and knew how to call their game. The Indians had seen the regions of the touch-downs and nothing could withhold them. They pushed onward and onward, till "Alfie" went up in the air. Then every one knew the chief had fulfilled his mission. The uncertain spirit of the spheroid could not be converted.

In the second half the tall men of the east, sought the region of the home-wind, by kicking high to see which way the wind blew. The wigwam keeper was caught with his snowshoes on, and fell all over himself trying to get the giddy thing, but a Strathcona horse got there first, and tied the score 5-5.

The warriors held a pow-wow, and vowed that if the "endowed" could not be tricked, they could be licked into defeat. The mighty Bailey, strong in sinew and in muscle, set about to clear the way, and Murphy went over for another. (10-5.)

The Indians won the round by a dozen and the Intermediate championship placed to the honor of Queen's.

The players on both teams this year are:—

Queen's I—Simpson, MacDonald, Kearns, Murphy, Dalton, McDowall, Sheriff, Donovan, Platt, Branscombe, D. Falkner, J. Falkner, Britton, Young (captain), Williams, Strachan, Ross, G. Reid, McLennan, Ferguson.

Queen's II—Macdonell, Tett, Mil-lar, Ferguson, Crothers, Strachan, Pannell (captain), Gillies, Thompson, Malloch, F. Reid, Harpell, Bailey, Patterson, Mahood, Malone, Murphy, Smith.

V. W. J.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

THE latest addition to the Professoriate in Arts, Mr. Campbell, B.A., Oxon, late Major Classical Exhibitioner of Balliol College, is likely to prove a decided accession of force to the University. He has had the advantage of a singularly wide and varied training, having been educated partly in France, at the Pensionnat St. Pierre at Calais, and partly in England, at a public school of high reputation, Rossal, and Oxford. Throughout his course he distinguished himself not only as a scholar, winning double Classical Honours, special mention in the French Final School, and the Chancellor's English Essay in Oxford, but also in all manner of sports. He played football, cricket, hockey and tennis for his college, and attained that highly coveted distinction his Varsity Blue in Hockey. Lest any delusive hopes should be aroused by this fact in the breasts of our Athletic Association, it must be explained that the game of hockey in which Mr. Campbell excels has nothing to do with the ice. He was also a prominent member, president indeed, of various literary and philosophical societies in Balliol College. He is emphatically a good man all round, alive at a great variety of points.

For a teacher of modern languages, Mr. Campbell has followed what may seem, according to Canadian precedents, a very unusual course. Though knowing French, as it can only be known by one who has spoken it and read it from childhood onwards, the subjects to which he has so far devoted most of his attention are Greek Literature and Philosophy. He was a favorite pupil of Edward Caird, Mas-

ter of Balliol, the teacher of two other well-known Professors here, Dr. Watson and Professor Cappon. It may surely be expected that this breadth of training will enable him to deal in an unusually vital manner with his special subject, French Literature. It should save him at least from that rather ludicrous fanaticism of blind contempt for the claims of all subjects but his own, which is apt to characterize the mere specialist whether in ancient or in modern languages. He doubtless knows from experience that any literature may be made a valuable instrument of culture. It depends largely on the teacher. A man with ideas will communicate them whatever he may happen to teach, were it Choctaw; a man destitute of them cannot impart them however rich in possibilities of inspiration his subject may be. And there can be no doubt that the more literatures one knows, the greater will be his power of shedding light on any particular literature. Mr. Campbell's knowledge of classics ought to raise him to a position of advantage in respect of a language like French, with its Latin vocabulary, so many of whose greatest writers avowedly followed classical models.

PROFESSOR BROCK.

REGINALD W. Brock, M.A., who has recently been appointed by the Board of Governors to the department of Geology in the School of Mining, can lay claim to being almost a Kingstonian, for his mother is a granddaughter of John Counter, formerly mayor of the city, and two years ago he married Miss Mildred Britton, daughter of Chief Justice Britton. He was born at the parsonage in Perth about thirty years ago. His early

training was obtained in the public school at Brantford, in the high schools at Paris and Mount Forest, and in the collegiate institute at Ottawa. In the Autumn of 1890 he entered Toronto University for the course in Science. The summer of 1891 was spent with a party from the Geological Survey in New Ontario, and several summers following were spent in survey work in the northern part of Quebec and in the country east of James' Bay.

The session of 1894-95 found Mr. Brock at Queen's, from which University he graduated in the spring of 1895, obtaining the medal in the department of Mineralogy and a high standing in honours in the department of Chemistry.

The summer of 1895 was spent at Heidelberg in the study of Mineralogy and Geology. During the absence of the Professor in Mineralogy in session 1896-97, he performed the duties of that department. In the spring of 1897 he was permanently appointed to a position on the Geological Survey and since that time he has been engaged in survey work in British Columbia. Having obtained leave of absence from the survey, he spent a year pursuing his studies in Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Heidelberg, under Professors Goldschmidt and Rosenbusch.

Mr. Brock takes a very active interest in the Canadian Mining Institute, and has published important papers in the transactions.

He is an enthusiast for athletics. While a student at Queen's he played in the football and hockey teams, accompanying the latter team on the American tour.

At present he is president of the hockey team, and rumor has it he is

to handle a stick this winter. If so, his speed and weight will go a good way to help carry the red blue and yellow to victory in the intercollegiate matches.

PROFESSOR GWILLIM.

THE Governors of the School of Mining have established a new chair in connection with the Mining department, viz.: a chair of Metallurgy. Prof. Kirkpatrick, who has been taking all the advanced work in connection with the Mining course, will now devote all his time to Metallurgy, while the work in mining has been provided for by the appointment of J. C. Gwillim, B.Sc., to the chair of Mining Engineering.

Prof. Gwillim was born in England but spent his early days in Western Canada. He graduated from McGill University in 1895 with the experience of several summers spent on the Geological Survey. After graduation he spent a year at various occupations in the mining districts of B. C., then with a partner established an assay office in Slocan, B.C. In connection with this laboratory, consulting, prospecting and developing work were carried on. In January of 1899 he was appointed to the charge of the Rossland School of Mines for three months. Later in the same year he took charge of the Geological Survey in Atlin, B.C., a newly discovered placer-mining camp. Completing this work in 1901 he resigned his position with the survey and returned to Nelson, where he engaged in general mining work.

Prof. Gwillim's varied experience, together with his fondness for practical mining work, fit him well for the present position in the School of Mining.

W. C. BAKER, M.A.

Mr. Will C. Baker, being a former student and graduate of Queen's, needs no introduction. Graduating in 1895 with first-class honours in Chemistry and Mineralogy, he then completed the honour course in Physics, in which subject he acted as tutor for several years. As undergraduate and graduate he took an active interest in all college institutions. After two years of study and research at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, he returns to a place on the staff of the School of Mining. His experience of experimental work in the cellar of the old Arts building will enable him to appreciate the roomy laboratories of the handsome new building on University Avenue.

J. MATHESON, M.A.

The Journal is pleased to take this, its first, opportunity of welcoming back to college life and college work Mr. J. Matheson, M.A., '01, and to congratulate him most heartily on his appointment as assistant in Mathematics.

He was indeed a true student, loyal to his Alma Mater, and active in the best interests of the organizations connected with college life.

We feel confident of his success in the work now entrusted to his charge, and of his continued loyalty to all that pertains to the students' welfare.

ALMA MATER.

THE election campaign reminds us that another Alma Mater year has rolled its rounds. It has been a busy one, and the officials learned by real experience that honor is not to be had without hard work. Now that the end is here a brief retrospect may

not be out of place. To go into detail is as impossible as it is unnecessary and undesired, hence only a few general remarks.

The fact that the highest honor the society has to bestow passed undisputed to the one man who was the choice of all, led us to hope great hopes and dream great dreams. We hoped our business would be transacted fairly and with a view to our general welfare; we had dreams of a strong man ruling wisely and well. It is now most gratifying to be able to say candidly that in no respect at all have we been disappointed.

In fact the whole Executive Committee has proved a capable and agreeable body, and few if any of its members can be said to have neglected the duties with which they were honored. One perhaps above the others claims our recognition and our thanks, viz., the Assistant Secretary. Owing to the absence of the Secretary the work has fallen heavily upon the Assistant, and if any one has not attended Alma Mater meetings to see with what faithful regularity the Nova Scotian was at his post he needs only a glance through the ponderous minute book to be convinced.

It is indeed refreshing to attend a meeting where all things are done properly and in order. Regular meetings so conducted, form no small factor in our college education. In later life when we are called upon to act as president of the medical association of our town, chairman of the mercantile board, or moderator of the kirk session, then doubtless we will remember with gratitude the training in orderly procedure which perhaps quite unconsciously we received at Alma Mater. Amidst such grateful recol-

lections, the year which is now closing will ever stand high; things have been done in order; business has been conducted in a business-like way. Important measures were never allowed to pass hurriedly or without fair discussion. All of this has given our meetings an air of dignity most impressive. That is not to say that the meetings have been solemn or void of occasional outbursts of fun and wit, but rather that even these have come just in the proper time and place.

In this connection we may be permitted to make one suggestion. The Critic should be—as doubtless the present one is—thoroughly versed in all forms of public procedure. Though he is not called upon to be a pestilent fault-finder, yet he should feel free at times to call our attention to procedure in connection with which there may be doubts, to show us just what was right and what was wrong in even the merest detail. Such an assumption on the part of the Critic would, we fancy, enhance the value of the office both to the officer and to the Alma Mater as a whole. An undergraduate naturally is loth to criticize his seniors, and on that ground we heartily commend the Senior Year in Arts in presenting for the office an honor graduate who has shown himself to be capable of making a fair criticism and not afraid to express his opinion.

It is most encouraging now to note that two men of eminent capabilities, men who stand high in the estimation of their fellow students, are contesting the highest office in the gift of the student body. Before this writing appears in print one of these will have been chosen and we shall have made no mistake. The other will have the satisfaction to know that he was beat-

en by a gentleman, strong to do his duty as he was fair and honorable in the fight.

Y. M. C. A.

THE meetings of the Association have been well attended this year. The addresses have all been good, and much interest has been manifested in the discussions which have upon several occasions been called forth.

At the first meeting the president, Mr. J. M. McDonald, delivered an address of welcome to the new students. At the following meeting Mr. J. Matheson, M.A., spoke on the subject of "standing alone." Simple honesty, he held, is the secret of being able to stand true to one's beliefs. One strictly honest at heart always honors his own convictions and is therefore a more or less striking personality. Mr. T. R. Billings, M.A., gave a carefully prepared address on Martin Luther, and touched upon the significance of his life. Professor Dyde's address, "A personal tribute to our late Principal," has been published in full in the Memorial number. Mr. F. W. Mahaffy discussed the subject of "Selfishness." In the course of his remarks he emphasized the necessity of looking above mere self, and choosing ideals which will call out and develop the soul's highest faculties.

On Nov. 21st a union meeting of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. was addressed by Mr. Jays, a medical undergraduate of London, Eng., and returned missionary from the west coast of Africa. He spoke of the customs, intelligence and religious benefits of the people among whom he had labored, and impressed his hearers with the importance of letting out their lives at

the highest rate of interest. There were a thousand abroad who needed their help and influence to one at home.

OUR NEW PRINCIPAL.

AS the last of these pages go to press we learn with the utmost satisfaction that the Rev. D. M. Gordon, D.D., of Halifax Theological College, has been duly appointed Principal of Queen's University. Anticipating the action of the trustees, the Alma Mater society had already elected Dr. Gordon to the office of Hon. President, and immediately upon hearing that his appointment as Principal was confirmed by the trustees, Mr. J. Wallace sent the following telegram to Halifax: "Accept congratulations from Alma Mater society on appointment to Principalship; you have been elected Hon. President of our society." Later in the evening he received the reply: "Accept thanks for kind congratulations; much gratified by election as Hon. President of Alma Mater society." Signed, Daniel M. Gordon.

So Dr. Gordon is in the saddle and the JOURNAL wishes to take off its hat, give him three times three and wish him the best possible success as he starts out on his big enterprise. We only hope that he will not be long in putting in an appearance here, and promise him in the name of all the students a rousing welcome. The yell will ring in its full Highland glory, and we will mix the colors of the Gordon tartan with our much loved red blue and yellow.

We hope to be able to do justice to the new Principal in a later issue, after he has been formally installed. In the meantime we congratulate the Trus-

tees, Faculty and ourselves on securing the services of so tried a friend of Queen's and so able a man.

THE LIBRARY.

ONE cannot but be pleased with the advantages offered by the new arrangement of the library. When we remember how well nigh impossible it was last year to secure a quiet corner for study, or to find even standing room in what was known as the consulting library, it is with feelings of great comfort and thankfulness that we now enter either of the two commodious rooms provided for the use of those who wish to spend an hour or two quietly at their books. The room formerly known as the Reading Room has been connected with the old English class-room; a fresh coat of kalsomine has been added to the walls; two tables, twenty-four feet long, have been placed in each room, and all presents such an attractive appearance that one is almost forced to go in and study. Our only regret is that to carry out these improvements the Reading room had to be dismantled. The photographs of heroes of days gone by have been removed and as yet have found no new vantage ground. The room formerly used for Political Science has been connected with the Library and is now a stack-room. Here papers, magazines, etc., are kept on file.

In addition to this a consulting room is to be provided in the new Arts building. It is beautifully finished in scarlet and has a fire-place, cozy-corners, and everything conducive to comfort. The book cases will be filled with duplicates of books in the Library, books such as will be found most useful to pass students. Honour students will use the rooms in the old

buildings principally. They are near the Library, and it is possible that arrangements will be made by which Honour students will have access to the Library and thus be able to look over books for themselves. To put all these plans into execution was one of the last matters to which the late Principal gave his attention, and it is gratifying to see how well they have been carried out.

Any sketch of the Library, however brief, would be incomplete without some reference to the Librarian, Miss Lois Saunders. She personally supervised the alterations, and it is due to her good taste and enterprise that we find ourselves now with such convenient opportunities for studying. It is not in performing her official duties as Librarian, however, that the invaluable nature of Miss Saunders' work is manifested. A student enters the Library with vague idea that he wants something to help him in his work. Instead of searching for an hour or two through the catalogue he consults the Librarian and seldom fails to get both what he needs and something much better than his delving in the catalogue would have provided.

The Librarian was ably assisted last year by Miss Cathleen Saunders and this year will have the further assistance of Miss Elsie Saunders.

LADIES' MUSICAL CLUB.

THE Ladies' Musical Club, which has now successfully entered on its fifth year, is deserving of support by all women who are really interested in music.

During the last four years the meetings and recitals were held in Ontario Hall.

Last year Queen's inaugurated a

course of lectures on the Theory of Music and also provided a series of five evening lectures on special features of music. These evening lectures were illustrated by selections which were chiefly given by members of the Ladies' Musical Club. As it was the general desire of those connected with the Club, as also of the College Committee, that the musical interests should be centralized as much as possible, it was considered advisable to conduct the future recitals at the University.

The Club has already begun the season's work in Convocation Hall, and fully appreciate the more congenial associations. The lady students are invited to become members at half the usual fee, and hopes to see them largely represented in the chorus work which is again being taken up. Three evening recitals will be given during the winter when the gentlemen may also have an opportunity of listening to a select program by the Club.

TO THE REGISTRAR.

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To which the unlearned youth

May come athirst for knowledge,

And in four years know the truth.

There's a calendar prepared for all,

Which seems so complicated,

That one must use a cipher

Before he gets acquainted.

Just one man knows that calendar,

In his praises now I'll delve;

It's Mr. G. Y. Chown,

With hours ten to twelve.

Now Mr. Chown, he forms

The whole round the College goes,

He's the information bureau, too,

For he's the man that knows

Just what your course should be at
 Queen's,
 And what your fees should be;
 He'll tell you all there is to tell—
 Just try him and you'll see.
 Mayhap, you want to find out
 If your Math. is necessary,
 If Latin's on your course, or French,
 Or other kind enquiry.
 You needn't seek for knowledge
 long,
 Or rush all round the town;
 Just step around 'twixt ten and twelve,
 And talk to G. Y. Chown.
 The freshman, in his ignorance,
 A-seeking for the light,
 On any mortal subject,
 May oft be guided right.
 He has the balm for every ill
 To your welfare he looks;
 He can send you to a boarding house
 All are rated in his books.
 He can cite the bills of fare by heart,
 "At Broom's you're fed on sausage—
 age—
 At widow this or widow that
 They give you nought but porridge.
 But I really would advise you
 To go to Mrs. Moon's,
 She's on the vegetarian list,
 Thrice daily you'll get prunes.
 A church, why yes, I know them all,
 Here's one I recommend—
 Good music, no collection,
 And a sermon with an end.
 A noble preacher there holds forth,
 He's a trifle elongated,
 But he's very orthodox, you know,
 And so I have him rated
 As one that all my boys should hear
 The moment they strike town—
 There's a big reception Friday night,
 Be sure you come around.

A laundry, why yes, I know them all,
 Hong Ping perhaps you'll see,
 Or Dinky Dong or Pinky Pong
 Or maybe Mandy Lee.
 I know them all familiarly,
 And a hint to you I'll tend,
 I don't get any rake off
 For the customers I send.
 Can you drop Math. and take up
 Bugs?
 Just turn to sixty-three,
 I wrote that book, ain't I a peach?
 Your error now you'll see.
 For Math. is necessary,
 No, the Bugs won't satisfy
 The crafty old examiner,
 When the sups you come to try.
 No more advice from me to-day,
 Put this book on that shelf,
 I see it's time for luncheon,
 For the clock has just struck
 twelve." R.N.B.

The editor may before closing be permitted to explain that much of the material in this issue was prepared for a number which was originally intended to have been published on Nov. 1st. But we were advised by the Chancellor and others whose opinions we respected, that we should by all means bring out the Memorial number first even if we had to omit one of the regular issues. The result was that our plans were much changed and considerable delay has been occasioned. However the issues will now follow regularly, and the staff hope by working during vacation to be able to bring out the full number during the academic year.

Our exchanges have all been arriving regularly and will be acknowledged later.



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Educational Department Calendar

December :

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
9. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
10. County Model Schools Examination begin.
13. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.
15. County Model Schools close.
Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
17. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
22. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
Provincial Normal Schools close (Second Session).
25. CHRISTMAS DAY.
Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.
New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.
By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.
30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department, due.
Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations to Department, due.
31. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.
Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.
Trustee's Reports to Truant Officer, due.
Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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N.B.—This year, 1902, will be the close of the Quinquennium.

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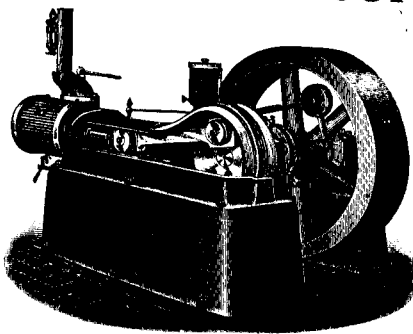
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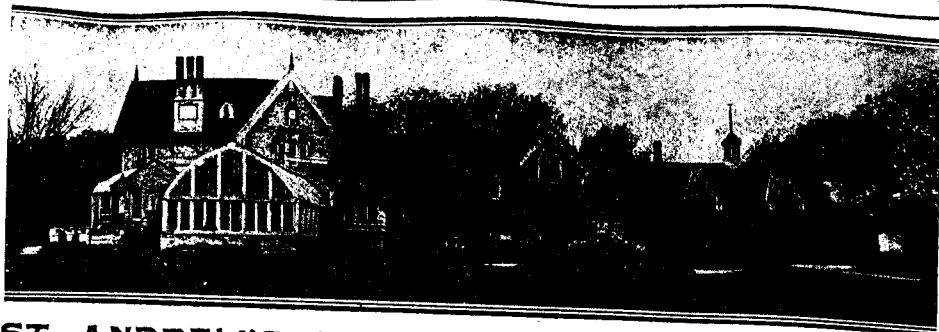
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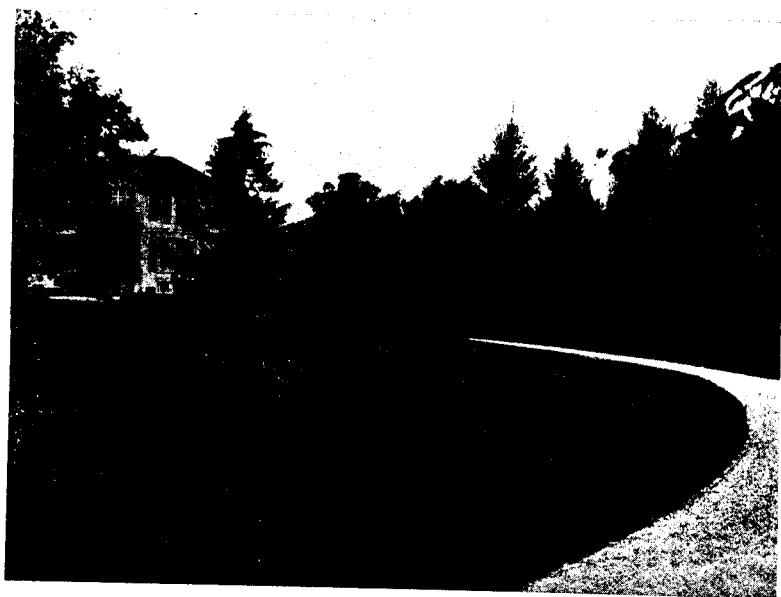
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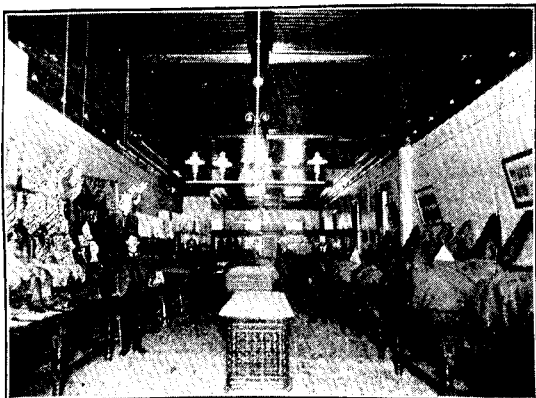


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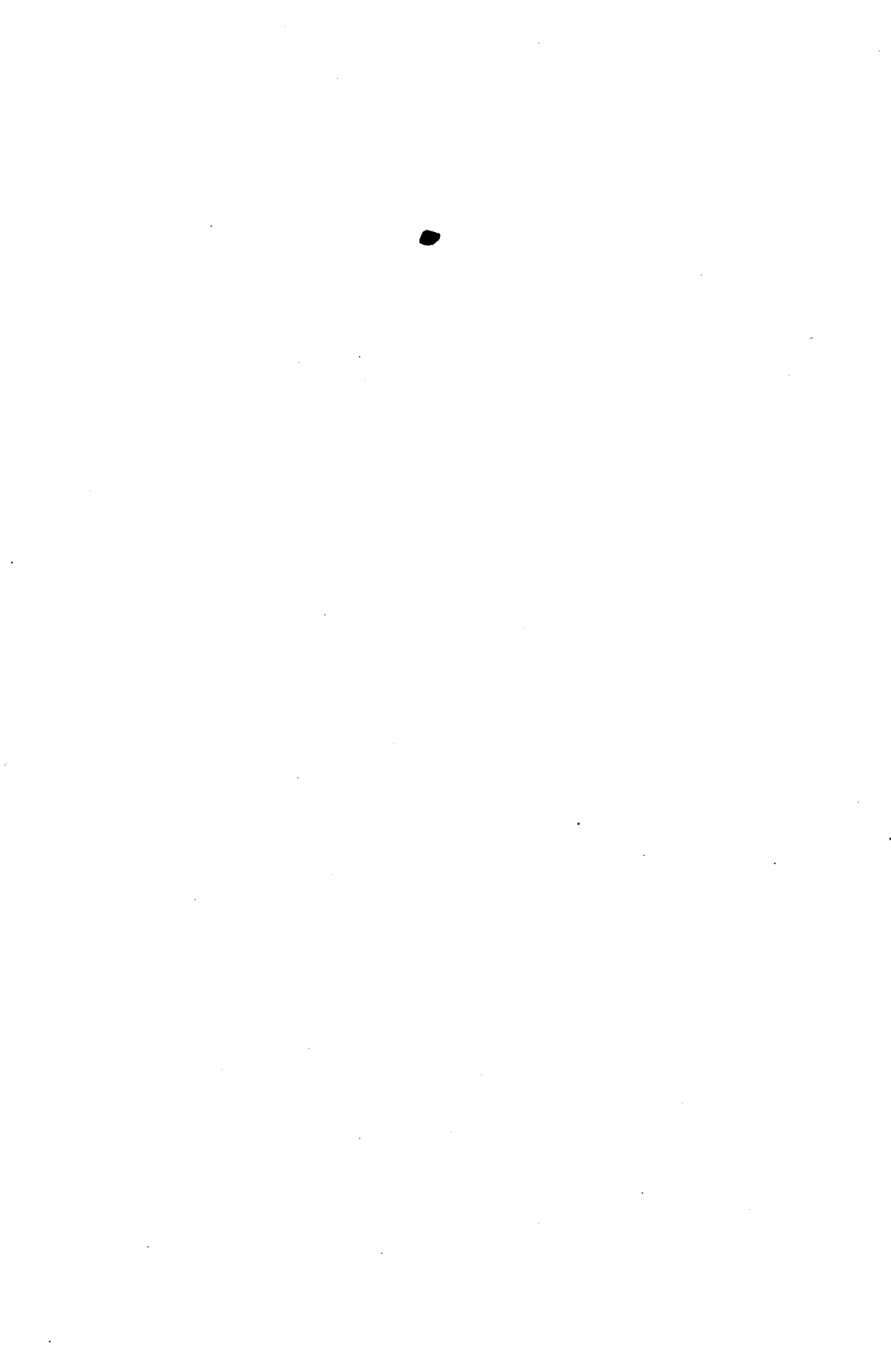
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

DECEMBER 26, 1902.

No. 3.

THE NORTH WESTERN UNIVERSITY INSTALLATION CEREMONIES.

IT was with many pleasant anticipations that I went, in October last, as delegate from Queen's to be present at the installation of Dr. James as president of the great Methodist University, situated on the beautiful north-shore suburb of mammoth Chicago; and it was with very many pleasant recollections that I returned. The masterly plans, the comprehensive arrangements, the perfection in detail, and excellence of general effect shown at this superb function are worthy of all admiration.

It is becoming quite the fashion across the border to make the induction of a university president an occasion for the gathering of a host of delegates from all parts, and for ceremonies and festivities extending over several days.

Two hundred and fifty representatives began to assemble at Evanston on Saturday, Oct. 18th, from various educational institutions in the old world and the new. From Oxford and Edinburgh, New Brunswick and Texas, California and Harvard they came, and many a celebrity was there as honoured guest—Chief Justice

Holmes and Bishop Hartzell, Dr. Lorenz and Dr. Gunsaulus, and noted presidents and millionaires. For five days the football matches, processions, lunches, dinners, receptions, and mass meetings went on, and certainly the students played no unimportant part, and acquitted themselves right well. They rallied in their thousands to the matches, and enlivened the proceedings with rushes and free fights. A special day was given up to them and 2,000 were brought from Chicago to Evanston by special train in the morning. Mayor Patton met and escorted them through the city, and with banners flying, and brass bands in full blast, and emblematic devices, they paraded before the president elect and assembled delegates with a courteous greeting for Dr. James and his wife as they passed. A grand mass-meeting for the students followed, and then a free lunch awaited them at noon. A football game on the campus gave them exercise in the afternoon, and at night they masqueraded in torchlight procession through the city and concluded their day's jollification with a gigantic bonfire. In the procession came the track team wearing the official sweaters; the football, baseball and

tennis teams in their suits. The College literary societies marched, bearing illuminated creations, fearfully and wonderfully made, while the fraternities brought a sombre draped platform drawn by four black horses and bearing the traditional coffin, while masked figures in black followed in its wake. The classes were attired in picturesque costumes, and the juniors rode in glory, feeding a small boy from a milk bottle. The brilliantly illuminated automobiles of the sophomores, and the huge life-boat with its crew closed the procession, which was all ablaze with light from the torches, and coloured fires burning along the route.

Meanwhile the Evanston magnates were entertaining the delegates at their clubs to the best of their ability—and it is great—and a round of dinners, speeches, receptions and suppers kept them busy till the small hours, and a noteworthy feature of it all was that there was not a sign of intoxicating drinks or a single dance.

At a great meeting in the Methodist Church on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. replied in few words, accepting the charter and the keys of the buildings were handed to him by the leading trustee, who in a brief speech committed the University to his care. He James was installed. A copy of the charge, and pledging himself by God's help to do his best. The audience of thousands (the many coloured gowns and hoods, and the gay dresses of the ladies, making it a brilliant assemblage), stood to do him honour, and the choir sang with exquisite effect,

"The Lord bless you and keep you,

The Lord life up His countenance upon you," etc.

Three hours' speech-making of a very high order followed, one of the most

popular addresses being that of a student, who spoke for the whole student body. He said in part: "Mr. President, I welcome you on behalf of the students of North Western University. It is indeed a perilous privilege for an undergraduate to speak his tender mind before an audience of elders such as is this. Yet when I remember that I am the voice for 3,500 students it irons out the quivers. Young, of course we are young! We were born that way. And so, tingling with the joy of conscious energy, nimble of mind and lithe of limb, we must needs seek the field as well as the class-room in which to exercise our eager strength. In the athletic field we can outrun sin, and pace life itself. There are some among us who are unrecognized athletes; they pay for all their education by serving their time in dusky basements, beside hungry furnaces. North Western is not ashamed of her college stokers.

Now we are not holding brawn above brain, but we recognize the fact that brawn is needed in brain. We exult in high thought. We like to boast that the master minds are among our acquaintances. We poke our noses into the *Odyssey*, and inspect the *Aeneid*, we sniff through the long annals of History. Across our study table we jest with pompous Cæsar, while we even mock the seriousness of old Homer. Were he to bring his troop of heroes into Evanston to-day, we would challenge them to a game of football. We challenge everything except truth, but we do not mean to be rashly impetuous, and on our horizon we behold the man physically temperate, mentally temperate, temperate spiritually. So after the field and the forum, in the toilless hour, the sincere

soul holds chapel alone with his God. Such, Mr. President, are we, the living university that welcomes you. It was indeed an earnest cheer that went up from the students' quarters, when we learned that you were to be our chief. We put our trust in your active ability. Our wants are great, but our hopes are greater. They are higher than the old "gym" huddling on the shore, and brighter than the dingy "dorm" that tempts the cleansing rains; and we know that, confident in your leadership, the great North West will come at your call to satisfy our many needs. And last, Mr. President, we pledge you our earnest, active support. We are with you in every enterprise that shall tend to elevate our College; we are with you in spite of flapping press, and scoffing idlers. When they insult you, they insult us; our name shall be your shield, our joy of active life shall be your sword, our hope shall be your faith, our North Western your North Western, and, as long as there is a shore to old Lake Michigan, under the purple shall be found loyal sons and loving daughters."

"America," said Dr. Gunsaulus, "is sure of a *living*, she is not so sure of a *life*." Constantly at these meetings the greatest educators of the States denounced the superficial fallacy that nothing was useful in education but that which gave an immediate return in dollars. "To be at home in all lands and ages," said Dr. Hyde, of Boudoin, "to count nature as a friend, to carry the keys of the world's library in one's pocket, to gain a standard from other men's work, and from their criticism of one's own, to make friends with men in all walks of life, to learn the manners of a gentleman from one's

associates, and to gain inspiration from Christian professors, is a liberal education. Without the physical ideal man is an invalid; without the technical, an educational pauper; without the theoretical, a man given to conservative convention; without the liberal, a blind man in an art gallery; without the spiritual, an outcast from his Father's house."

WALTER J. PIKE.

JANET.

MUCH has been written about the life and work of our late Principal and incidentally much has been said of the many who were his co-labourers and helpers in different spheres, but as yet hardly any mention has been made of one who filled, it is true, no public position, but who had, nevertheless, no small share in making it possible for the Principal to accomplish all he did during the later years of his life. Only once, perhaps, up to the present time has her name appeared in public print. In the *Globe* of May 12th, one of the few who were mentioned as being present at the bedside of the Principal when dying was "his faithful old servant, Janet."

It would be utterly impossible in a short sketch like this to do justice to one so rich in character as Janet. Neither time nor space would permit anything lengthy, and we will ask our readers to turn up the third chapter of Sartor Resartus where they will find a description of Teufelsdröckh's old servant, Lieschen, which will convey a very truthful impression of the subject of our sketch. Her faithful devotion to the Principal, her whole-souled interest in all that concerned him, made one think of the stories told of Scottish servants of the olden time.

In all probability, if the Principal had ever told Janet (he never did, we may remark) that they must part company, she would have asked him where he was intending to go. It was amusing to notice what a wholesome fear butchers and grocers had of bringing anything to the Principal's house that was not first-class in quality. Janet had a tongue, and the unfortunate butcher's boy who brought a roast that was not up to the proper standard took it back to his cart with a meekness and docility that he had not known he possessed.

The tremendous energy which characterized Janet's every word and action called forth the admiration of every one who watched her. In spite of her sixty-four years, she would do as much work as two ordinary women. She had a personality all her own. With a perfect knowledge of her own capabilities she combined a beautiful humility. A visitor once remarked to her: "I don't know what the Principal would do without you, Janet." She replied quite naturally, and with an amused chuckle, "Oh! he couldn't get on without me at all." She was a Presbyterian of the old school, and had her seat in the Kirk, but theological questions did not worry her. She had a fundamental belief that the Principal of Queen's and the minister of St. Andrew's knew all that there was to know of religion.

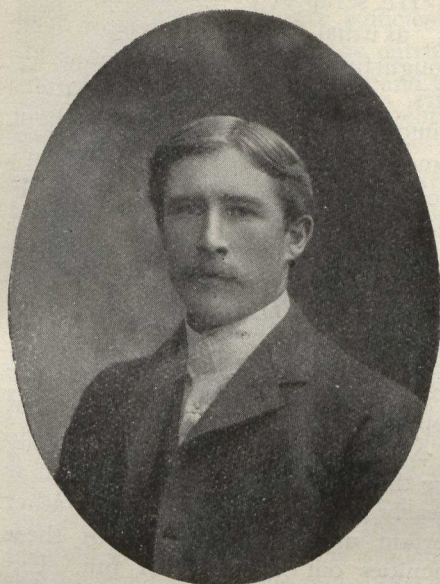
We give an anecdote which illustrates how well she knew the Principal. Last winter the Principal was accustomed to retire to bed, according to medical orders, early in the evening. One of the very rare occasions on which he broke this rule was on the night of the McGill hockey match. He waited up till eleven o'clock in case the

game should be over. Finally his conscience drove him to bed before the news arrived. He had never been known to call for anything after retiring, but on this occasion, when he heard the front door slam, he called out, "Who won?" This was reported to Janet next morning. "Well," she said, "I was wondering what made the Principal call out, and I said to myself, 'there must be a match to-night, for nothing ever excites the Principal like a match.'"

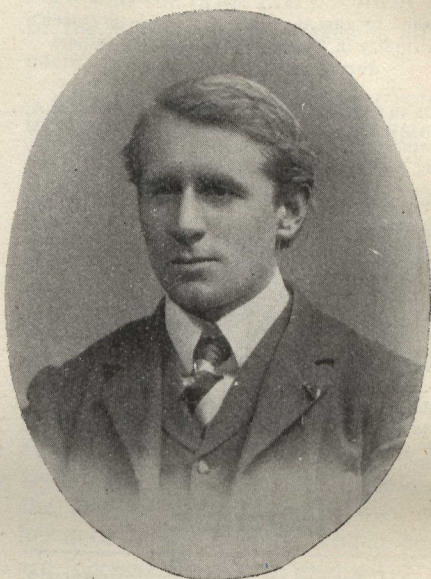
We rejoice to say that owing to the wisdom of one of our professor's wives Janet is still to be found on the staff of Queen's.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

By the time this issue of the JOURNAL is ready to make its appearance in public the Christmas vacation will be already on the wing; and the season for making the usual inviolable(?) good resolutions will be rapidly approaching. Most of the students will have left the scenes of learning and gone in quest of Christmas joys at home; while the few, who for reasons such as distance, etc., remain in the city, will be drinking deep at the fount of knowledge to make up for time spent at social functions during the earlier months of the session. The Christmas season is usually one of retrospect and reflection on the events of individual or collective interest that have transpired during the year. We feel that this subject offers a most tempting theme for an unusually touching, nay, even sentimental, homily; but we will bravely resist the temptation and content our editorial garrulity with wishing our readers, one and all, a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.



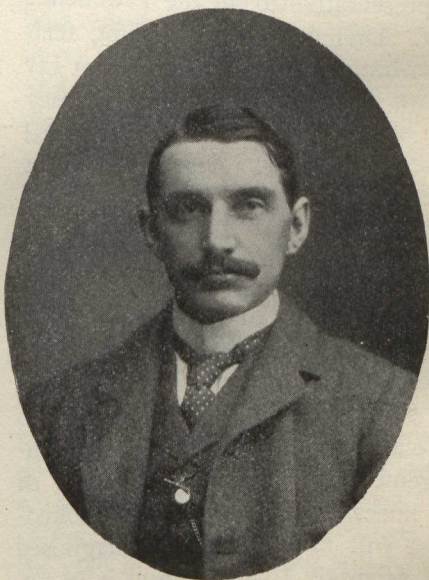
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Editorials.

THE JOURNAL extends congratulations to the new executive of the A. M. S. Medicine is especially to be congratulated on supplying so worthy a representative to fill the President's chair. Divinity Hall, no doubt, feels somewhat cast down, (we will not say thrown down), but the 'theologs' may take heart of grace, looking forward to future elections. Aesculapius must have his day. (*Vide* "Every dog," etc.) No fling at Aesculapius is intended in this remark, be it known, for the only charge that was ever brought against the god of healing was that his cures were too extensive. With a follower of Aesculapius in the chair, the society may reasonably expect to have all its ills speedily remedied. Enlargement of the head, weakness of the knees, short-sightedness, crookedness, will all be carefully diagnosed and promptly treated. And it is understood that the new president is strongly opposed to the use of patches and plasters. Congratulations, Medicine.

THE scrap of Concursus night has, as usual, drawn the attention of all thoughtful students to Concursus affairs. It seems evident that matters cannot go on much longer without some agreement between the courts of the different faculties. The courts exist in all faculties "to preserve good order and to promote that decorum and gentlemanly conduct which should characterize students of Queen's," yet the meetings of the Arts Concursus for the last few years have had quite the opposite effect. It is quite true that it is not 'Medicine' or 'Science' who are the cause of the scrap, and this is clearly recognized in Arts, but rather certain unfledged members of these faculties out in search of fun. Extremes are always dangerous, and the lengths to which matters went that evening show clearly that some agreement must be made between the courts of the different faculties.

Of course, no one for a moment would allow that these 'scraps' show an unfriendly feeling between students of the different faculties. The friendliness and good nature evident all through the melee show that it was nothing more than a little friendly rivalry. But it has taken an unfortunate time to express itself. A little scrap is a rather enjoyable thing, but seniors must see that hereafter it does not occur at a time when it will interrupt any serious business; that it keeps within bounds and does not go to the length of the wanton destruction of property. The JOURNAL has every hope that by next session an agreement will have been reached by which the courts in Medicine, Arts and Science will work together to preserve the idea which the Concursus *Iniquitatis et Virtutis* embodies, that of a

body of students who are sufficiently responsible and earnest to be entrusted with their own government and the preservation of a high ideal of gentlemanly conduct.

While we are speaking of the courts, it seems a good opportunity to mention another thing which applies to them all, that is, that if they are to hold their place as a real force in college life, they must preserve their dignity and seriousness. The *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis* is never, if it is true to its traditions, a mock trial where the prisoner is a compulsory actor, but a serious indictment of a fellow student. It is a serious thing to tell one of one's own fellow students that his conduct is unbecoming that of a gentleman and to put him through the humiliation that must necessarily result. No student should ever have cause to feel that what is so serious to him is either merely fun for the other students or an opportunity to vent any personal feeling. If the *Concursus* is to preserve its influence and be a force in our college life which makes for true self-respect and gentlemanliness it must preserve its ideal of seriousness and dignity. This is one of our most distinctive institutions, one that is looked upon with pride by every true Queen's man, and one which true loyalty will keep at a high standard.

THE several year at-homes have been most enjoyable features of the college life this year, and in the new Arts building have had an academic flavour which college colours without end could never give to anything in the Whig hall. The 'home feeling' which is so necessary to an enjoyable evening comes far more quickly amid such familiar surround-

ings, and the pride every student feels in the new building makes it all the easier to play the host.

The year at-homes are fast coming to be the most prominent social features in our college year. One hears it openly expressed at times, that a conversat. is no longer necessary when students have four at-homes where they may entertain their friends, besides the Freshmen's Reception, and, some one adds, the Levana tea. There is something in this too, but yet the year at-homes and the conversat. are entirely different affairs. At the conversat. the University as a whole acts the part of hostess and throws open her doors to her friends. The at-homes are necessarily more exclusive, and merely for the purpose of allowing members of some one year to become acquainted with one another. Both are good, but the at-homes, no matter how many were held in a season, could never take the place of the conversat., and if anything is to be sacrificed it should be the at-homes.

And there is a danger of going to extremes in these affairs. It is reported that the Senate will hereafter recognize them as regular social functions of the college year, but will themselves appoint the hour for breaking up, and will insist on from three to six weeks' interval. This would likely mean that only the two senior years could hold at-homes, as the students do not care to interrupt their work with such things after Christmas. But in another year we shall perhaps see the plan in operation, and will be able to judge whether or not it is a good one. Meanwhile, with the holidays already here, it behooves us to devote ourselves more exclusively to the more serious aspects of college life.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We acknowledge a cleverly written letter by "R.N.B.," which we feel tempted to publish, but —.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Queen's representatives in the approaching Queen's-Varsity debate have been chosen. As the preliminaries of the debate have not been arranged it would perhaps be out of place to announce the names of our men at this stage. The JOURNAL extends congratulations to the men who have been entrusted with the Queen's side of the argument, and assures them of the warm support of all their fellow-students—members of the Levana included. (The last remark is not an original inspiration.—Ed.)

Varsity has decided to grant a degree in domestic science. Nothing like encouraging home industry.

It is said that a Queen's University hockey team, playing at Pittsburg some years ago, set the pace for hockey in that city. At the present time the teams composing the Western Pennsylvania Hockey League are nearly all made up of Canadians, among them being several Kingston men. That is why a Canadian team visiting the "Smoky City" is sure to meet with a warm reception in more respects than one—it is a case of Greeks meeting Greeks.

It has been deemed advisable to devote some space in the JOURNAL to "Current Events." The matter in this section will no doubt be somewhat retrospective at times, seeing that the JOURNAL is a fortnightly publication, but a few condensed paragraphs by

way of review and commentary may not be unacceptable. The JOURNAL wishes to say, too, for the reassurance of the *Quarterly*, that the department of "Current Events" will not be so exhaustive as to impoverish the editor in that grave and reverend publication. The villainies of President Castro may be dealt with unsparingly, but there will still remain space to discuss the latest phase of the Alaskan boundary dispute; and while we may report upon Queen's share in the Rhodes scholarships, we will not presume to criticize Roosevelt's recent pronouncement upon the subject of trusts. In short, the JOURNAL purposes leaving all high academic discussions to the facile, yet trenchant, pen of the editor of "Current Events" in the *Quarterly*.

We take pleasure in acknowledging Professor Pike's article in this issue anent the installation of Dr. James as president of the North Western University, at which function Prof. Pike was the Queen's representative.

The new JOURNAL cover has elicited many admiring comments. No doubt there is something in a bright, attractive cover, but to get something worth while inside is of greater importance. And ideas, unfortunately, are not always so easily produced as colours.

As the JOURNAL goes to press we learn with deep regret of the death of Rev. Dr. MacVicar. Time does not admit of anything more than a hurried word, but we desire to say that word.

Principal MacVicar was a strong force in Canadian Presbyterianism and in Canadian education, religious and secular; and his removal from the

various spheres of usefulness in which he freely spent his strength, will be felt as a public calamity. During the past year the hand of death has fallen heavily upon the Presbyterian Church. In the early part of the year, the cause of Canadian missions was paralyzed for the moment by the death of Dr. Robertson; in May Principal Grant was called away from many labours; and now we have to record the passing of Rev. Dr. MacVicar. Queen's having recently experienced so serious a loss, can sympathize with the Presbyterian College as she in turn falters leaderless. In our next issue we hope to present our readers with an appreciative article on the late Dr. MacVicar.

PRESENTATION OF NEW ARTS BUILDING.

THOSE who were present in the new Arts building on the evening of Friday, the 5th inst., listened with deep interest to reminiscences of events that took place upon that day twenty-five years ago in connection with the installation of our late Principal into office. We venture to express the opinion that a similar gathering, years hence, will, with as much interest, hear recounted events that transpired on Friday, Dec. 5th, 1902. There have been more brilliant functions and more imposing ceremonies in the history of Queen's, but few more significant than this one.

While sorrow and retrospect could not be entirely eliminated, joy and forecast were essentially the predominant features of that evening's proceedings. It was not only the twenty-fifth anniversary of the late Principal Grant's installation, but it was also the day upon which we found a suc-

cessor to him, the Board of Trustees having, that afternoon, formally appointed Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Halifax, principal of the University. But the interesting and all-important feature of the gathering that evening was the official presentation of the new Arts building to the trustees of the University by Mayor Shaw, representing the corporation of the city of Kingston.

It is needless here to relate in detail the various steps that led up to this act. They are still fresh in the minds of most of our readers, and, in fact, a full account of it would take up more space than we have at our disposal, for we should have to give the whole history of the University. The history of Queen's and the history of Kingston during the last sixty years run very much together. Since the foundation of the University in 1841, she has maintained her place in the affections of the citizens, the interests of the University ever becoming more closely entwined with those of the city.

That this is so, is evident not only from the magnificent expression of it which graces the campus, but also from the opinions expressed in the press and on the platform of the whole country. And why should it not be so? Some of Kingston's most famous citizens were instrumental in the foundation of the University, and came nobly to her support in days of stress. Many of the city's brightest sons and daughters have been educated within her halls, and a large proportion of its professional and most successful business men claim her as their Alma Mater. Her principals and professors have brought credit and renown to this city, which prides itself on the glory reflected by its great men. It would not be true to say that Kingston has

made Queen's, or that Queen's has made Kingston, but rather that the one has contributed in a large measure to the fair name of the other.

This gift places Kingston in a decidedly unique position. True, the citizens have individually in the past been benefactors of the University, but this is the first time they have contributed as a corporation. In fact, we know of no parallel case on this continent, and the nearest approach to it is the founding of the Edinburgh University by the city council in the sixteenth century.

We cannot but be impressed with the fact that in many respects the founders of Queen's were very fortunate in their selection of a location for a university. Not only is it central, but in Kingston the interests and life of the university are not overshadowed by the widely divergent interests of a great political or commercial centre. In a small city, though no doubt out of touch with large sources of revenue of a private and public nature, the University is in close touch with the hearts and lives of all the citizens, rich and poor. In this relation a university is best adapted to perform her highest functions, and it is thus that Queen's has been enabled to become a true university, with its doors open to all classes, creeds and nations.

The presentation took place in the Mathematics lecture room of the new building. The chair was occupied by Mayor Shaw, wearing the regalia of office, and upon his right sat the Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming. The members of the city council also occupied seats on the platform, while the trustees and members of the Senate occupied the front seats on the floor. In the audience were many prominent

citizens, including several ex-members of the city council.

Having called upon Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Renfrew, to open with prayer, the Mayor read the following address: *Mr. Chancellor, Trustees of Queen's University, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

"I have this evening a pleasant duty to perform, and one, in the performance of which, I feel that I am highly honoured.

"When your late Principal in his own magnetic way addressed the Council and Aldermen, they felt that they should have no hesitation in submitting a By-law, as they believed that the ratepayers realized the benefit to the city of having such a great university in our midst, not only because of the educational advantages but also because we realized the fact that financially it was a great benefit to our city. With a large staff, a large class of students who were spending their money with our ratepayers, the city was greatly benefited, and while we have had these assets we find some of your students have been robbing us. They have actually come amongst us and robbed some of our citizens of their daughters, and, Mr. Chancellor, between you and me, I believe that this also has perhaps something to do with the vote in favor of the grant, as without this influx of students every year what would some of our Kingston girls do?

"I find that on October 16th this By-law was submitted and was carried by a large majority, there being more than three to one in its favor (803-258—545), thus showing that the ratepayers of this city were willing and anxious to help the great university which bears the name of Queen's. And, Mr. Chancellor, this is a name

we are all proud of, be we graduates or be we simply citizens of this good old patriotic city of Kingston.

"While only a lad I registered as a student of Queen's with one of the grand old men of the University, Professor Dupuis, and am glad to see him still on the staff. I see by the daily papers there is to be an election of officers to-morrow night in connection with the Alma Mater, and I purpose, Mr. Chancellor, being there to vote, but as the vote is by ballot you will doubtless excuse me from stating just how I will vote, as it seems to me that it would be better perhaps to split the ticket, voting part Divinity and Arts, and part Medicine, but to be frank with the boys I am inclined to vote the latter, and the only good excuse I can give for this is that for the past twenty years I have been selling and compounding goods for the use of graduates in medicine of this and other colleges.

"As Chief Magistrate of the city, I am glad that we have had no trouble with the students of Queen's. We find that Toronto has had a lot of trouble (although the students came out on top.) But here, with the example perhaps of our citizens before them, they have a good record.

You doubtless know of the lofty estimation every graduate of this university has of "his Queen's." "Well!" A school inspector in one of the adjacent counties was visiting a school, and after describing for the benefit of the class in this school, a small boy whom he once knew, as being a model, never telling a lie, never being late for school, never blotting his copy, always courteous to his teacher, he concluded by asking, "Where do you think he is

now?" With one accord they all cried out: "In heaven, sir."

"Somewhat embarrassed, he said, "No! No! not in heaven, but in Kingston attending Queen's University."

"Well, Mr. Chancellor, while I am unable to say that all your students are of this sort, I have reason to know that while with us they make good citizens and we are delighted to have them in our midst, and I but voice the sentiments of the people when I say that we wish this great University all the success it so richly deserves.

"I have now much pleasure, as representative of the ratepayers, in formally handing over this building to yourself and your Board of Trustees."

The Chancellor, who received the building in behalf of the University, replied as follows:

"On the occasion of the presentation of this building, the magnificent gift of the people of Kingston, the Board of Trustees of Queen's University desire to place on record their deep sense of the generous and enlightened liberality, which has found appropriate expression in this very practical and useful form.

"The gifts of the private citizens have at all times in the history of the University marked and stimulated her progress. The names of Carruthers, Doran, Watkins, and many others of our citizens must always be associated with the remarkable growth and development of Queen's.

"Those splendid examples of private beneficence are now followed by an act of the municipality which may be characterized as unique. In the history of education in Canada there is no similar instance. The corporation of the city of Kingston takes the first place among the municipalities of the

dominion in its distinguished regard for the mental elevation of our people; and it is with sincere gratitude that the trustees accept the gift which to-day is formally offered by the Mayor, on behalf of the whole body of citizens.

"It is with singular appropriateness, Mr. Mayor, that you have selected this day, the 5th of December, 1902, to present this building to the University, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the installation of our late Principal, the man who for a quarter of a century guided our destiny, and whose strenuous life was devoted to the advancement of the University and to the promotion of the cause of education in Canada.

"On behalf of the trustees, I accept this magnificent gift from the city of Kingston." Applause.

At this point the Mayor resigned the chair in favor of the Chancellor, who called upon Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., of Montreal, as one of those who were present at the installation of Principal Grant twenty-five years ago.

Dr. Campbell said that his memory went back to that occasion twenty-five years ago, and that while there was an element of sadness upon the present occasion, it was not the keynote, and the voice of Principal Grant, if it could be heard on this occasion would forbid a melancholy tone.

He had a recollection of Dr. Grant's eulogium upon the late Rev. D.J. Macdonnell—that his life was so full, so rounded, so complete that sorrow was out of place; that sorrow should give way to thankfulness that he had lived. So Principal Grant's life was full, and therefore we are forbidden to sorrow. We should rather thank God that he

had been. The Chancellor preceding Sir Sandford Fleming was present that evening, as was also that grand old Nestor, Dr. Williamson, and with him another, dear to all—warm-hearted Professor MacKerras. He himself was there, and spoke of Dr. Grant as "king of men," and never since had he had occasion to withdraw that opinion. Others that evening made optimistic forecasts but none dreamed then of the magnificent buildings that at the present moment grace the campus. We are happy in memory of what occurred twenty-five years ago, and happy that we have found a principal. He, too, was present twenty-five years ago and made happy remarks. In concluding he said he was sure that the action of the trustees in appointing Dr. Gordon would be justified in the years to come and looked back upon with as much satisfaction as the action of twenty-five years ago.

Mr. E. B. Rathbun, of Deseronto, one of the trustees, being called upon, spoke briefly. Addressing the Mayor, he said he appreciated the spirit of enterprise and progress of the citizens of Kingston. He had remarked with what keen interest the whole Bay of Quinte district had followed the vote on the by-law. He felt proud that Kingston had set so good an example to all the smaller municipalities. He hoped that the young ladies of the Bay of Quinte district might also prove an attraction to the young men of Queen's, even as the daughters of Kingston. As a trustee of Queen's he felt pleasure in being present. He wished to extend his best wishes to the new principal, and wished he could speak with proper force in expressing his appreciation of the

act of the city of Kingston. He only hoped that other municipalities would follow her example.

The proceedings were brought to a close with a prayer by the chaplain for the evening, Dr. Campbell, after which all were invited to inspect the building. Excellent music was provided by the band and orchestra of the 14th regt.

Ladies' Department.

DANTE.

MUCH as we should like to give in full the excellent and instructive address on Dante, given at the Levana Society by its Honorary President, Miss Lois Saunders, space will not permit us. The subject was treated in such a realistic, comprehensive, and yet concise manner, that one feels that it is quite impossible to give a just report of it here.

Dante was born in May, 1265, of an honourable, perhaps noble family, of Florence, which was at that time one of the most flourishing and popular cities of Europe, disturbed, however, like most cities of Italy, with turbulent party factions. Born in such an atmosphere, it is little wonder we find that at the age of thirty-five, Dante has drifted hopelessly into the tangle of political disorder in which the country was then enveloped. But we must not forget that long before the storms of political life had caused Dante to wander away from the light, and for a time, lose his hold on heavenly things, the greater and stronger motive power of his life, his love for Beatrice, had entered his soul, and influenced him too deeply to be forever lost. Hence, we find, that after years of strife and trouble of soul, he fought his way back to a consciousness of his

place in his country, and to a freedom of spirit; and it was then, when his studies in philosophy were taking definite shape, that he again found in the idealized and glorified image of Beatrice, the inspiration he needed.

But long and bitter years were yet before him. For nineteen years he was banished from his dearly loved Florence—nineteen years, which saw one hope after another of salvation for his country dashed to the ground, as he thought he recognized in some famous warrior or sovereign, the expected deliverer of Italy, and time after time, found his expectation vain. He never saw Florence again. His exile ended only with his death in 1321.

To these bitter years which tried his brave heart to the utmost, we owe the "Divina Comedia," the noblest work ever written, a work which to-day is as vivid and real, as full of grandeur and truth, as full of beauty and pathos, as it was six hundred years ago. Into it Dante put his very soul. The dreadful scenes were true and living to him. They had left their traces on his worn and melancholy face; said the people as they looked at him, "This is the man who has been in hell." How strong must have been his faith who could believe through all in the love of God, could believe that love had formed even that place of punishment.

With the help of charts, Miss Saunders gave the girls a very clear idea of the construction of Dante's universe; the lower hemisphere, save for the Mount of Purgatory, nothing but a wild waste of waters; in the centre of the habitable earth, Jerusalem, where Lucifer fell, displacing huge masses of earth, which, forced before him, rose up on the other side of the earth as the Mount of Purgatory. The

vast chasm left behind him became the Pit of Hell. Here the impenitent wicked are punished by suffering suited to their crimes, while on the Mount of Purgatory those sinners who died repentant, suffer the purifying punishment what prepares them for their entrance to the earthly Paradise at the top of the Mount, which forms the ante-chamber of Paradise. Through these realms Dante was permitted to wander. The dark wood, in which he found himself; the sunlit mount, on the slope of which he found himself opposed by three wild beasts, all, being interpreted, speak of Dante's own political struggles. In this realm Dante meets Virgil (Human Science) who declares himself to be sent by the intervention of Beatrice (Theological Science), by the mouth of Lucia (Enlightening Grace), to bring him back to the light and virtue from which he had wandered. Together they enter the ante-chamber of Hell, and Dante is led down, through all the different circles, where peoples are enduring dreadful tortures for their sins. Finally they descend a chasm on the back of a monster, where the fraudulent and traitors are punished.

Now, with infinite labor, Dante and his companion climb down, clinging to the monster, turning as they pass the centre of the earth, and shortly after emerge, black with smoke, and pale with agony of mind, to behold once more the stars and to breathe again the pure air. Here is the Mount of Purgatory. Here it is calm and peaceful. This, though a place of suffering, is not one of unhappiness. Dante is led through all the circles of Purgatory to the summit, where they enter the earthly Paradise. Here Virgil leaves him and Beatrice arrives in

a car of splendid glory. She descends, and approaching Dante, veiled, reproaches him bitterly with having wandered from the right way, and after deep contrition on his part, he is forgiven, and plunged first into the river of Lethe, or Forgetfulness; and then into the river of Ennoe, or Happy Memory. Beatrice now consents to unveil and to smile on her follower. She conducts Dante to Paradise proper, where for a brief space he is permitted to gaze on the Trinity and the infinite Glory which surrounds him.

Such is the interpretation of life given us by Dante, as it came to him from the depths of his own experience.

The thanks of the Levana are specially due Miss Saunders for this excellent paper, as the girls realize that only her interest in them induced her to appear at a meeting of this kind.

Queen's will not lose her girl students this year, for who among them will abandon her course now that she knows it is not unfitting her for home life? All this is the outcome of an interesting debate in the Levana meeting of November 26th, upon the subject, 'Resolved that college life does not unfit a girl for home life.' As this is a subject of vital interest to all college girls, the meeting was large and very enthusiastic, the speakers being frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. The affirmative was taken by Misses Asselstine and Duff, while Misses Foriær and Elder spoke for the negative. It would be impossible to give all the points on either side; let it suffice to mention that the affirmative analyzed home life and the modern system of co-education, while the negative quoted many statistics to show that the majority of col-

lege women were unfitted for home life, either through ill-health or altered aims and ambitions. The medical statistics in particular created much amusement, but one could hear a general sigh of relief when it was learned that they were not of a very recent date.

While the judges, Mrs. Shortt, Mrs. Dyde and Miss Saunders were coming to a decision, the audience listened to an inspiring prophecy by Miss Buchanan, the Levana prophetess. She exhibited true prophetic gifts, and was loudly applauded by the girls, who seemed cheered by the bright prospects before them. A few songs filled up the intervening minutes until the judges reappeared and Mrs. Shortt gave their decision in favour of the affirmative. This side had scored largely on the subject matter, but the negative had been superior in style and arrangement. This decision met with general approval, and after the close of the meeting, the speakers were warmly congratulated for having practically demonstrated the fact that college girls can debate as well as attend classes and write essays.

LEVANA TEA.

The angels of the old Arts building who, in their haunts above the noise and tumult of halls and class-rooms, were wont to entertain their friends on an occasion of annual jollification, descended this year to the deepest depths. In the lowest flat of a strange new dwelling, in a room whose sanctity had been encroached upon by the frequency of manly forms and daily papers, whose walls were as yet forbiddingly fresh-plastered, and whose pillars and arches lent themselves in strange unbending acquiescence to

their drappings of bunting—in quarters such as these the devotees of the goddess Levana held their annual tea.

It was splendidly patronized. The money-changers at the door beamed with satisfaction as the ten cent pieces clinked in their box. They noted with pride the freshmen who dropped in a quarter with careless grace—are the days of chivary quite forgotten?

Just inside the portal stood the fair president, Miss Bryson, in cap and gown, "queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls." By her side, and helping her in the reception of visitors stood the honorary president, Miss Saunders, the friend of the girl students in the best sense of the word. The guests passed in, shook hands and formed into little groups, chatting and drinking coffee—coffee brought to them with much difficulty by the smiling college girl who, tray in hand, struggled valiantly through the solid phalanxes of shy but good-natured freshmen, who would generously push their friends over to clear her path.

And the Professors and their wives turned out in goodly number to help the cause along. And the city ladies came and brought their husbands to see the new building. What afternoon tea is less distasteful to the sterner sex than the famous Levana "at-home"? And the students came in large numbers, following the ancient tradition. And the candidates for A.M.S. honors bethought them of the fine occasion afforded for a little personal canvass. And they came and purchased liberally of sweets and proffered them generously to their girl friends, as a preface to more revelant remarks.

The hum of voices, the clinking of cups and saucers, the laughing groups of visitors, the bright warm draping

of college colours, and the pretty candy tables in blue, red and yellow—this was the general impression left by the Levana tea. And though some may associate it more particularly with an over-indulgence in taffy, or an endless series of introductions, or a constant endeavor to talk agreeably, we hope that in no case the impression retained will be sufficiently unpleasant to justify an absentee when next the Levana society entertains its friends.

Y. W. C. A.

During the past few weeks the Y. W.C.A. has been as interesting as ever. The meetings have not been as well attended since we moved into our new room, which perhaps is not so inviting with its dire confusion of pictures, dish-pans and tea-kettles, as our old familiar one.

We have had several union meetings with the Y. M. C. A., which were enjoyed very much by all. In addition, the papers given by the girls were listened to with great attention. At one meeting Miss McGregor gave us some information, interesting and instructive, about missionary work in India. Last Friday the girls appreciated very deeply a paper read by Miss Williams on "Christ's Solution of Doubt." The paper was well written, showing a sincere sympathy with the subject and leaving a deep impression on all the listeners. It showed that the girls of Queen's can take a broad and enlightened view of theological as well as secular questions.

ALMA MATER.

THE annual meeting of the A.M.S. was held on Sat. evening, Dec. 13th, and the members sat from half past seven until eleven before the large

docket of business was disposed of. A few changes were made in the constitution so as to allow for several polling booths at future elections, if such are found necessary. The annual reports were given, and as they gave entire satisfaction, were unanimously adopted. There is more money at present in the treasury than there has been for years past. In course of time the annual meeting was adjourned, and the regular meeting began.

The election of rugby football officers for next year was perhaps the most interesting item on the programme. M. E. Branscombe was unanimously chosen captain, A. E. Mahood chaplain of the second team, W. Pannell vice-president, and F. Nicolle asst.-secretary. For the offices of president and secretary, however, it was necessary to ballot, and the society elected G. B. McLennan and S. Squires to fill these positions.

While the ballots were being counted an enthusiastic 'Medical,' who had been on his feet half-a-dozen times when out of order, found an opportunity to read a resolution, the effect of which was to censure the Arts men who dealt somewhat unceremoniously with some intruders at the last meeting of the Arts Concursus. Much to the disappointment of those who wished a little entertainment, the resolution was ruled out of order.

The first issue of the JOURNAL, in the form of a Memorial Number to the late Principal Grant, has called forth many appreciative and complimentary remarks. Should any of our readers desire additional copies they may be had from the Business Manager, as there are quite a few still on hand.

Arts.

ELECTIONS of any kind are always interesting, and particularly so were the Alma Mater elections this year. This was due, no doubt, in the first place to the fact that there were two candidates in the field for the presidency, and in the second place to the fact that all the other candidates for office were men who were worthy of support. And it may be said here that the different committees whose duty it was to bring out candidates are to be congratulated on the choice which they made, and it may further be said without casting the least reflection on those who were elected to carry on the duties of the Alma Mater, that in nearly every case, if not in all cases, if the respective opponents of the "chosen few" had been elected, they would have discharged their duties in a manner creditable to themselves and to their Alma Mater. And while the student body are indebted to those whose task it now is to conduct the business of the A. M. S., they are also indebted to those who spent their time and energies in a strong candidacy for the various offices.

The elected candidates are as follows:

Hon. President—Dr. Gordon.
President—Hugh Laidlaw, B.A.
1st Vice-Pres.—B. O. Strachan.
2nd Vice-Pres.—E. L. Goodwill.
Secretary—G. A. Brown.
Asst. Secy.—R. K. Paterson.
Treasurer—J. V. Dillabough.
Committee—E. A. Collins, A. C. Spooner, B.A., Jas. Fairlie, J. M. Macdonnell.

The most generous wish we can express is that the officers for the ensu-

ing year will discharge their duties as well and as faithfully as the retiring officers have done.

There are two classes of universities, viz.: the university of masters and the university of students. In the former the students are governed by the faculty, while in the latter they are self-governing. Queen's distinctly belongs to the second class, in which fact we take great pride. It is an almost unheard of thing for a student to be summoned to appear before the Senate to answer for any misdemeanor within the college precincts. Such an offender is responsible to the students themselves. His offence is against them as much as against the Senate and trustees, and to them he must first answer for his fault. Vulgarity, coarseness, rudeness, and general 'bumptiousness' are thus suppressed. Freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors are alike arraignable before the court. The ever open eye of the Concursus has a most wholesome effect on the conduct and general decorum of the student body. Being invisible it stimulates constant self-control. It seeks not to make itself dreaded, but respected. Its officers wear no badge to terrify offenders, nor is it any part of their duty to pry about, detective-like, to stealthily pounce upon the unwary freshman at his clever trick. They deal with students not as culprits but as men who have been at fault. The court is not a hazing machine. Such a practice is unknown at Queen's. It is simply an organization for preserving a high standard of conduct and self-respect throughout the student body.

Of late years the court has been losing much of its old-time power. The

burlesque element has been given prominence, much to the detriment of judicial dignity. This is a defect for which the Grand Jury is mainly responsible. They may make the court a "howling farce" or a calm, dignified and powerful force in college life.

The cases brought before the court in former years were, for the most part, of a very trivial character. Quite grave offences were hushed up and dropped, simply because exposure would have been serious. Why should we screen a fellow student and regard his feelings to such an extent when he shows so little regard for the rights and feelings of others? Let the court be fearless in its work and increase its usefulness by putting forth a stern, strong hand, when needed. Public exposure is sufficient punishment for a student who has a spark of self-respect or manhood left to crimson his cheek with the hot blush of shame. Harsher measures need not be resorted to, if the court itself preserves a proper decorum.

Since the above article was written, a meeting of the Concursus has been held, and the hope then expressed that the court might be restored to its former dignity, (not that of the last few years), has been in a large measure fulfilled, and it seems to be the unanimous opinion of the student body, with the exception perhaps of the offenders themselves and a few of their supporters, that the Grand Jury in bringing forward the cases which they did, acted with good judgment and discretion; and furthermore, those who listened to the proceedings of the court are highly delighted with the orderly manner in which it was conducted. With Chief Justice E. L. Goodwill at the helm, everything was bound to be done

in a proper manner. Apart, of course, from the serious aspect of the court, which in these times of burlesque courts is, unfortunately, usually overlooked, it is far from our purpose to minimize the onlooker were he asked for his opinion could he a tale unfold whose highest word would harrow up the soul; if he be no philosopher, he may become one, and if he *be* a philosopher he will be one still if he be in any sense a jurist he will go away a wiser man; if he be a disciple of the hoary past he will see a veritable Sulpicius or a Cicero before him and Murena holding freedom and liberty in one side of the scales, and convention and ostracism in the other; if he be some dyspeptic moral critic, he will not have had any convolutions added to his brain by an over-absorption of useful ideas; while if he happen to be a representative from either of those faculties which combined with Arts make a triune whole, he will probably lament on the bitterness of fate and the unsatisfactory results of the "cold water" and the "open air" treatment which they say is all very well in theory, but should never be put into actual practice. But what has this to do with the court "scrap?" Nothing at all; and those who read this for the purpose of reviewing what took place will be sorely disappointed. It is not the intention of the court to create a little so-called fun for those whose better sense should call them some where else, but when a number of freshmen, whose sense of the fitness of things does not run very high, yes, and a few seniors also, for whom years do not seem to have brought much wisdom, and to whom might be not improperly applied that appellation which all outside of Greece once held would be no misnomer—when such people so

far forget themselves as to bring disgrace upon their own heads as well as upon their own faculties, then it is necessary to discountenance such actions and look with approval on any rational attempt to subdue such misdemeanor. But we do not intend to sermonize further on this subject, as we feel that we have already gone beyond our limits. On the whole this little prelude to the Arts Concours was not a bad thing. It is true that some damage was done, but those who were the cause of this will, no doubt, show their manliness by a prompt settlement.

'06 AT-HOME.

The freshmen and freshettes' first attempt at entertaining is over, and all who enjoyed the pleasure of attending '06 "at-home" join in congratulating them on their success. The guests were received by Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Jordan, who extended a gracious welcome to all. About two hundred and fifty guests were present and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The decorations were not profuse, but were in exceedingly good taste. Refreshments were served in the Philosophy room, and we need hardly mention that it had many visitors during the evening. Perhaps the best word we can say for this "at-home" is that we all look forward with pleasant expectations to future entertainment at the hands of '06.

THE '05 AT-HOME.

The year '05 in Arts and Science had the honor of leading off with the first social function in the new Arts building, the occasion being their annual "at-home."

The verdict of all was that the sophomores had not only sustained their reputation as entertainers, which they had won as freshmen, but covered themselves with additional glory. The decorations were not numerous, but were tastefully arranged, giving the rooms a cozy, home-like appearance. Two orchestras furnished the music, one in the reading room for dancing, another on the second floor for those who wished to promenade, while there were games, views, and cozy corners to give variety to the entertainment. During the course of the evening the lights went out on the second floor—some said it was but a joke, others that the fuse had burned out, but on careful investigation it was found that the wire had been deliberately cut, as it was not then protected as it is now, by a glass door. The occurrence was very much regretted by the committee, to whom great credit is due, for working so faithfully to give what those, who had grown old at "at-homes," pronounced one of the best they had ever attended.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

Queen's has always been and is noted for the honor she has sustained along both educational and social lines, but on the evening of Nov. 28th, on the occasion of the '05 "at-home," occurrences of such a nature took place as are degrading to those who took part in such ungentlemanly conduct, both by entering the "at-home" without permission or invitation, between the hours of eleven and twelve, and also the disorderly conduct on the part of some members of another faculty, who created a disagreeable disturbance outside and destroyed college property.

'03 AT-HOME.

On Friday evening, Dec. 12th, the senior year in Arts held their annual "at-home," and to say that it was a success is to speak of it in very mild terms indeed. In giving an account of these annual functions, a reporter in most cases says that there was a jolly good time; the decorations were tastefully arranged, the programme was suitable to the occasion, the refreshments were enjoyed by all; and when the hour came to break up, everyone wished that the programme was just commencing, or at least, that it was not over. And while all this is true of the "at-home" given by '03, yet it is not the whole truth; for this social function possessed a feature which distinguished it from others, and one which is likely to find favor in future gatherings of this kind. We refer to the nature of the programme, which consisted not only of dances and promenades as usual, but of games and a musical entertainment. For the success of this latter part which was somewhat of a venture, the ladies of the year are deserving of special congratulations, and if we might venture to single out one name from among them we would mention that of Miss Clark to whose untiring energies the success of this part of the programme was in a large measure due. If we might judge from the number of those who took part in the games and acted as an audience while the musical programme was going on, we might say that the devotees of their beloved goddess Terpsichore, much as they, no doubt, enjoyed themselves, did not have a better time than did these. Ping-pong had many admirers, and so did the cushioned seats on the stairway. We might even venture to continue

this chain of admiration and say also had the ladies, but we need not add another link. It would hardly be fair, however, to close our remarks without making mention of the patronesses, Mrs. Shortt, Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Borgart, who received the guests and added so much to the pleasure of the evening. When the programme was finished at one o'clock, or to speak with greater accuracy, when the "at-home" was over, all who were present were loud in their praises of the enjoyable evening they had spent. The only shadow, they said, which was cast upon the "at-home" was when the lights went out.

Y. M. C. A.

THE address at the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Friday, Dec. 12th, was given by Logie Macdonnell, B.A. The subject was, "What opportunities has a foreign missionary for self-realization?" The leader mentioned some of the essentials for any man's self-realization, and endeavoured to show some reasons why more people should undertake work in the foreign field. He dealt with the difficulties in the way, such as the apparent stupendousness of the task and the difference in ideas between ourselves and most foreign peoples, comparing these difficulties with those which existed in Paul's time.

A number took part in the discussion and thus rendered the meeting very interesting. To have different points of view generally gives more life to a discussion, and our most interesting meetings have been those in which a large number took part. When the leader wishes to hear discussion he must bear in mind that it

is necessary for his own address to be brief.

At the preceding weekly meeting Mr. McQuarrie spoke on the subject, "Reverence." The following is a brief synopsis of his address:

"Reverence is not a mean or slavish terror or alarm, but is the respect which a good son affords a good parent in recognition of superior mental and moral qualities. As reverence to a great man elevates, much more must the reverence to God ennoble the human character, as it implies the study of God's character as manifested in His ways and works. In this study and in the revelation of God in Christ we are to some extent able to find a solution for life's mysteries and to realize "the one far-off divine event, to which the whole creation moves." In this realization we are elevated, we are ennobled, we are made reverent.

Medicine.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

"All day long on the frozen street
Sounded the click of the horses'
feet."

ONCE more the thunder of horses' hoofs, the clash of arms (and tongues), have come and gone, and once more the Alma Mater elections are a thing of the past. With what hopes and fears the competitors donned their armor and entered the arena, and with what beating hearts they stood shoulder to shoulder when the fray was over when our brave chieftain "Wallace" stepped forward to announce the names of the victorious and the vanquished, is all familiar now.

At the news that Mr. J. Hugh Laidlaw had captured the presidency, a mighty shout rent the air. "Pa" ding-

ed in his hat and did a war dance that would have brought down the house—stone by stone—had not the other Meds. been intent on higher game. With a wild rush, "Hughie" passed through the air, borne on the shoulders of his friends, and as nature had not been profuse in lavishing length of limb on him, a table was quickly added to supply the deficiency. At this point in the proceedings "Pa" intimated, by wealth of gesture and any amount of voice, that "three cheers" would be opportune, and this was responded to so heartily that the building rang again—if it had rung a third time we'd have let it in.

In a few well-chosen words Hugh expressed his appreciation of the honor that had been bestowed upon him, but even in the hour of triumph he felt there was always a tinge of regret for the one who had fallen; he commented on the good feeling that had always existed between himself and his opponent and which he felt sure the recent struggle had not diminished; he concluded by thanking all those who had in any way assisted in his election, and assuring them that he would always have not only the interests of the Medical students at heart, but the interest of all the students of Queen's.

The opposing candidate was next called upon, and on assuming the platform—which he did with as much grace as if it were merely a pulpit—was greeted with a warm reception. In a few brief remarks he expressed his thanks to those who had so kindly supported him. He felt that it was no disgrace to be defeated by such a worthy opponent, and concluded by declaring his intention to still do all in his power to further the interests of his Alma Mater, thus showing that

he possessed the true college spirit which every student of Queen's should have.

Perhaps there was one mitigating feature in his defeat, and that was that the ladies—God bless their tender hearts!—were with him at the finish.

Each of the other candidates for the various offices delivered himself of a superabundance of political phrases eminently suited to the occasion, and hastened with trembling knees back to his homely den. We congratulate the committee, appointed by the several years in Medicine, on the thoroughness and efficiency of their work throughout the campaign. Mr. Laidlaw as president, Mr. Spooner as committeeman, and Mr. Patterson as assistant secretary of the A.M.S., ought certainly to be well qualified to look after the interests of Medicine for the coming year.

It is quite evident that the college spirit which has ever been characteristic of Queen's is not on the wane, when this year the greatest number of votes ever recorded in the history of the A.M.S. was polled. This is as it should be; and let us hope that with our increased growth the spirit of friendship towards our fellow students will grow in proportion and our interest in our Alma Mater never grow cold!

THE MEDICAL COURT.

Year by year, step by step, slowly but surely, the Medical court has travelled down the road to destruction until now it has fallen into that degenerate state from which its best friends shrink away with a feeling akin to abhorrence. This has not been by any means a sudden fall, but a slow process, whose commencement dates back

several years—in fact, the court has simply followed the law of degeneration, that that which has ceased to be of use shall wither and die. It is a judgment for past misdoings and just what might have been expected—its most sanguine friends could not have hoped for aught else. But even a gangrenous limb may fall slowly, and during its stay harass the owner until life becomes almost unendurable—in such a position is the Aesculapian society placed with this monster of iniquity on its hands.

For years back our so-called "court" has been holding trials—what hollow mockeries they have been!—and dealing out filth and injustice with a lavish hand. Heinous offences are winked at or passed over with a paltry 'fine,' while some self-convicted criminals are told by the presiding judge(?) that they are "Not guilty!!"

In the face of deeds like this, is it any wonder that the blush of shame should rise to our brow or that our righteous indignation should reach the boiling point? Juniors, seeing such injustice dealt out by those who are supposed to be just and fair, are prone to look with disrespect on their seniors—nor is it to be wondered at—and are quick to learn like faults and vices with which to contaminate future generations of students.

Let us hope that the members of the year '04 will profit by the mistakes of their predecessors and elect a 'court' which will be an honor to themselves and a benefit to all Medical students of Queen's.

The election of delegates for the various dinners is over, and now that the busy canvasser is at rest we have time to sit down and quietly think

over the question as to whether or not our system of choosing the delegates is a good one. This year the members of the senior year have nominated two of their number, and one of these has been selected by a vote of all the students. In this way every student has a vote as to who shall be sent away as our representative. The outcome has been that immediately upon being placed in the field, sometimes even before the nomination took place, the two candidates commenced to solicit votes from all the members of the Aesculapian society, particularly those of the first and second years. Thus a man's election has depended, not so much upon his fitness for the position as upon his energy and skill as a canvasser, or upon the work done for him by his friends. Now, the freshmen or those of the second year know little or nothing about the men of the senior year and consequently are not competent judges as to which one is the best for and most deserving of the position. Why then should they have a vote on this matter? As a rule, they vote blindly, promising their support to the one who asks them first. Would it not be a wiser and better plan if the senior year men alone would pick the delegate? They know each other better than anyone else can, for have they not been together for four years? and therefore it is they who should decide which of their fellows is the most capable to represent them. We throw this out as a suggestion to those who shall follow us, and we hope that in the best interests of the college they will consider the matter.

NOTES.

Rather a hard throw down after the way the Med. aided the Levana tea.

The freshmen set an example which it would be well for all to imitate; only one '06 man who did not vote.

On Dec. 6th, in the City Hall, the "Sign of the Cross," was played. The company was strong, the cast numbering 571.

Some time ago a thoughtless Medical, in a fit of abstraction, appropriated, for scientific purposes, a pet cat owned by one of the lady students. Who knows what votes were lost by such an act?

The patient with visceroptosis, was overheard the other evening singing: "Oh, where is my 'wandering spleen' to-night;"

D. A. Kearns, W. W. McKinley and J. A. Graham, were our delegates to McGill, Trinity and Varsity Medical dinners, respectively.

It is not without a feeling of trepidation that the new representative from Medicine assumes the quill which Mr. Laidlaw has wielded so worthily in the past numbers of this year's Journal. In attempting the duties connected with the office in question, we hope to have the kindly sympathy and hearty co-operation of those students in Medicine whose thoughts flow freely from the pen.

Science.

SCIENCE is very grateful to its many friends for the substantial evidence they gave of their sincerity at the recent Alma Mater elections. It is intensely gratifying to this small body of the great university to find

with what favor its candidates were received, particularly when the merits of the opposing candidates are considered.

The Levana Society, which has always been looked upon by the Engineering Society as a dear, *dear* sister, is particularly deserving of praise for a material demonstration of sisterly affection. Whether or not this display of affection is due to the sunny smile of our committee-man or the honeyed words of the first vice-president, or the beauty of the treasurer, is as yet undetermined, and as modesty is the besetting sin of each, the mystery is likely to remain unsolved.

The Engineering Society has the fullest confidence in these honoured members and feels sure that no Levanaite, Medical, or Arts man, will regret having supported our candidates for their respective offices.

Sometime during the month of Nov. the senior year in Science received a challenge from their illustrious rivals

of Divinity Hall, to play a game of football, and accordingly on the 25th of that month the two teams lined up on the lower campus to do mortal combat, before a large and appreciative audience of their respective supporters. Divinity had all the advantage of specific gravity and pneumatic energy, while the Science aggregation of embryo engineers were decidedly superior in resilience and accelerated momentum.

The game might well be defined as a series of "rapidly alternating movements" (?) with more or less agitation, supplied by a confused nebular mass called a scrimmage, explosions being noticeably frequent, caused, we believe, by a superfluity of hot air. When time was called it was calculated that Science had won by fifteen points, but as this result was obtained with the "slide rule," objections were raised by several members of the Divinity team, who maintained that Science had been playing sixteen automatic quick-return football mach-



GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

ines, being one in excess of the theoretical number required. However, the objection was gracefully withdrawn when the explanation followed that the not unnatural optical illusion was caused by the rapid movements of the aforesaid machines.

In our humble opinion the failure of the Divinity team was due, not so much to their inability to score as to the general debility of their wings, who were unable to hold anything in suspension, coupled with the fact that no member of their back division could punt more than 3.68 centimetres.

The Engineering Society has decided that Science students should have a reading room of their own where a man can enjoy a half-hour's recreation from the wear and tear of classes without having to walk over to the Arts building every time he wishes to read the news. A room in the Engineering building has been secured, which is to be fitted with all necessary apparatus, including, we hope, a few "comfortable" chairs, and the reading material to be supplied will be chosen by a committee representing the different branches of Engineering. We have heard rumors, in fact persistent rumors, of a piano that is to be installed if the permission of the faculty can be obtained, and need we say how much that piano would be appreciated by us all? If the members of the faculty could but hear the sad, sweet strains of "Spotless Town," as rendered by a rising vocalist of the senior year, they would not hesitate one moment in gratifying the request.

TAILINGS.

We are pleased to announce the engagement of Mr. S. Malone to Miss Peggie McDiarmid.

For the benefit of a junior, we might suggest that mercury is placed in the sluice boxes to catch gold.

Chorus of seniors leaving Hooligan's room, time 3 a.m.: "If I only had a dollar of my own."

Wanted: A four-horse power alarm clock with attachment for upsetting beds.—Stoney.

The representatives from Science and Medicine at the Arts' court will be able to get out in a few days; meanwhile they are convalescing quietly.

We take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Gordanier for his excellent design of a menu cover for the Engineering dinner.

Rip Van Winkle has a pleasant voice,

Deny it if you can;

He does his talking proper,

He was cut out for a whopper—

Rip Van Winkle is a charming man.

Divinity.

FROM all sides we hear talk of closer church union. This surely is a welcome note. In Australia the Presbyterian Church has drawn up a statement of doctrine as a proposed basis of union, and is submitting it to other denominations. In our own land we feel a broadness and a sympathy spreading rapidly amongst the various denominations. Already in a number of towns, societies are being formed with the aim of promoting a greater unity especially between the Methodist, Congregationalist and Presbyterian bodies. Subscription to a set of rules or to a "confession of faith" is not ne-

cessary for a spiritual unity. Methods and forms have their only value in their fitness to facilitate the operation of eternal principles. The spirit alone is eternal and unchangeable. The above-mentioned organizations could each gain strength by learning from the others; and by a more wise distribution of forces a healthier basis could be laid for the life of the greater Canada that is to be. Much of this work must fall upon university men, who are given wide points of view and taught to front the whole of life and care only for what is real. The problem of all our churches is to make Canada, both in the individual and the national life, a true servant of Jehovah unto the ends of the earth; and as this ideal becomes more and more a vital possession a closer union is bound to come.

Rev. J. S. Shortt, M.A., has been inducted at Davisburg, Alberta, some twenty five miles south of Calgary. It might be interesting to those who remember his debating skill in the famous mock parliaments to know that during the elections last summer in the N.W.T., he happened to be in an audience where the candidate made such low appeals and used such false arguments that "Jim's" indignation was aroused. He ventured to ask a question and was forced to the platform. There he made an oration that carried the house so completely with him that the candidate got only one vote in that community. The people were taken by surprise at their missionary's power, and poured congratulations upon him. It is said that a happy, far-away smile spread over "Jim's" face as he thought of other days at the mock parliament at

Queen's. We remember him as one of our ablest and most genuine men, and extend our best wishes.

Professor Stephens, of Montreal, is lecturing on elocution, and has already won the appreciation of the students who are all practising hard, in the boarding houses and even on the streets. Action and voice need much training. The general public will please not be alarmed at the strange sounds and motions of the budding orators, and they will confer a great favor if they do not too hastily communicate with Dr. Clarke, of Rockwood. Farewell, a long farewell to peace and quietness—

The halls are full of sound; to-day the theolog.

Doth breathe abdominally: to-morrow fairly roars,

"Make way for liberty"; the third day come

The Meds. and Science men; and through the windows

Dark, do climb; they scale the lofty stairway,

And on the gallery high do boast in tones

That in their loudness and their pomp do put

To shame the strutting orator that seeks to split

The ears of groundlings with his howls. Then comes

The fall of water and the Flood; and under it,

Pharaoh-like, the 'Meds.' and Scientists patiently

Do plunge; and as in days of old when things

Were wet, Noah did lift the window and send

Forth the dove to find a resting place; so now

Concursus in a kindly way the window
hoists
And through it fly the half-drowned
innocents;
With fluttering hearts, which but a
moment since
Did crow aloud, and flap their wings
on high,
But now their wings are wet, and so
they drop
Some ten feet to the ground.
The elocution drill hath changed:
The solemn Theolog. doth cease to
speak,
But laughs aloud, stands upright,
bends double,
Opens wide his face, and lets it go
again
In laughter loud and long, at things
that he
Hath seen within these halls; and then
repeats
Farewell, a long farewell to peace and
quietness,
Let shouting free and laughter burst
again,
But breathe abdominally, and open
wide
Your mouth withal.

It may be doubted whether the world
is getting better, but it is certain that
Divinity Hall has very slight connections
with the regions where heat is
generated. It is rumored that the
Divinities are resorting to the dictionary
and to the other faculties to find
words that have some warmth.

From the prairie of the West we
turn to the bleak Atlantic coast. We
have just learned that Rev. W. A.
Fraser, B.A., has returned to his home-
land, Cape Breton, where he can once
again "spoke the two talks." He was
the poet of '98 and often stirred his

class to tears and laughter. Billy has
the gifts of a preacher. He has
the Celtic fire and the big kind heart,
and will do good work. His present
material blessings are nine hundred
and a manse. He believes it is not
good to be alone, so we wish him suc-
cess and a "bonnie Highland lassie."

J. A. McSporran, B.A., one of the
brethren of the Hall last session, spent
the summer on the shores and waters
of White River, New Ontario. He re-
ports a rich and varied experience in-
cluding several shocks to his nervous
system, such as a short but interesting
adventure with a grizzly (trouble is
generally Bruin for anything that gets
in John's way), a canoe disaster, and a
temporary wandering in the depths of
the forest where he had lost his way.
When the last rose of summer began
to shed its fragrance on the breezes
John's tribulations were over. He
packed his trunk, removed the last
traces of Canadian dust from his pat-
ent leathers, and invested in a ticket
for Auburn, N. Y., where he entered
the Theological seminary, took a schol-
arship, and began to plug with such
diligence that he has seldom been heard
from since. At present he is enjoying
a well-deserved rest at London, Ont.,
preparatory to a hard term's work,
which we feel sure will reflect credit
not only on his own ability but also on
the training he received at Queen's.

At the first regular meeting the fol-
lowing officers were elected:

Moderator—W. A. Crawford, B.A.
Pope—T. J. S. Ferguson, B.A.
Clerk—D. M. Solandt, B.A.
Singing Patriarch—Logie Macdon-
nell, B.A.

Bishops—T. C. Brown, B.A., J. A. Caldwell, B.A.

Athletic Com.—Logie Macdonnell, B.A., G. B. McLennan, B.A., T. J. S. Ferguson, B.A.

Deacons—C. C. Whiting, M.A., W. H. Hutcheson, B.A., J. H. Miller, L. Macdonnell, B.A., W. H. MacInnes, B.A., J. C. McConachie.

As these latter are chosen with a view to their special adaptation for their office, it was unanimously decided that the first three should superintend the visitation of the widows, while the orphans will fall to the care of the remaining four.

We feel deeply indebted to Professor Jordan for his talk on the late Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, London. Coming as it did from his personal knowledge of the great preacher, it was most vivid and will be lasting. Dr. Parker was a great prophet in the true sense of the word. For thirty years he preached to an audience, many of whom were thinkers from all parts of the world, and proved that the gospel was as much a need and as much a life to the intellectual man as to the mere emotional. He was a preacher free and fearless, and cared for the orthodoxy of the heart rather than for the orthodoxy of the head. Religion was not a small thing for babes but an inspiration for a man who fronts the whole of life. His keynote was to find out what is true and to live the truth.

We are sorry that such an address could not have been heard by the whole student body, and this brings us to express the strongest desire for Sunday afternoon addresses.

Now when the university is growing so rapidly, and different faculties

are not in such close contact as in earlier days, there seems a much greater need for some such unifying power. There is no better way of bringing us all to face common view points and the real problems of life; to fire us with the freedom and faith of Queen's, and to keep our minds aglow with her ideals.

The Theological faculty of Queen's is not idle. No sooner are we through reviewing Dr. Jordan's most living and timely book, "Prophetic Ideas and Ideals," than we learn that Dr. McComb's book is already in the publisher's hands, to which due reference will be made later.

It is known that the Pope has issued his Christmas edict to Santa Claus, and the hall is radiant with smiles and expectations. Next issue will make mention of some stockings.

Home Sweet Home is the song upon our lips these days, and the sincere wish is that all may have a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

Athletics.

IN the fall of '98 Varsity and Queen's revived an old-time rivalry on the Association Football field. This match was arranged with the object of encouraging association football among our students and, if possible, of obtaining for Queen's admission to the inter-college association. The successive 'annual matches,' as they have come to be called, have assisted in building up our club and preparing the way for the next step. In fact, had the 'powers that be' been able to secure suitable grounds earlier, our club would no doubt have applied for membership

in the senior series of the inter-college association. It is to be hoped the executive will take the necessary steps in this direction.

The game in Toronto on Nov. 8th resulted in a victory for Varsity. The score, however, cannot be regarded as indicating the play, and Queen's team deserve credit for their work against the probable champions. The game itself must be rated as intermediate, for although there was some excellent combination play, it came, as an old Varsity player remarked, "in streaks."

Queen's team included Gibson, Scott, McEwen, Dillabough, Corkill, McKerracher, Gillespie, Warren, Millar, Sutherland, Consitt (captain). The officials were A. Kennedy, referee; R. H. Paterson, J. Kennedy, line umpires; S. H. Armstrong, goal umpire; and of these, four participated in the game of '98.

Neither team was well-balanced or fully trained, facts which account for the irregular work. Rough play and scrapping were conspicuous by their absence, and in this respect the match furnished an example of what an inter-college contest should be.

The fact that nearly all the spectators—some three hundred or more—were supporters of Varsity, reminds us once more that our club has still considerable work to do. This will, we think, be best accomplished in the inter-college association.

A SHAKESPEAREAN SNAP.

To snap, or not to snap: that is the question:

Whether 'tis better for the game to suffer

The slings and harrows of outheeling
feetlets,

Or to take arms about the elusive oval.
And by a throwing feed them? To
pass: to snap;

To push; and by a snap to say we end
The backache, and the William-goat-
like shocks

That scrim. wear hair for, 'tis a con-
summation

Devoutly to be wished. To pass, to
snap;

Dead snap: perchance heap back; ay,
there's the rub;

For by that snap what wedge and mass
may come

When we have shuffled off these scuf-
fling scamps,

Must stay our paws: there's the res-
pect

That makes us use our other guess;

Who wouldn't chuck the biff and bang
of cletes,

The knee to nose, the jabbing trinity,
The pangs of underholts, the fierce de-
lay,

The soothing, stroking slaplets, and
the spurs,

The patient trio of the other triplets
take,

When one alone might the pigskin
hurl

With a bare meat-hook? Who would
helmets wear

To grunt and sweat below unlaunder-
ed suits,

But that the dread of that nice Yankee
game

Whose guards back, V's and wedges
from whose base

No uncrunched spine returns, give us
the tip

And make us rather bear the cane
and crutch

Than fly to methods that are kill-me-
quick.

Thus common sense makes Canadians
of us all;

And thus the native hue of black and
blue y'uns
Is scaled against the pale cast of stiffs;
So enterprises of great pitch and mow
down

With this regard their currents turn
awry,

And blot the name of Burnside.

—“*Caelcap.*”

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY.

In November, 1897, at a meeting in Kingston, the Canadian Intercollegiate Football union was formed. This move was such a success in football that each year since a hockey union on similar lines has been discussed, but each year the prospect fell through mainly because the agitation was started too late in the season. This year, however, Queen's brought the matter before the other universities early in the football season. The question was informally discussed with the McGill men when they came up to play Queen's in Kingston. As they were ready to proceed, a conference was arranged for the evening after the Queen's-Varsity match in Kingston. At this conference the possibility of forming a union was thoroughly examined. McGill was ready to undertake her part, and so was Queen's. It was “up to” Varsity to say whether there should be a union or not. The Varsity representative was personally strongly in favor of the union, but as the move was likely to cause Varsity considerable financial loss it would have to be carefully considered by their hockey executive and athletic directorate, before they could decide in favor of it. The decision of these two bodies was awaited by the lovers of hockey, with considerable anxiety,

for never before had the negotiations for a union advanced so far. To the satisfaction of all their decision was for the union, and so on the fifth anniversary and at the place of birth of the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union, the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union came into being. On Saturday night, Nov. 22, Messrs. G. C. McDonald, McGill, Dr. A. B. Wright, Varsity, R. R. Carr-Harris, R.M.C., Porteous, Bishop's College, C. W. Wright, J. L. McDowall and W. A. MacInnes, Queen's, met in the B. A. hotel, and after resolving to form the Union, elected the following officers:

Hon. Pres.—Dr. C.K. Clarke, Kingston.

Pres.—W. A. MacInnes, B. A., Queen's.

Sec.-Treas.—A. B. Wright, M.D., Varsity.

Each of the other clubs will appoint one representative to this executive.

A constitution and by-laws, very similar to those of the football union were adopted; the main change being the reduction in fees to \$10.00, \$8.00 and \$5.00 for senior, intermediate and junior teams. The principal difference between the rules of competition of the football and hockey unions is in connection with the referee. There is no restriction at all placed upon the competing clubs in their choice. They can agree upon any man they wish. If, however, the clubs fail to agree, then the neutral executive officer appoints a referee from the board of referees. The rules of the game adopted take the Canadian Association rule for off-side play. The goal line between the goal posts is to be plainly marked and a goal is scored when the puck passes completely over the line.

The following schedule was drawn up for the senior games:

Jan. 16—Varsity at Queen's.

Jan. 23—Queen's at McGill.

Jan. 30—McGill at Varsity.

Feb. 6—Queen's at Varsity.

Feb. 13—McGill at Queen's.

Feb. 20—Varsity at McGill.

The intermediate teams were divided into three groups:

Group A—Varsity II, McMaster and Osgoode Hall.

Group B—Queen's II and R.M.C. I.

Group C—McGill II and Bishop's College.

The winner of each of these groups is to be determined on or before Jan. 23rd.

If Bishop's College should be winner of C, the winner of B will play a sudden death game in Montreal, Jan. 30th.

If McGill II should be winner of C they will play winner of B in Kingston, Jan. 30th, and in Montreal, Feb. 6th.

If the winner of this round should be a Kingston team they will play winner of A in Toronto, Feb. 13, and in Kingston, Feb. 20.

If the winner should be an eastern team they will play a sudden death game in Kingston, Feb. 20th.

ACTORS! ATTENTION.

"Princess Street!" yelled the conductor of the street car.

"Notable pirate," muttered a voice in the corner seat, "thou art a cut-throat and a villain, and rogue and liar are written on every lineament of thy countenance."

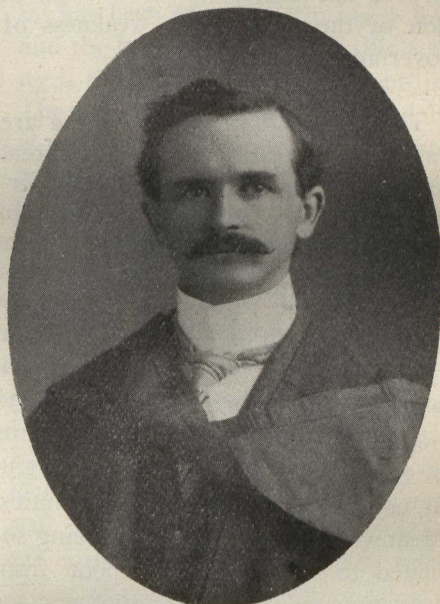
The conductor naturally remonstrated against such abuse.

"Sir," he said, "I don't see what rea-

son you have to insult a poor fellow that is merely doing his duty."

The offender started.

"Why, bless your heart!" he cried, "I didn't mean that for you. You see, I'm a member of Queen's Dramatic Club, and I was just going over my lines."



J. A. MATHESON,
Asst. Professor of Mathematics.

Current Events.

QUEEN'S may be said to enjoy a certain reflected glory in the laying of the Pacific cable. To Sir Sandford Fleming belongs the credit of having taken the initiative in this great beneficent work and of having aided materially in carrying it out. The interest of the British and Colonial governments having been secured, the work progressed prosperously until now the great cable linking Canada and the Australian continent is an accomplished fact. The Pacific cable,

in conjunction with the C.P.R. trans-continental telegraph service and the Atlantic cables, forms an Imperial bond more effective than fleets or armies. Financially, the undertaking promises to be a success in spite of pressure from private corporations. It will be interesting to follow the history of this enterprise as an illustration of the strength or weakness of government control.

The results of the coal famine are unfortunately still with us. Great suffering is reported from many American and some Canadian cities. In Canada, Winnipeg and Montreal seem to be the worst off. The pinch of scarcity in the former city arises out of the difficulties of navigation on Lake Superior in the late autumn, with the consequent failure to land coal at the lake ports; Montreal seems to have been more or less neglectful of taking advantage of opportunities. Meanwhile, subscriptions are being solicited to keep the city's poor from freezing, and pastors and others are pressed into the work of organizing charity. This may be good Christian discipline, but in all such cases a juster method would be to make relief work the duty of the corporation. This may look like a sociological heresy, savouring of the corruptions of republican days in Rome, but it is tolerably certain that under such a system the modern sense of public duty would be an effectual safeguard against the development of serious abuses.

The recent coal strike brings actually home to the public mind the necessity of devising some means for protecting the community against the

suffering and loss entailed by the periodic conflicts between labour and capital. The growth of the urban population is increasing year by year the danger of such suffering and loss. Great cities are never more than a few hours on the hither side of famine; and the complete inter-relations of modern industry make it imperative that every contributing agency should be an unfailing source of supply.

The best means of rendering industrial conditions more stable and protecting the public against privation and suffering is not yet apparent. One thing, however, seems clear, namely, that the problem has its social, as well as its economic, side. Comparatively speaking, the Pennsylvania miners were not ill-paid. Their main trouble was not that they were underpaid, but that they wasted their earnings in vicious living. And with the increase of vice went a corresponding decrease in the earning power of the men. For several years past the operators have complained of a decline in individual efficiency. The miners, whether doing piece-work or working for a daily wage, showed the same inclination to loaf. Under these circumstances an increase in wages or a shortening of hours simply meant increased opportunities for the indulgence of injurious habits.

That the miners had grievances cannot be denied. On the other hand it is equally true that the operators had grievances. As usual, public sympathy was on the side of labour, aiding the strikers in their work of obstruction, and frequently encouraging them to acts of violence. This public sympathy has come to be an important factor in industrial conflicts, and strike leaders count on it in their work of

coercing capital. Public sympathy, however, may sometimes be found on the wrong side, and in such cases is largely responsible for the lawlessness and violence which usually characterize strikes.

Among the principals in the great strike, Mitchell probably stood first in generalship, originality and self-possession. He commanded a ragged regiment, and could count on nothing so much as on the fickleness and uncertainty of his followers. But he saw that so long as he could feed these men he was tolerably sure of their keeping in line. And so it proved. The miners held bravely out until the mine owners agreed to arbitrate; and in case arbitration had been steadily refused, would probably be holding out still.

Up to the present the community seems to have cried out for legislation against the operators. Even the heroic remedy of expropriation has been seriously proposed. But as a matter of fact, legislation should begin at the other end. At present the unions are not legally responsible bodies. They cannot be compelled to keep any agreement, and hence the reluctance of proprietors to break with labour. Business relations between a responsible and an irresponsible party could hardly be expected to be satisfactory. A necessary step, therefore, would seem to be to make the unions as responsible for the fulfilment of all contracts as owners are at present. At all events, the community cannot afford to stand idly by and allow the vagaries of a blind strife to threaten the well-being, and even the existence, of its members. The natural co-ordination of things may give promise of a solution of the difficulties involved, but it is within the

sphere of legislation to hasten that co-ordination.

The past few years have witnessed a wave of prosperity unprecedented in the history of Canada. The immense possibilities of the Canadian West have been revealed in a series of record-breaking crops. Investment of capital has been stimulated in many lines, and the latest expression of this activity is the Grand Trunk Pacific project. The relation which the proposed line is to bear to the Grand Trunk system is not clear. The new road, however, will form in some sense a Pacific extension of the G.T.R. The western division will run to the northward of the Canadian Pacific line, opening up the Peace River country, and the high price of C.P.R. stock will no doubt gild the stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The original promoters, therefore stand to win, whoever else may lose. The ultimate value of the stock will depend upon the future of Western Canada; and though that future seems assured, it would not be safe to base an estimate on present conditions alone. With respect to the productive area of the West, great difference of opinion exists as to its actual extent and value. That it is vast and valuable may be admitted, but it is possible to exaggerate. Again, it must be remembered that the characteristic climate of the West is dry, and therefore the past few years are exceptional rather than normal. Nothing is surer than that the country will, in the near future, experience a return to usual climatic conditions, with a corresponding falling off in production. It thus becomes a question whether during a series of lean years there will be room

for a second transcontinental line. It is true there is an outcry for increased transportation facilities, and on the strength of this it is argued that there should be a second line to cope with Western traffic. Yet, this argument loses some of its force when it is remembered that congestion of traffic on the C.P.R. occurs only once a year, and then only for a short period. The managers of the road therefore refuse to encumber themselves with rolling stock which during nine months of the year must lie idle. If the farmers of the West could hold their grain for a few months (increased elevator accommodation would make this possible), the present line could handle the traffic of the country with ease. There is no doubt, however, that the idea of a second road is exceedingly popular, and if the present season of prosperity holds long enough, Grand Trunk Pacific stock will find plenty of eager purchasers.

THE THEATRE.

THE Kingston theatre-goers, who availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the production of "A Daughter of Hamilcar," at the Grand Opera House, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., enjoyed one of the best performances that have visited the city this season. There was just one element that might have been improved and that was the number of spectators. It seems unfortunate, and in some respects unaccountable, that when a performance of such a high order of merit visits our city it should not be greeted by a crowded house; and especially does this seem the case when one considers what crowds almost fought for even standing room when other attrac-

tions (some of them vastly inferior) held the boards. As it was, the house was only fairly well filled, the floor being comfortably taken while upstairs was only moderately patronized.

But if the crowd was not large it was at least appreciative, and frequently an exceptionally clever piece of acting received deserved applause. The time and scene in which the events represented took place transported the audience back to the ancient city of Carthage as it stood about the year 245 B.C. The play was admirably staged, and the scenery was most elaborate and expensive, while the costumes were beautiful and historically correct. The acting could scarcely be improved upon. Each character seemed to have a perfect appreciation and mastery of his or her role. Of course the interest of the play centred in the leading *dramatis persona*, Blanche Walsh as Salamambo, whose devotion to her native city, Carthage, was a conspicuous feature of the plot. The predominant note throughout was that of tragedy, but the winsome ways of Hannibal, the youthful brother of Salamambo, relieved the tension and provoked an occasional laugh.

Limitations of space prevent us from reviewing any of the interesting and dramatic situations involved, much as we should like to do so. In conclusion we can only say that when the curtain had fallen on the closing scene and the orchestra had elicited from their instruments the familiar strains of the national anthem, several hundred people could be seen passing out of the brilliantly lighted theatre and wending their way slowly homewards, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.



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Educational Department Calendar

December :

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
9. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
10. County Model Schools Examination begin.
13. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.
15. County Model Schools close.
Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
17. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
22. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
Provincial Normal Schools close (Second Session).
25. CHRISTMAS DAY.
Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.
New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.
By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.
30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department, due.
Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations to Department, due.
31. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.
Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.
Trustee's Reports to Truant Officer, due.
Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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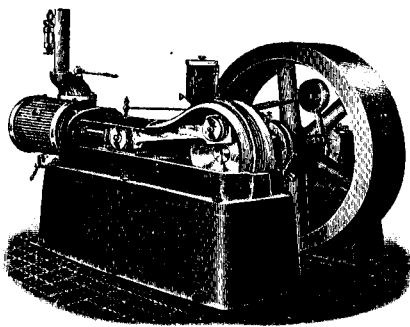
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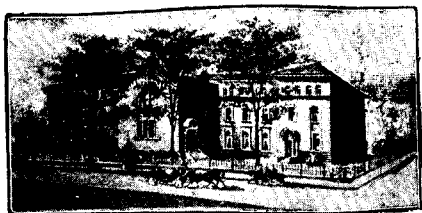
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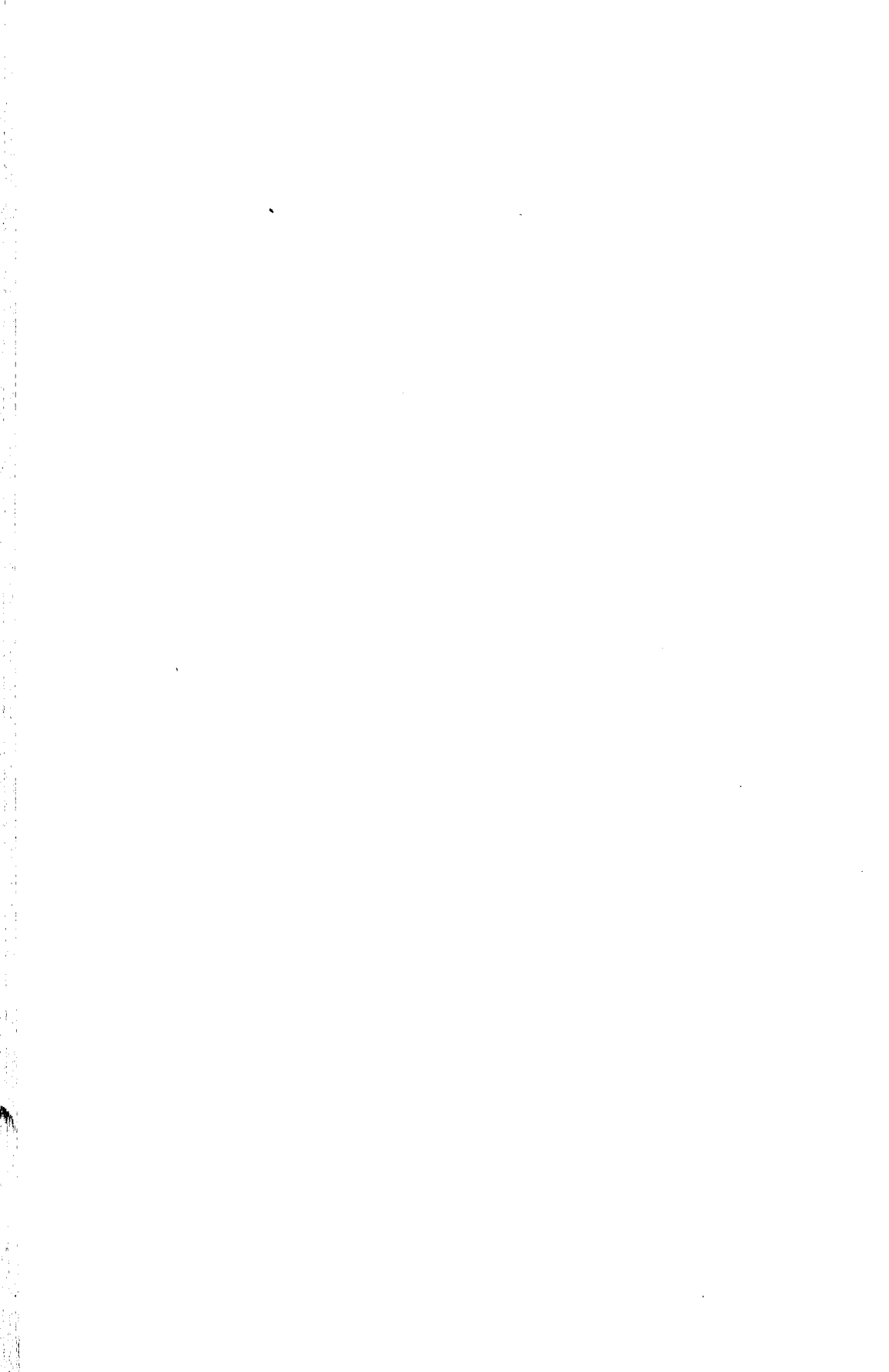
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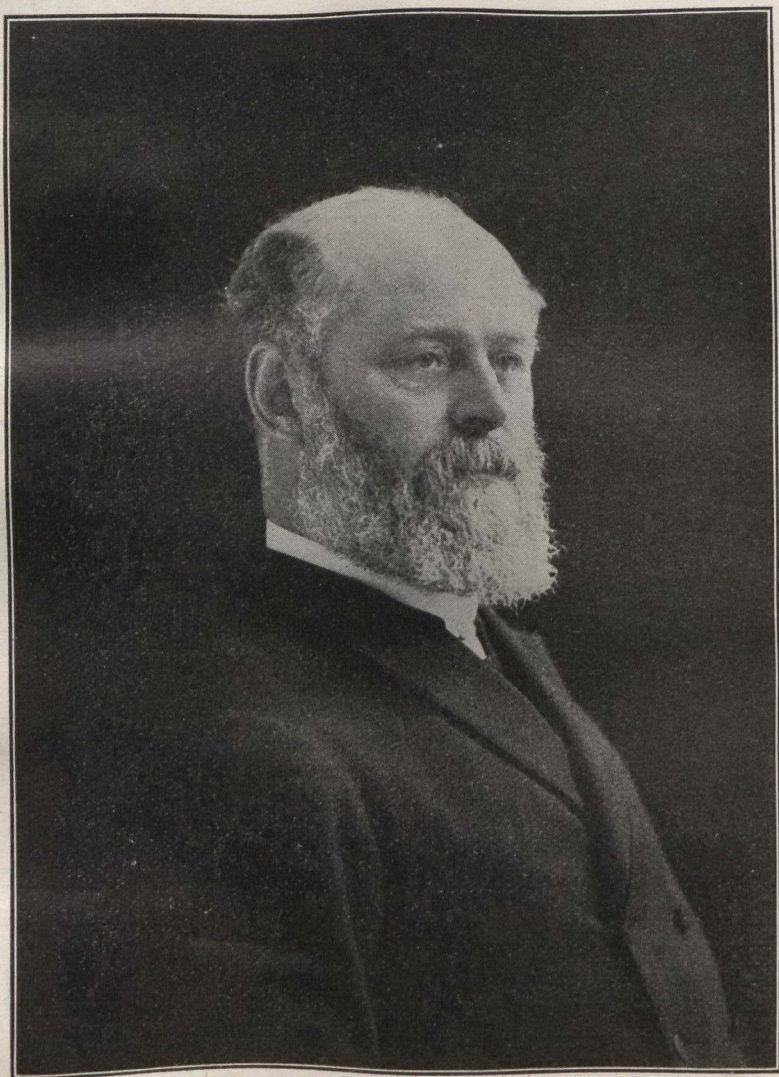
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

JANUARY 9, 1903.

No. 4.

LITERATURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(A paper read before the Inspectors at the meeting of the Ontario Educational Association, April, 1902.)

THE value of good literature consists in its subtle enlargement of our whole nature, in sharpening the powers of observation, widening the sympathies, clearing the thought, deepening the affections, and purifying and exalting the sense of reverence. Value, also, of a more direct and valuable kind, it has, in enabling us to know something of the daily doings of one of the foremost nations, and in expressing ourselves intelligently in speech or writing. But not for these subordinate reasons alone, good enough though they are, should more time and attention be spent upon our literature; but on the ground that it contains, not perhaps for every pupil, but certainly for many of them, the clearest, fullest, most attractive, and compelling picture of what is best in the world. For a child to get its hand on such a treasure is in a very real sense to guarantee its future, to give it the best chance for the most enduring kind of enjoyment, to make him know what life really is, and to establish his faith in the goodness of the Divine Being.

I have no intention of underestimating the literature of other languages,

which are broadly of the same value to the young people who speak them as ours is for us; only that the limitation of the subject excludes all reference to foreign literatures, ancient and modern, except incidentally to translations. If any child has the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of French or German, it would be a mistake not to seize it, but the mother tongue first—yes, first the mother *ton-gue*, because the art of speech and hearing comes before the art of reading, and the child should be well out on the broad highway of English literature before he is able to read at all.

A.

But it may be well in the very first place to seek to be convinced afresh that an acquaintance with English literature is a necessary part of a public school education. If belief is strong on that point, it will not be difficult, I think, to discover means.

That English literature is necessary for the edification of children is the dogma I wish to advocate, and by means of a series of illustrations drive home.

(1) The wide literature which is concerned with nature, for instance, is a splendid means for inspiring a child with a love of natural objects. The

picture on the wall or in the book is not to be despised; indeed it is deplorable that the pictures in our reading-books are so wretched, and the walls of our school-rooms so bare. Properly selected pictures work very powerfully, though insensibly, on the child's mind. But in literature, prose and poetry, especially if supplemented by good pictures, the child is brought into contact with the world of nature, and always in a way to draw out its sympathies. Nursery rhymes are an indispensable beginning, I am persuaded, embodying, as they do, a profound and yet simple outlook on the world of natural things, and indirectly leading a child to love these things and treat them in the right way. Even sad rhymes, like *Cock Robin*, purify and enlarge the child's feelings. Nursery jingles, then, begin the process of education by which the child passes out of the smaller into the larger world. Foolish as they seem to be, their folly is the folly of love and joy, not the folly of ignorance, and they make a good foundation for subsequent scientific study. Of course in these merry verses animals are made to speak like human beings, and Ernest Seton-Thompson has rejected that plan of portraying the animals' mind. But it does not materially concern us here as to the method employed, whether it be that of Seton-Thompson or that of Kipling, the great thing is that by different roads different writers arrive at the same goal, namely, to awaken in the young a cordial and intimate interest in all living things.

(2) Now very soon, indeed, literature in the stricter sense of the word can come to the assistance of the nursery tale. Long before the child can read for himself, or read only with labour, it

should be familiar with such a beautiful poem as Blake's "Little Lamb, who made thee?" and many other similar wonderful object lessons, so that its heart may be right before it needs expressly to think and know. This process of building up the pupil's sympathy really never stops and is of the widest application. The power of true poetry here is of the most curious and far-reaching kind even for adults. We are all able, for example, to enjoy to some degree, the delightful scenery of merry old England, its hedge-rows and spring flowers, although we may never have seen the land with our bodily eyes. The daffodil, in full bloom at the present moment in our hot-houses, has already put on all its glorious array in the open air in the home of our fathers, daffodils, says Shakespeare,

That come before the swallow dares,
and take

The winds of March with beauty.
(Winters Tale, IV., 3.)

Talk of the magic Eastern carpet which was able to transport you in a trice to distant shores; there is no magic to equal that of the poet's wand, which is able in the twinkling of an eye to unload the spoils of these shores at our very feet. Surely it is a great matter, even from this simple point of view, to have the little ones grow up to be citizens of the whole empire, even though it be their lot to live in its remotest corner.

(3) As the years pass the child begins more or less consciously to form ideals. The boy, who wants to be a man, is thinking in his own way of what a man is; and the girl, too, is forming her idea of what it is to be grown up. At this stage literature has a decided though mainly indirect part to play. The time has come when biography

of a right kind will prove a fascination, when the tale of heroism and adventure will stir the blood like the sound of a trumpet, and the sensitive youth will weep with sheer delight in the greatness of noble men and women. It is fortunate for him if at this critical and formative period of his life he is not left to the uncertain guidance of accidental reading or the spiced unreality of the dime novel. Such poems as Browning's "Incident of the French Camp," "The Ride from Ghent to Aix," and "Herve Riel," (which I wish I had time to read aloud to you), many of Scott's tales of heroism in prose and verse, and other stories of moving accident by flood and field, are his proper nutriment. From these the boy learns to play the man, when the danger may be of playing the coward; he sees the great difference between manliness and bluster, and the girl the vast gap between real and spurious charm. The child has a compelling vision of superhuman powers beckoning him to a worthy manhood.

(4) Then, for I must hurry on, still later, at a time when he is about to enter the High School, and for a year or two afterwards, what a treasure is an acquaintance with Shakespeare, whose women, to select only one side of his varied work, are the most glorious assemblage ever convened within the covers of a single book. A boy or girl, whose mind has been imbued with Shakespeare's ideal of woman, is not badly prepared to face whatever temptations may be in store. I wish I could take time to draw even brief pictures in Shakespeare's own matchless words of Perdita, the winsome shepherdess, in the midst of her beautiful flowers, herself the fairest; of modest Imogen, wandering over the Welsh mountains,

in quest of the harbour of Milford Haven, where her husband was expected to land, and asking her guide,

"How far is it

To this same blessed Milford? and by the way

Tell me how Wales was made so happy, as

T' inherit such a haven"; (Cym. III, 2.)

of self-forgetful Miranda, prompted by plain and holy innocence to share in her lover's heavy labour; of the merry Beatrice, bound to laugh even when the tear stood in her eye; of Cordelia, whose sincere love for her father was "more richer than her tongue"; of the grave and maidenly Portia, understanding so well the nature of mercy as better than the throned monarch's crown; of charming Rosalind, amongst the antique oaks of Arden, who

"Of many parts

By heavenly synod was devised;

(Of many faces, eyes and hearts

To have the touches, dearest prized," who, like other of Shakespeare's beautifully feminine women, knew to preserve her modesty, though clad in the male attire of doublet and hose. Nothing startling, fantastic, or unnatural in any one of these women. In no line of Shakespeare concerning them is there to be found the hot breath of the modern sensational novel which so frequently blight's all interest in life's daily tasks. Everything here is pure, fresh, wholesome, and of consummate delicacy. Neither the boy or the girl, who loves these women of Shakespeare, will be apt, I think, ever to break a mother's heart.

(5) Lastly, let me observe that underlying all great literature there is a religious lesson, which reaches the mark all the more effectually because it is

not obtruded, the lesson that envy, jealousy, pride, hatred, lust, meanness, selfishness, greed, are not good and cannot establish themselves in men's minds; and that what is true and right, however it may be obscured or suppressed for a time, will be acknowledged at last. Richard III and Macbeth may seem to be successful in gaining a throne by wickedness, Iago in constructing and carrying into effect his plot of villainy, but the success is only on the surface, and its terrible failure is disclosed, as manifestly as if "thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting" had been written on the wall. Such a conception, although not consciously grasped by the child, is yet vividly felt, and its influence will secretly make for sobriety and reverence. Here, too, I cannot suffer myself to dwell on the refining, chastening and subduing power of great tragedy, even for the pupil, whose chief, or indeed sole, conscious interest is in the mere tale. It is marvellous how the plot, simple though it is, brings into the open light the secrets of the human heart and holds them up for inspection. Even the casual reader is not wholly oblivious to the fact that he, too, is in some way being judged, as well as the persons in the drama. In daily life we are, it may be, often at a loss to distinguish between what is really good and what really evil, what noble and what ignoble, but in the unrolling drama of Shakespeare we find the clue to all mystery and confusion. There we have light; there the superficial and base are seen in their exact proportions; no mawkish sentiment creeps in there; there is no evasion of the laws of life, no shirking the inevitable consequences of a deliberate choice. Yet even the tragic climax is understood to

be beneficial. The surgeon's knife heals while it cuts, and we close the last page of the story, fortified in our conviction that chastisement, however grievous it may seem to be, is after all but the other side of a love which never fails.

In these tremendous revelations of the human mind there may be little direct reference to God or to what we commonly call religion; but none the less are we, as it were, taken behind the curtain and shown the judgment passed upon men, and rash indeed would he be who would maintain that in getting a direct look into this mysterious chamber of justice and love we did not see the hand of the Eternal Spirit in whom all things subsist.

B.

(1) Before passing to ask how to teach English literature to public school children, let me notice two false trends in our education here. There is a movement, more or less widespread, to introduce into our elementary schools the direct study of abstract moral and social ideas. Now, such a movement rests on a misapprehension of the way in which the child's mind necessarily works. It can be inspired by a noble example long before it can take any interest in the abstract ethical principle. The child will love Santa Claus and Christ long before he can be interested in the ideas of love and self-sacrifice. Give the child enthusiasms, faith, inspirations, hopes, ambitions; give the little hero-worshipper a hero, and reflections and ideas will come in due season. The child's mind is something like a vast granary, in which many things, as yet only half understood, are stored away as food for future thought. Only it must be

our care to fill this store-house with good food and not with poison.

(2) There is another wrong trend, which is perhaps the prevailing one amongst ourselves, to which I must refer briefly—and this is the view that the child is only a child, and that its mental nourishment should be quite different from that of grown people. It is only because of such an opinion that many extracts in our public school reading books could possibly have found a place there. If it be wrong to turn straight

“Learning’s full glare on weak-eyed ignorance”
then it is “worse yet,” (as Browning says), to

“leave weak eyes to grow sand-blind
Content with darkness and vacuity.”
(Asolando, Development.)

Yet we adopt this “worse” plan, when we place in our primary reading books prose and verse which are by grown people regarded as childish.

(3) The true view is always to give the child the best, remembering both the child’s actual mental state, and also that he is father of the man. So, in reading Shakespeare to a boy, we need not be concerned whether he understands the moral and religious ideas interwoven with the plot; and yet it is of extreme consequence that the right ideas should be there. He will not understand them, in any accurate sense of understand, yet is his mind deeply coloured by them. To look on a beautiful picture or a fine building is an education. The process is one of absorption, not of direct reasoning or understanding, and our concern is that the sponge, which is the child’s kind, shall absorb good things.

Writers on this subject have long been familiar with the true method of education. In 1869, in *MacMillan’s Magazine*, Miss Yonge, in discussing children’s literature, recognized the child’s capacity to apprehend and enjoy imaginatively what lay beyond the scope of his purely intellectual faculty; and a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* (Oct., 1901, p. 431), quotes her words with approval. The beauty of the plan is that interest in the animal world, ambition to be great and good, belief that all’s right with the world, because God’s in His heaven, these feelings mix, so to speak, with the blood, before he comes to consider them reflectively; and when he does come to consider them he is in no more danger of discarding them than of discarding the sun out of the sky or his heart from his own breast. In this way, and perhaps in no other, the teacher may succeed in forming noble characters. Browning’s poem on Development, from which I have quoted already may be adduced as supporting the whole contention. His words run as follows:

Development.

My father was a scholar and knew Greek.

When I was five years old, I asked him once,

“What do you read about?”

“The siege of Troy.”

“What is a siege, and what is Troy?”

Whereat

He piled up chairs and tables for a town,

Set me a-top for Priam, called our cat
—Helen, enticed away from home, (he said)

By wicked Paris, who couched somewhere close

Under the footstool, being cowardly,

But whom—since she was worth the
pains, poor puss—

Towzer and Tray—our dogs, the At-
reidai—sought

By taking Troy to get possession of
—Always when great Achilles ceased
to sulk,

(My pony in the stable)—forth would
prance

And put to flight Hector—our page
boy's self.

This taught me who was who and what
was what;

So far I rightly understand the case
At five years old; A huge delight it
proved

And still proves—thanks to that in-
structor sage,

My father, who knew better than turn
straight

Learning's full flare on weak-eyed ig-
norance,

Or, worse yet, leave weak eyes to grow
sand-blind,

Content with darkness and vacuity.

It happened two or three years after-
ward,

That—I and playmates playing at
Troy's siege—

My father came upon our make-be-
lieve.

"How would you like to read yourself
the tale

Properly told, of which I gave you
first

Merely such notion as a boy could
bear?

Pope, now, would give you the pre-
cise account

(Of what, some day, by dint of scholar-
ship

You'll hear—who knows?—from
Homer's very mouth.

Learn Greek by all means, read the
"Blind Old Man,

Sweetest of singers"—tuphlos, which
means 'blind,'

Hedistos which means 'sweetest.'
Time enough!

Try, anyhow, to master him some day:
Until then, take what serves for sub-
stitute,

Read Pope, by all means!"

So I ran through Pope,
Enjoyed the tale."

Browning goes on to describe how
the boy passed from the English trans-
lation to the original Greek and then
tackled finally the theories of Wolf
and others, who abolished Homer al-
together, and how then, when grown
up, he moralized on the plan pursued
by his father:—

Suppose my childhood was scarce qual-
ified

To rightly understand mythology,

Silence at least was in his power to
keep:

I might have—somehow—correspond-
ingly

Well, who knows by what method,
gained my gains,

Been taught, by forthrights not mean-
derings,

My aim should be to loathe, like Pel-
ens' son—

A lie as Hell's Gate, love my wedded
wife

Like Hector, and so on with all the
rest.

Could not I have excogitated this

Without believing such men really
were;

That is—he might have put into my
hand

The "Ethics"? * * *

The "Ethics," 'tis a treatise I find hard
To read aright now that my hair is
grey

And I can manage the original.

At five years old—how ill had fared its leaves!

In this poem Browning says all that I have been seeking to say, and more, because he asserts not only that it is good for children even at five years of age to know something of Homer, but also that a way must be found. Now, in support of this demand for a way, and in order to test the merit of the idea I conducted myself a series of experiments to which I take the liberty of briefly drawing your attention.

Believing that all pupils in public schools understand what is read to them much better than they could understand it if they read it or tried to read it for themselves, I prepared a portion of Shakespeare's *As you like it* for a reading to cover about three-quarters of an hour and read the selections to two Senior IV classes in Kingston public schools. The words were entirely Shakespeare's, except only where a brief explanation was required to bridge over the gaps. Immediately after the reading the pupils were asked to write out for themselves the story of the play, and according to the teacher the little essays were exceptionally good and clear. The ability to write the essay proved that the pupil had intelligently followed the reading, although very few, if any of the pupils could have made much progress if they had attempted to read the work for themselves.

I carried on the experiment in the Junior IV class, reading to it an abridgement of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, with results quite as satisfactory as before, proving that pupils at least one year away from the entrance examination could appreciate such long poems as those of Scott. In this case the reading covered half an hour.

Once more, to a Senior III class was read Browning's *Pied Piper of Hamelin*, a reading extending to perhaps twelve minutes, and even from this class very good written exercises explanatory of the story were received. Thus a class more than two years away from the entrance examination was able to derive benefit from great English poetry.

Let me supplement these experiments by another and extremely interesting one carried on by a student of Queen's University, when teaching in a county school in Renfrew. I give you his experience in his own words:

Kingston, Ont, Feb. 21st, 1902.

I had felt for some time that the public school afforded much greater opportunities for opening up the field of literature than teachers were generally aware of. Taking charge of an ungraded school in the spring of 1900 I resolved to find out by experiment what progress could be made within a year towards developing a taste for good literature among the pupils, and leading them to read for themselves. It was an average country school with a fifth class of five pupils. With the exception of some three of four families, the people of the section were almost entirely ignorant of literature of any kind, so that the material to work on was as crude as could easily be found.

The first requisite was, of course, a library in the school, so that the pupils might have access to the books at any time. Having secured a small sum of money, we selected first the books from which extracts are taken for the fourth and fifth readers, then a number of other books by the best authors, until we had a library of eighty-three books in all. One of the pupils was elected

as librarian for the term and the library was managed within the school, on much the same principle as a public library.

Our chief object was to teach the pupils to like to read. This, we thought, could be best done by arousing an interest from the study of a selection in their reader, that would lead them to read the remainder of the book from which the selection was taken. For example, in the study of a "Scene from *Ivanhoe*," we read in the fourth class passages from other parts of the book dealing with the character of Prince John and Locksley; also other passages of particular interest describing the customs of the time. Then I would refer them to certain passages to read for themselves for the next day, always giving them some definite object to keep in view while reading. In this way sufficient interest was aroused in nearly every case to lead some members of the class to read the book through.

When the book was simple and not too long, as for example the "Christmas Carol," I would refer to it a week or two beforehand, announcing when we would take it up for study, and would ask the scholars to read the book through, if possible, before that time, paying special notice to the development of Scrooge's character. In this particular case all in the class read the book through and showed appreciative interest in discussing the character of Scrooge in the class afterwards.

In the fifth class, (continuation class, composed of pupils who have passed the entrance examination), there was more freedom and scope. Here, in most cases, some time previous to our study of any extract, I would give the

pupils a very brief outline of the book from which the extract was taken, and ask them to read it for themselves. In, I think, every instance, some of the class read the book through, and in a few cases four out of five pupils did so. In this way they read, among others, "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Talisman," and "The Merchant of Venice."

Besides these already mentioned, quite a number of other books from the library were read by pupils of the third class, as well as the fourth and fifth classes. Sometimes on Friday afternoon I would read extracts from a book, say, "Old Mortality," or "Westward Ho," and perhaps give them at the same time a kind of outline sketch of the whole book. I would then recommend those who were interested in it to get the book from the library and read it for themselves. In every case in which this was done, some of the pupils read the book afterwards.

On the whole, from the success of our experiment there during the year, I am quite convinced that the pupils of a public school are much more capable of learning to read and appreciate good literature, than teachers have hitherto been aware of; and that there is here an opportunity of opening up the world of literature to many who must otherwise continue to live outside that world.

Another valuable feature of this experiment was that many of the parents and young people of the section used to read the books that the children brought home, and in this way became more closely associated with, and more interested in the work of the school, besides the greater benefit derived directly from this reading (one family reading "Heroes and Hero-Worship,"

"Sesame and Lilies," and even "Sartor Resartus"). R. A. WILSON.

This experiment of Mr. Wilson I regard as interesting and conclusive. Many of you will be able, I think, to find in your own practical experience confirmation of these facts. Only, my point now is to focus these scattered experiments and make them tell. Hence, it is suggested that English literature should be a definite subject in public schools, and especially in the three highest grades, and that the plan of reading aloud by the teacher should be enjoined. The teacher will be benefitted by this scheme, since no teacher can with any degree of success read aloud what he has not studied beforehand with considerable care. If the teacher is improved as well as the pupil, it will be a two-fold gain.

But can the teachers do this work? Our answer is "Yes," because they are already in part doing it, some of them entirely on their own initiative. Only it must be admitted that in many cases the teacher's own knowledge is too meagre to allow of his prosecuting the work to the full extent of his desire. Hence, I am prepared to make a second suggestion, namely that a greater amount of English literature should be required of second-class teachers. It is nothing short of disgraceful that we should regard ourselves as giving the public school teacher sufficient equipment in English, if he has never been required to open Shakespeare. How can he be expected to teach intelligently if he has studied nothing but Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel"? In some collegiates, it is true, a large amount of English literature is read in a general way, quite apart from the requirements of the department. Principal Ellis has furnished me with a list of

the works read by pupils in the first three years in the Collegiate Institute of Kingston, and the defective standard for second class is greatly atoned for by the outlined course (which I have here in my hands). But even more might be read, and certainly a larger amount critically studied.

I launch no general scheme of reform in connection with our school system, but confine myself rigidly to one special matter, namely, as to the means by which our public school pupils can be more generally awakened to an interest in good literature, and I find the answer to that question in the two-fold suggestion:

(a) That it be a regular part of the daily time-table for the teacher to read aloud from the acknowledged masters of English prose and verse those works or portions of works adapted to the child's mental power, and

(b) That the requirements in English literature for second-class certificates should be at least doubled, and should always include some work or works of Shakespeare.

S. W. DYDE.

It was with much regret that we learned just after the Xmas vacation that Prof. McComb had left for Halifax, to take charge, for the present, of the work of Dr. Gordon, in Systematic Theology. One especial reason for our regret was that his absence involves the postponement of his series of Sunday evening addresses on "The Theology of the Nineteenth Century," of which he had just delivered the initial number. However we hope to hear the other numbers when he returns. A more extended reference to the circumstances of his departure may be found in another column.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's
University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers
during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the
Editor or to the Business Manager, Queen's
College, Kingston.

Editorials.

THE action of the Senate in arranging for the early installation of Dr. Gordon, will be warmly approved. The authorities of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, where Dr. Gordon was Professor of Systematic Theology, showed their appreciation of his services by endeavoring to retain him in Halifax as long as possible. At an official meeting in December it was decided to release Dr. Gordon for the Queen's Principalship the first of March, and this decision was given out to the press. In the meantime the Senate of Queen's had decided to propose to supply Dr. Gordon's work at Halifax, leaving him free to come here; and the telegram conveying this proposition reached Halifax only a little too late to effect the decision of the Board of the Presbyterian College. Subsequently the offer was accepted, and Dr. Gordon now announces his early arrival at Queen's. Dr. McCombs will take Principal Gordon's lectures at Halifax, leaving his flock here to roam at their own will through

Church History and other delectable fields. This fresh disturbance of the programme for Theology is unfortunate, but the interests of the University as a whole have quite properly received first consideration. And every one must have felt it to be a little incongruous that the Principal of Queen's should continue lecturing in a distant city to a single class, while a thousand students here were waiting for their chief.

COLLEGE spirit is strongly characteristic of the typical Queen's student. College spirit implies loyalty to college institutions; sympathetic interest in the fortunes of one's Alma Mater, and a desire to maintain her dignity and reputation at home and abroad; and a sense of fellow-feeling among students. College spirit is, no doubt, the result of a combination of causes. A Principal great enough to influence university life strongly at all points, an able professorial staff, organizations which involve for students a community of interests, the necessity for making sacrifices for one's college—all these and other conditions are causes of the growth of college spirit.

There is first a danger that with the development of material resources the spirit of loyalty and unity may become weakened. Even the separation of the various faculties in different buildings may have a tendency to relax the old bond. Signs of wealth, too, give the impression, an impression perhaps unconsciously received, that the University has now passed beyond the stage when sympathy and sacrifice are necessary. Such has been the course of feeling in many universities; and we need only point, by way of illustration, to the difficulty experienced by a sister

university in the effort to raise funds, through the private benefactions of alumni and others, for a Convocation Hall. Another Canadian University is casting about for some means of reviving the decadent spirit of unity. A homely adage has it, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Better seek to retain college spirit while we have it fresh and vigorous than allow it to die away through disunion and neglect, and afterwards endeavor by means of faculty caps, students' clubs, gymnasias, and residences, to bring it back to life.

Those who are desirous of preserving and promoting the characteristic Queen's spirit should seek to make the A.M.S. a true bond of union. The men who urged that it was desirable to have representatives from all the faculties in the executive were quite right. And regarding the higher offices in the gift of the society, it is wise to pass them around, and so avoid making them the monopoly of any one faculty. Furthermore, if the A.M.S. is to be worth while, its deliberations must receive a larger share of attention than has been accorded recently. The elections over, the average student too often lapses into a state of indifference with reference to the business of the society, the result being that for all practical purposes College affairs would prosper as well in the hands of a general committee of a few representative men, as under the present form of administration. A student who is truly loyal to the University will seek to inform himself with regard to the course of things, and so be able to take an intelligent part in the deliberations of the society. More general discussion would not only be beneficial to the individual student but would

have a good influence in reducing the number of matters now referred to committees without anything like a thorough canvass.

But the A.M.S. is only one of a number of considerations in connection with the matter of college spirit. Other features will readily suggest themselves to those interested in maintaining what is so obviously necessary in the effort to realize university ideals.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Considering the delay in connection with the last issue of the JOURNAL, subscribers might well be excused for imagining the demise of the editors.

We are gratified, but not surprised, to hear of the honour lately done Professor Shortt by the Canadian Club. Prof. Shortt was the guest of the Club on the evening of December 5th, and addressed members and visitors for more than two hours on important commercial questions. The address was an exceedingly able effort and elicited much applause.

We take pleasure in acknowledging Professor Dyde's article on Literature in Public Schools. Lovers of Shakespeare will find this article worth while irrespective of its main theme. A list of Mr. Wilson's "library" will be furnished on application.

We are indebted in this issue to Dr. J. R. Shannon for an interesting contribution under the heading "Queen's Men in New York." Dr. Shannon, B.A., '85, M.D., '90, Queen's, is practicing medicine in New York. Accompanying Dr. Shannon's article was a list containing thirty-nine names of Queen's men in New York.

The reference to the New York Society reminds us of the Queen's club recently formed in Toronto. It is on the programme of the club to fit up a chapter-house in the city, where Queen's men may always be sure of finding birds of their own feather. The club will be associated with the present Queen's Alumni Association of Toronto.

It is regretted that owing to an oversight the last JOURNAL contained so few references to the festive season just closed. We hope that the omission did not detract from the joys of Christmas reunions, and that home and mother and plum-pudding were more than sufficient to dispel any impressions of editorial ungraciousness.

QUEEN'S MEN IN NEW YORK.

THE sons of Queen's who have located themselves in the great American metropolis and its vicinity, and who are organized under the name of "The New York Society of Queen's University, Canada," held their first annual dinner on the evening of December 10, 1902, at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, and the event passed off with success. The chair was occupied by Dr. John R. Shannon, the president of the society, and around the festive board were twenty-two Queen's men and their guests. An invitation had been sent to Professor N. F. Dupuis, acting-Principal of the University, who, unfortunately, was not able to be present, but sent a courteous telegram of greeting. Dr. James Douglas, the first president of the society, and now the president of the Canadian Society of New York, was also prevented from attending by unavoidable absence from the city; but

Dr. Wolfred Nelson, president of the New York Graduates Society of McGill, supported the chairman on the right, while at the centre of the table sat Rev. Charles Cameron, favorite of all Queen's men of a decade ago, and now the pastor of a prosperous Philadelphia church. The entertainment committee, consisting of Dr. Wm. H. Rankin, Dr. Jas. F. Kirk, and Dr. F. H. Bermingham, provided a most excellent dinner, which was thoroughly enjoyed, after which the chairman offered the toasts "The King" and "President Roosevelt," which were received with honours. Dr. Shannon then made a short address, in which he made feeling reference to the late lamented Principal, gave some statistics of the University's remarkable growth since Dr. Grant took the helm, hoping for a continuance of its success under Principal Gordon; reminded his hearers of the objects of their little society, and counted on their co-operation in making a success of it, and closed by asking the company to drink a toast to "Good old Queen's." "Here's to Good Old Queen's" was then sung with gusto, after which "Charlie" Cameron—as the boys insisted on calling him—arose and delivered the speech of the evening, referring in eloquent language to the success of Queen's men abroad, to the high qualities of mind and heart of the great Principal who has left us, and recalling with tender reminiscence many interesting events and names connected with his undergraduate days in Kingston. The guests gave Mr. Cameron a warm reception, and many were the stories that circulated around the board bearing upon some event, humorous or tragic, illustrating the career of Charlie Cameron in and around

Queen's. Dr. Nelson returned thanks for pleasant allusions to McGill and a toast in its honour, and Mr. Geo. H. Ling, of Toronto University, did a similar duty on behalf of his Alma Mater. Dr. R. D. Freeman, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who was present as a guest of the president, favoured the diners with two songs, "Father O'Flynn," sung as only an Irishman knows how, and another. The members of the entertainment committee were toasted and voted "jolly good fellows," and responded modestly. Dr. Wright gracefully represented the ladies, and the evening's festivities were brought to a close with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The menu card was decorated with the University colours, the college cheer, and a verse of one of the late George Cameron's poems:

"Bring back once more the fruit and flower,

The early morning glow,
And give me for a single hour
The days of long ago."

It may not be inappropriate to add that the "New York Society of Queen's University, Canada," was organized at the call of the late Principal Grant in June, 1900, and that its objects are (1) to arrange for one or two gatherings of the Queen's men in the greater New York and its vicinity during each year for social intercourse, and (2) to assist in some small way, from time to time, the work of the University. The society is still in its formative stage, but it is hoped in a very short time to have all the graduates, alumni, and friends of Queen's, in and around New York, enrolled and keenly interested in its welfare.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL MacVICAR.

SADLY fell the Christmastide upon the Presbyterian College, Montreal, for the Angel of Death had summoned its distinguished Principal into the presence of the Master of Life. With startling suddenness did the call come to him to cease from his earthly toil. Most pathetic is it to think of two of his students going to his room, and finding him sitting in his chair with the manuscript of the lecture they had been waiting to hear, opened and before him. But the heart had ceased to beat, the spirit had fled, and the voice which so often thrilled and charmed them had been forever stilled.

Principal MacVicar was a man of striking presence, and in a large assembly would be singled out by a stranger as the possessor of commanding qualities. And when he spoke it would at once be seen that he had strong convictions, which he was not afraid to express in incisive and emphatic language. His mind was keenly logical and analytic, and revelled in the effort to solve the complex social and moral problems that perplex the present generation. So he was eminently clear and instructive in presenting truth from the pulpit or the public platform, while in debate he displayed great dialectic skill and persuasiveness. He was a born teacher, and happily, at a comparatively early age he found his life-work in the professor's chair. His students bear enthusiastic testimony that in the class-room he was highly inspiring and informing. They looked up to him as a safe guide amid the intricacies of theological speculations, and a fair interpreter of religious truth. They revered him for his passionate love of the things which make for righteousness. His strong personality

left an indelible impress upon them, and they have fondly enshrined him in their hearts. But that he was also a skilful administrator the present influential position of the College is ample proof, for to him, more than to any other, has its vigorous development been due. He sat by its cradle, and with great foresight guided its destinies, and he noted with just pride its growth from year to year. So his removal is an inexpressible loss to the institution which he nurtured and served so well, and to the students thereof, to whom we extend our sincerest sympathy.

The church, too, of which he was one of its trusted leaders, is much the poorer because he has been taken from it. He took an active part in the consideration of all questions bearing on its welfare and extension, and his valued counsel will be greatly missed. With true catholicity he longed for a more cordial co-operation of Christians of every name.

To those who had the opportunity of hearing him only in public, his nature appeared to be stern and harsh. He was so tremendously in earnest that he was credited with being a man of severe temper. But nothing could be farther from the truth than such an estimate. In private he was a most genial companion, and took keen pleasure in the play of wit or humour. Beneath an apparently cold exterior there beat a sunny, warm and tender heart, and those who knew him best were greatly attracted to him. They felt that an immeasurable blank had been created in their life when they learned that he had "passed to where beyond these voices there is peace."

PRIN. GRANT AND DR. GORDON.

AMONG the papers of the late Principal Grant is an old college exercise book, carefully and neatly transcribed, bearing the inscription within the cover: "Lectures in Moral Philosophy: copied by George M. Grant, and given to Daniel M. Gordon, July, 1861." The two youths had been friends in boyhood, they were friends at college, and in a singular degree this early friendship was maintained until it was dissolved by the hand of death. The Rev. Mr. Gordon found his way westward to Ottawa, while the Rev. Mr. Grant became the minister of St. Matthew's, in Halifax. When Queen's summoned Dr. Grant to the Principalship, his old friend, who had for some years been a trustee of the University, was present at the inauguration, and opened the proceedings with prayer. In taking leave of his congregation of St. Matthew's, Principal Grant recommended them to call Dr. Gordon; they did so, but he refused to leave his charge in Ottawa. Later, however, Dr. Gordon went to Halifax as a professor in Pine Hill College, in which Principal Grant had been an occasional lecturer when pastor of St. Matthew's, and of which he had been a firm friend. Now, Dr. Gordon comes to succeed his friend of half a century as Principal of Queen's.

THE QUARTERLY.

THE current number of the QUARTERLY is interesting and acceptable from cover to cover. The articles are very timely and instructive, as well as excellent from a literary point of view. Prof. Gill's contribution on wireless telegraphy presents in popular form the salient features of this new means

of communication, and will help to explain the physical phenomena on which it is based.

The Chancellor's article on the Pacific cable is especially valuable at this time as a first hand explanation of the significance of this great work. It seems our neighbors south of the international boundary are congratulating themselves on having laid the first Pacific cable, the American end of which, according to *Harper's Weekly*, was landed the other day at San Francisco. Is it possible that the fact of the *other* cable has not penetrated the United States?

Professor Shortt's account of Responsible Government in Canada is a valuable piece of work. It is history in living, human fashion; and the characteristic humour of the style aids greatly in fixing the historical facts.

Dr. Jordan's outline of the history of the Hexateuch Criticism will be very acceptable to all who take any interest in Old Testament problems. The main features of the documentary question have been practically fixed, and Prof. Jordan collates in this article the chief phases in the process.

Another fine article is contributed by Rev. John Mackie, on the subject of the West Indies. Mr. Mackie finds in the subject a congenial field for the exercise of his well-known descriptive powers.

The remaining articles of the number are by no means of inferior merit; and even the most fastidious reader can find something congenial to his taste in the splendid variety of subjects treated in this issue, which is of unusual length, consisting of about one hundred and fifty pages, and which reflects great credit on the editor and various contributors.

CHANCELLOR NELLES TO PRINCIPAL GRANT, MARCH 16, 1878.

"That QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL is on the whole not a badly conducted affair, and I always look it over with much interest—especially the college puns and jokes. Our students contemplated such a paper, but I discouraged it, fearing it would be guilty of some indiscretion or other, but so far the example of Queen's has impressed me favourably."

Ladies' Department.

PROPHECY OF THE LEVANA, 1903.

HEAR ye this, ye daughters of Levana! Give ear, ye freshettes, while the prophetic utterances of the Royal oracle are interpreted unto you!

Hark! I hear the confused mutterings, the weird incantations about the Levana girls, and see the sudden ghostly shadowings of the mysterious Priestess. The mingled sounds rise like winds in Eden's tree-tops, and make me, though my spirit hears, for very luxury close my eyes. But, listen! the voice grows more distinct—softly, gently she approaches, and in the flood of hallowed light becomes visible. At first mournful, and afterwards joyful, does she appear. Sadly she sounds the knell of our beloved King. A dark and gloomy cloud now hangs o'er Queen's, for suns innumerable shall rise and set ere we shall have another king like Geordie.

And yet, methinks, I see another king approach—a worthy Scion of Scotia's noble line. At his coming the sun breaks through the clouds. He, too, shall find true and loyal hearts wherein to rest. He shall make Queen's more famous in the land, and many from the north and south, and

east and west, shall flock to his standard. And the Levana shall increase three-fold. Then shall there be great rejoicing among the girls, because of the great number of lockers, and they shall one and all raise a song of thankfulness to their predecessors, who in the year nineteen hundred and three did rise up and unfurl the maiden banner of their rights, and did demand lockers, and room to stand in, room to read in, room to talk in.

Lo! Behold! I see the Priestess gesticulating wildly. What unearthly spirit has seized her? More indistinct figures appear, and all grow excited, and some more agile than the rest seem to be hanging from the clouds. What means this strange proceeding? Oh! for a clearer vision! a more prophetic soul to enable me to solve this mystery! Lo! the vapory clouds are vanishing, golden rays of light replace the glimmerings, the strange mysterious forms now assume well-known features, and the wild fantastic movements become graceful Delsarte Exercises. The clouds roll quite away, and reveal to my prophetic vision a well-equipped gymnasium, where many happy hours shall be spent in what was once known as our dear old Levana room.

The scene is changed—and as if by magic, a brilliant assemblage of Carpet Knights and ladies fair looms up before me, and all seem merry as at a festival. I am lost in amazement, until that gentle voice again is heard whispering softly, that this is the Levana tea, and those smiling and amiable Knights are *candidates*.

Once again the scene is changed, the fires burn brightly, and the Priestess assumes an air of warning and admonition, and in awe-inspiring tones, thus she begins: Harken, ye freshettes,

and give ear that ye may hear what I say unto you! Be not discouraged though the at-homes may seem many and the study hours exceedingly few! Wait till you conquer Junior Math. and the sun will be shining for you. Slope not, for, if you do, you will meet the Profs. at Phillipi, and then will you realize there is naught but to do your very best—then die! Oh! freshies, beware of such a fate! give heed to your seniors, for they are famous for their wisdom, wit and learning. Be not wise in your own conceits for it is not seemly so to be. Be kindly affectioned one to another with sisterly love, in honour preferring your seniors. Ye hear these things, happy are ye if ye do them!

Give me your ears, ye sophomores, ye maidens dauntless and brave! Give good advice to the freshettes and take heed to follow it yourselves. Shirk not your essay on Latin, and you will be able at last to chase "anguish and doubt and fear and sorrow and pain" from your troubled minds. Sad, sad to relate, you must wait till the sweet bye and bye for a key to Crowell's Selections, or for a Monday morning when your work is all prepared. Bestir yourselves, get your skates sharpened, for, lo! the winter is here, and the freshettes will be eager to learn of you. Show a self-sacrificing spirit in all things, and if a senior desires your locker give it up humbly and take one in the room below.

Ye juniors, sailing o'er life's troubled sea, strive on for the power that knowledge imparts. Let not your moments be unemployed, for success comes only to those who work. Difficulties may beset your path, but be not daunted by the chill November dawns, or when the wings of winter

are unfurled; pause not to look upon the whiteness of the world, or the piercing cold in the grey light of the retreating stars—Honor Moderns are evils, but there may be greater.

Pray listen, ye mighty seniors, ye elder daughters of Levana, ye whose race is well nigh run, who have known the pangs of freshettes, the trials and troubles of sophomores, the hopes of juniors; rejoice then with those that do rejoice, and weep with those that weep. Be not afraid of the spring, for lo! I see a complete and unbroken line of maidens fair ascend the narrow awkward steps whence each stands forth, crowned with her well-earned laurels. Then shall the places of those seniors be desolate and a few more will have gone forth into the world to swell the ranks of those who will never swerve from Queen's while life shall last.

Here the voice grows fainter and more distant, the fires burn low, the mysterious lights have vanished, and I alone remain.

LEVANA NOTES.

On October 29th, the Levana Society was enraptured by a dramatic treat. The old Levana room proved a very appropriate stage, the audience occupying the Latin room. Four of Shakespeare's noblest heroines were impersonated, not precisely in the Shakespearean atmosphere, but from the interesting view-point of a fashionable watering-place. Juliet, Portia, Ophelia and Lady Macbeth related to us some amusing circumstances.

Juliet first appeared in all her loveliness, and we could not censure the sometime devotion of her Romeo. Her sprightliness and vivacity were charming, and her comments upon

"Love, from a balcony point of view," were extremely interesting. Portia next appeared in robes bespeaking her profession, and the learned diction and dignified bearing, reminded one of a former occasion when she, as Portia, played her part so well. "The fair Ophelia" came in for a cup of tea. How touching to hear her speak so calmly of "the murders!" What a contrast to her devotion and loyalty to her Ham, despite the trial he was to her in always seeing ghosts! Last, but not least, the stage was overshadowed by the awful presence of Lady Macbeth. What thrills of terror we felt as we saw this proud representative of the all-conquering, MacLeods, MacDuffs, Macgoyles, Mackays, Macfifes and MacDonalds, and as we heard her in stern Scottish accents declaim against the audacity of the man who had written "all the vile slanders against her!"

The parts were all so well taken, and the play made so interesting and entertaining, that we feel very grateful indeed to Mrs. Bassanio, Mrs. R. Montague, Lady Macbeth, and sweet Ophelia, "as Ham says."

The last Levana meeting of this session was held Dec. 10, the senior year having the meeting in charge. The most important business item was the voting of the Christmas present to our friend Mr. Burton, from our two girls' societies. The program consisted entirely of music, and it was quite inspiring to be thus assured of the musical talent available among our senior girls. As this was our first musical program this year, we thoroughly enjoyed every number. It is to be hoped the senior year will acquit themselves as admirably in the spring.

Arts.

JOYOUS feeling it is that arises in a student when, turning from class-room and books, from "days of labour and nights devoid of ease," he leaves the city to spend the holidays under the paternal roof. Thoughts of happy reunions and Christmas cheer: visions of plum-pudding and turkey rise before his mind. The pale face of the philosopher now changes into a deeper hue; the furrowed brow of the mathematician is smoothed by the sudden change; the serious look of the classical student gives place to a beaming countenance; the penetrating gaze of the scientist loses much of its intensity, and the dignified look of the divinity student assumes a more roguish air, while he who has none of these distinguishing features goes away in the same mood as when he paid his \$12 to the Registrar. The freshman goes home to tell about professors, at-homes, good times, and the Concurus; the sophomore tries to explain the calendar and the different courses leading to a B.A.; the junior tells how it happened that he has to come back early in the Fall, and grows eloquent on the joys of college life; the senior has gained wisdom with his years and never opens his mouth about the gold medals and scholarships which the Ides of April have in store for him, while the post-mortem counts his years and laments the fleetness of Father Time. *Sic est vita* and such the exponents of that life. But the scene changes. Christmas is over and the new year has begun. We now transfer ourselves to the Grand Trunk station in our dear old University town (do not mistake the meaning of "dear"). There all is bustle and con-

fusion. Now it is that the carter or cabman, with his patronizing air, gets paid for the days last fall when his teeth rattled and his money-bags were empty. Now also the down-town merchant sees that his victims have once more returned; the book-seller rejoices that the book-order department has not yet begun; Hong Lee wears a broader smile, and the "boardin' missus," to borrow an expression which our readers may have heard before if they have not seen it in print, once again stretches out the long table and casts aside her holiday look. The student himself trudges up to the boarding-house—a bundle of good resolves. Now everything must be done systematically: so much sleep—we do not say how much, not more than twelve hours though—so much study, to which there is a minimum limit but no maximum; so much recreation, which may be little or great according to the constitution of the individual. Very good, indeed; follow these golden resolutions and the gold medals will be yours.

During the present year the Arts Society has had to deal with many interesting questions, and as a result the meetings have been well attended. And yet they are not as well attended as they might be. A great many students in Arts seem to think that the privilege of attending these meetings does not belong to them. How such an erroneous idea should get possession of a sober-minded Arts student we cannot conceive. Yet such is the case, for at the last meeting of the society a student in Arts, and a senior at that, was heard to ask if he was supposed or would be allowed to attend. Is there not something wrong when such a state of affairs exists? Can

these meetings not be made of sufficient interest to attract the Arts body and not a few seniors merely in addition to the executive? Several questions of general interest have of late been discussed. At present the question which is before the society takes the form of a request from the ladies asking for the reading-room which they would like to have fitted up as their Levana room, to take the place of their present incommodious quarters. To this request no answer has as yet been given, and we cannot prophesy whether the reply will be favorable to the ladies or not. We hope that it may.

NOTES.

Voice from Toronto: "When are Queen's going to hold their Convocation?"

The delegate sent to the Knox "At-home" reports a good time, and will probably be in Toronto again.

Medical Student, to Mr. Burton (morning after the Arts Concurus): "Did you see anything of a cap around the hall this morning?"

Medicine.

THE ANNUAL VISIT OF THE MEDS. TO THE ARTS CONCURSUS.

TO the casual observer at the Arts Concurus, on the above-mentioned memorable occasion, it would appear as if Niagara Falls had been suddenly turned loose; or that Lake Ontario had sustained a severe puncture, causing the pearly drops to fall in one continuous stream.

But let not the "great unwashed" imagine for an instant, that a few drops of water (or little grains of sand) can ever dampen the ardor of the gallant

sons of Aesculapius;—nay, nay! a wet sheet and a flowing sea hold no terrors for the ambitious Med. These earthly coverings, these triumphs of the tailor's art, may have absorbed a few of those dewy drops which trickled so freely from our neighbors' hose—the wintry wind may have blown cold and chill across the frosty moor; but the fires within our bosoms burn with that unquenchable flame which even the hose of a Carrie Nation could not extinguish.

Our hearts—yes, even our sweet-hearts—warm toward our brethren in Arts; and, should any inadvertent follower of the Ancient Greek or Modern Turk(ey) have a furtive yet irresistible desire to probe into the nature of our next assizes, he shall be sure to meet with a most hearty reception—we promise him a brilliant career through the 'boundless realms of space'; or, perchance, a gentle sleep in one of those delightful receptacles wherein repose the clarified remains of men of yore; wherein no fragrant odor dwells and no sound is heard save the soft murmur of the studious Med. and the click, click of his scalpel; where silence—that priceless gift bestowed upon no freshman—reigns supreme.

Come one, come all! We welcome the coming—SPEED the parting guest.

We are drawn irresistibly to the conclusion that the author of "Amor Malignans," published in a former number of the JOURNAL, must have seen a few of the delightful sides of life, but at the same time had come into pretty sharp contact with some of its rugged corners. While undoubtedly he has assimilated all of the most salient points in connection with the ten-

der passion, we should have some hesitation in agreeing *in toto* with his most sweeping assertion that "males are more frequently affected than females!" Before we can conscientiously endorse this statement we should be pleased to see statistics on this important question. In pursuance of such a charming subject, we shall be delighted to receive free and frank confessions from a number of those affected, and shall take pleasure in presenting the statistics in a later issue.

As the composition of poetry has been described as an almost positive proof of the existence of the disease, 'Love,' we submit the following for your careful consideration: (we may just remark in passing that these lines were extracted from the diary of a very advanced case)

"O Bliss, too sweet to last too long!

O Happiness, so like a song,

That but a moment charms the ear

And straightway is diffused in air.

Ah! Love, that comes not by decree,

Nor by command will banished be—

That steals unwarning to the heart

And nestles in its deepest part."

ANNUAL DINNER, AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

"Then for a smile, and a glass, and a toast and a cheer,

For all the good wine, and we've some of it here."

The Medical dinner, for which we had been waiting so patiently, at last appeared on the horizon, ran its course and disappeared into the far beyond, and once more the weary Med. was able to retire unto his suburban home and dream over the delights of a festive evening, such as is only known to Medical students of Queen's and their fortunate guests.

Accustomed as we have always been to see before us a banquet arranged with perfect taste, a hall daintily decorated and pretty and fragrant flowers in abundance, we must confess that we were hardly prepared for such a scene of beauty as burst upon our sight on entering the old, historic City Hall. Well might we be pardoned for an exclamation of delight as we gazed upon the myriads of pretty flags, the avenues of heavily-laden tables, and when we heard as in a dream the sweet, orchestral music floating on the scented air. When the first bewildering impression had passed away and we had time to look about us, with what a thrill of pride we realized that this great concourse, drawn from far and near, had all assembled in honor of good old Queen's.

It is but three short years since we were able to crowd into the dining-room of one of our city hotels, and to-day we are able to fill the old City Hall; surely, if we keep expanding at the same rate for a few more years, the Medical dinner will need a great building all to itself! However, let not the University stop growing on our account—who knows? the County of Frontenac may provide the needed accommodation! To return to the point: At nine p.m., the students of the various years drew up in line in the hallway beneath the banquetting chamber, and waited with hungry faces until the few remaining stragglers might arrive; this much desired result being finally attained, our genial president, Mr. Ward, loomed up in the distance with a long chain of professors and guests in tow. The procession moved majestically onward, the students bringing up the rear. Among the guests we were pleased to see the face

of Dr. Moore, our worthy representative on the Ontario Council, who, we afterwards learned, had risen from a bed of sickness to be present with us. We were sorry to hear of his illness, and sincerely hope that no untoward effect will follow his kindness in honoring us.

The decorating committee, under the guidance of Mr. John Wellwood, deserve the highest credit for the beautiful and elaborate manner in which the hall was adorned. Those who have seen it in holiday attire in years gone by say that never before did it present such a magnificent sight; flags in almost countless numbers hung from the ceiling, while handsome shields—some of which graced the same Hall when the Prince of Wales (now King) visited us years ago—garnished the walls: on the platform the polar bear, which has been the chaperon of many a social function—no wonder its hair is white—carried on its back a bony warrior from whose hollow eyes and gaping mouth flashed a lurid light, a sight calculated to strike terror to the heart of any but a Medical.

After the sumptuous repast had been stowed away safely, and a number of bottles of some reddish fluid had mysteriously disappeared, Mr. Ward opened the second part of the programme by gracefully extending a welcome to the guests and proposing the health of "The King." Mr. Leonard then gave a brief but interesting sketch of the progress of Canada up to the present, showing how a few years ago there had been a steady exodus of Canadians to our sister country to the south, but that times had changed and there is now a rapid influx of our American cousins, who, realizing the advantages of our country and seeing

its wealth, are joining us in thousands. He concluded by proposing a toast to our fair Dominion. Mayor Shaw and Mr. E. J. B. Pense, M.P.P., made hearty responses and spoke in glowing terms of the great prospects of our beloved country.

Following this came the final year song composed of forty-seven verses; we hope "Joe" didn't suffer since from acute laryngitis—it certainly was a long task.

W. H. Ackroyd proposed "Queen's and her Faculties," which toast was responded to by Prof. Campbell, from Arts, who made a pleasing speech, and thereby laid the foundation for a firm friendship with the students of Medicine.

Dr. Herald toasted "Our Guests," and Dr. Moore made reply, touching on the new regulation of the Ontario Council demanding that Medical students shall pass the Senior Provincial Matriculation. He spoke disparagingly of this, and claimed that they might better take a course in Arts. Before resuming his chair the Doctor spoke feelingly of our late revered Principal and of his sorrow at our loss.

"Sister Universities" was next proposed by F. M. Bell, who, on behalf of the Aesculapian Society, welcomed the representatives. This was responded to in a neat speech by Mr. McGee, of McGill, who gave us a splendid idea of the work as carried on at that institution; the honor of Bishop's was upheld by Mr. Frankum, Trinity by Mr. Englesham, and last, but not least, Varsity by Mr. Sweeney. Those of us who had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Sweeney will long remember him. He reflects great credit on the University he represents. He declared that the greeting of Varsity

to Queen's was perhaps warmer than to any other institution, for had not Queen's given to them in the person of Dr. Reeves, their worthy Dean, one of the ablest men in the Province? He dealt at some length with the Dominion Registration Bill, and exhorted the students of Queen's and of all Medical colleges in Canada, to band together and press for recognition by the Dominion Parliament, and for their consideration of this important measure.

J. A. Wellwood proposed "Our Hospitals" in a very interesting manner, and this toast was responded to in a lengthy eloquent speech by the Hon. Senator Sullivan. There was no other city in Canada, he said, that had turned out more skilful surgeons than had Kingston. The late Dr. Dickson was the most eminent Canadian surgeon of his day, and he defied any one to deny it! Queen's had brought practical examinations into the Medical colleges and had always led in ideas, if not in wealth and expanse. When other colleges had supported the Dominion Registration bill through force of public opinion, Queen's had done so of her own free will. Kingston institutions had always been the torch of liberty and freedom; Kingston hospitals had never closed their doors to consumptives as some cities had done. In conclusion, Dr. Sullivan referred with some feeling to the noble and generous work of Prof. Lorenz, the orthopedic surgeon, who had operated so successfully and liberally on the poor of the United States, without hope of pecuniary remuneration. On resuming his seat a perfect storm of cheers arose from all present. Evidently the veteran Professor of Surgery is still dearest of all in the hearts of his students.

Mr. Walter Lavell then rendered in

his usual good voice a fine solo which was greatly appreciated. This was followed by Dr. Richardson's proposal of the toast to the undergraduates; suitable replies were made by members of the several years.

Mr. E. Sheffield and Dr. Stratton then did honor to the ladies in neat and appropriate speeches. At three a. m. the banquet hall was deserted, and the tired students wended their weary way homeward, carrying with them pleasant memories of the finest dinner ever held by the Aesculapian Society of Queen's.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The representative from the final year in Medicine to the '03 "At-home" reports a most enjoyable time.

The clinics in the Hotel Dieu—so ably conducted by Dr. Ryan—are very profitable to the students and are appreciated by all.

Our representative to Varsity returned with a beaming smile, and announced that as far as he remembered, he had enjoyed himself to the full.

"Billy" McKinley says the Trinity Meds. are good ones to entertain, the Toronto nurses are O.K., and, generally speaking, his sojourn in the Queen City, though a little prolonged, was a most delightful one. We hope "Billy" isn't thinking of going back on the Kingston girls, but this report has a serious aspect.

"Beany" Kearns' genial smile once more lights up our darksome corridors, and we are glad to see him back safely from old McGill. He has advised the junior year that the springs

of entertainment and the fountains of "Pommery" have by no means run dry, and assures them that a grand good time awaits the lucky delegate to that time-honoured University when next year they too are struggling for the position.

After waiting long and patiently the final year is at last rewarded by seeing the completion of Dr. J. C. Connell's new work on "The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat." The new book is a credit to our worthy Professor, and a pleasure to his students. We congratulate him most heartily on the results of his labors, and hope soon that a more substantial recompense will be his.

Sammy A—th—r (gleefully dropping to the floor of the amphitheatre on the fourth successive occasion)—"I certainly have a great drag with the Profs."

McInt—sh looks ruefully on, while a faint aroma of chloroform gently rises from W—rd's corner.

The Aesculapian Society would like to ascertain the exact interpretation of the last item in 'Joe's' account, viz., 'booze!'

Bill Sh—ff (after partaking too heavily of the Arts Court): "The gluteus maximus is a very tender muscle and reminds one, at times, very forcibly of boyhood's happy days."

Professor (in Materia Medica class)—"Mr. —, what would you do in a case of persistent vomiting?"

Mr. — (sagely)—"Let him vomit!"

After the most serious meditation, we have arrived at the conclusion that Jimmy G—an's torrent of eloquence at the Alma Mater meeting, Dec. 13th, could only have been checked by the most violent reverse peristalsis of the vocal chords.

Dr. Richardson's genial smile is once more shining brightly upon us, and it is currently reported that he has brought his scalpel back with him.

We cannot refrain from making special mention of the earnest work of Mr. Bene Kearns, as chairman of the Dinner Committee, to whose indefatigable zeal may be attributed much of the success of our annual banquet.

The menu cards for the dinner were the prettiest and perhaps the most unique ever prepared in Canada. On the front-piece appeared in raised figures the forms of a skeleton and student, performing a duet on stringed instruments. The caricatures of the various professors (executed by one of the Meds.) were works of art and very amusing. Mr. McKerras and his capable committee deserve credit for their work.

Science.

IN the last issue of the JOURNAL, that of the 5th instant the worthy associate-editor for Arts discusses, in a patronizing manner, the question—"Should Science men be members of their respective years in Arts?" Patronage of a tactful, thoughtful kind is not often resented, but, almost universally, objection is taken to the species of it manifested in this article. We desire to formally protest against any

such tone being adopted with regard to the position and claims of the Faculty of Applied Science or its students. Taking into account the present rate of growth of the various branches of Science, and basing our judgment, also, on the expressed opinions of the keenest minds of the University, we can state with confidence that the time is not far distant when the Arts Faculty will occupy a decidedly inferior position to that of Applied Science, whether we compare the two from the standpoint of number of students in attendance, equipment, staff, or training given.

Moreover, the spirit of the age is a scientific one, and the spirit of science is entering into all the different branches of Divinity and Arts, remoulding and revivifying them to an extent apparently unappreciated by the aforesaid associate-editor. One has only to turn to the last issue of the *Quarterly* to find an interesting article from one of the leading business men of Montreal, in which he has only words of high praise and commendation for the efforts being put forth to make the Faculty of Applied Science of Queen's second to none, because he recognizes, and all experienced men recognize, that in the present day technical training is absolutely essential to successful business enterprise on account of the keen competition and the general increase in education. Further, it can be said of the Faculty of Applied Science that it fits men to earn their daily bread from the time of leaving College, instead of turning out useless dreamers and pedantic idealists, as experience has shown is too often the result of a training in Arts *alone*, whether due to the information imparted or to the standpoint of the student, we

cannot state. Too many of the graduates in Arts are unwilling to begin a practical business life far enough down the scale, because they imagine that the knowledge gained of this or that subject, which has, probably, no practical bearing, should entitle them to greater consideration. That we are not speaking at random, let Henry Clews, one of the oldest and most respected brokers in New York, witness. We cannot, at this moment, quote his exact words, but the summary of them is that he would not have an Arts trained man in his employ, for the reason that they were strongly averse to starting at the right point and, generally, were most impractical. We are not to be considered as arguing against an Arts training in so far as such training is looked upon as a mental discipline, but rather against the spirit manifested by the above-mentioned associate-editor, who seems to have become imbued with some of the out-of-date and detestable spirit of the late Matthew Arnold, who, apparently, thought the whole world were Philistines, as he called them, save and except the said Matthew and one or two more choice spirits. If the learned associate-editor will suffer a word of advice, we would say, "don't" try to patronize Science or its students. Science needs no more patronage and will have none such. In conclusion we may state it is our earnest desire, which we hope to see consummated at an early date, that the various years of Science will separate entirely from their respective years in Arts, and we think the thin edge of the wedge has already been inserted by the Freshmen year in Science, who feel they can possibly manage to exist without the unvalued assistance of beardless youths, whose heads are full

of undigested theories and vain fancies.

On Dec. 17th the members of the Engineering Society held their annual dinner in Hotel Frontenac, and the big dining-room, handsomely decorated for the occasion, was taxed to its limit to seat the large crowd of hungry scientists. Mine host McIntyre is to be congratulated on the excellency of the menu and the taste with which the bunting and flowers were arranged.

When ample justice had been done to the more substantial edibles, our president, Mr. W. P. Wilgar, arose, the appearance of his generous outlines being greeted with prolonged applause. as with measured and dignified eloquence, his face beaming with the good cheer, he declared the toast list open, and called upon Prof. Gill for a "few" remarks. In responding, the honorary-president eulogized the work and aim of the Engineering Society and predicted a long and successful career for that honorable body, with a steady increase of membership.

The Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Dupuis, in responding to the toast of "Queen's" spoke at some length concerning the School of Forestry that had been promised should be established in connection with Queen's University. It was pointed out by the speaker that we in Kingston have exceptional advantages for the study of Forestry, and it was his wish, as well as the wish of every member of the University, that the Government would see clearly the superiority of our claims over those of certain other institutions, and select Kingston as the most advantageous location for the proposed school.

From an "after-dinner" point of view, the speech of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Prof. McComb, whose dry Irish wit kept the whole table in spasms of laughter. The Rev. gentleman made the remark that at "Queen's" there was no chair of the gentle art of conversation as such was indeed both unnecessary and superfluous, and we of the Engineering Society heartily endorse his statement as long as we have men like himself and our own good Dean.

The toast to the prospectors was proposed by Dr. Goodwin, who in a few well chosen words described the work and hardships that had to be surmounted by these pioneers of the mining industry. During the past two or three summers he had come into personal contact with a great many of these men and he could assure us that as long as the prospector was an active element the mining industry would flourish. Prof. Gwillim, who responded, was glad of the opportunity of saying something about these men, so necessary to the opening up of new country, and he believed that if the seemingly impossible could be accomplished, it was the prospector who would carry it through.

Alternately with the toast, songs were rendered by Messrs. Forin, Rose and Smythe, each gentleman responding nobly to all the encores that were asked for repeatedly.

Taken altogether it was considered that this year's dinner was the best up to date, notwithstanding the fact that an unusual number of freshmen did not turn out, which, if showing lack of appreciation of their advantages, was also an indication that we have some men who should have completed their education in a public school.

FACULTY SONG.

There's a story worth the hearing
 Of a Nathan brave and daring,
 Who could scare the ancient prophets
 with a laugh;
 But the ancients were not in it
 With the Dean, for half a minute,
 For they never heard a word of Nath-
 an's Graph.
 He can stop the moon from working
 Or prevent a star from shirking
 By just a simple twist of his machine;
 And every man who knows him
 Has had some kindness shown him,
 So we'll always thank good fortune
 for our Dean.

Chorus—

Every Prof. has a hobby more or
 less,
 Tho' it's not so very difficult to
 guess;
 They'll long be in our memory, and
 it's no disgrace at all
 For each to drink a bumper to good
 old Science Hall.

When we sing of Dr. Goodwin
 We are mentioning a person
 Who's a lucky sort of man in every
 way.
 He directs an aggregation
 Of the anti-bar persuasion,
 Which will fade when this year's sen-
 iors pass away.
 He believes in education,
 But objects to liquidation,
 And he fines us "twenty-five" for pal-
 try crimes;
 But his ways are always gentle,
 Though to pockets detrimental,
 So we'll drink his health in anything
 he fines.

Chorus—Every Prof., etc.

If we wish to capture glory
 By some gruesome, ghastly story,

There must always be a Bogie in the
 yarn;
 But our Bogie's not a spectre—
 If you doubt it, hear him lecture—
 He can give a spiel as long as any arm.
 His "exam.", a modest treatise
 That to answer needs a thesis,
 Tho' it's square as little Bogie is him-
 self;
 So we wish him luck a-plenty,
 And a pipe that's never empty,
 With a glass of something strong, to
 drink our health.

Chorus—Every Prof., etc.

There's a staff in every college
 That directs the course of knowledge,
 But we've a staff in mining all our
 own;
 He instructs us when we're panning,
 Has "idears" on frue vanning,
 And can "calkerlate" the charge that
 should be blown.
 With his confrere, Willie Gwillim—
 Wild-and-woolly Western villain—
 We've a pair that can't be beaten on a
 deal;
 They could run a faro table,
 Preach a sermon, spin a fable,
 Or make a stream of water run up
 hill.

Chorus—Every Prof., etc.

Divinity.

THERE is no need to say to our fel-
 low students of Montreal that
 our deep sympathy goes out to them in
 their great loss occasioned by the
 death of Principal MacVicar.

Who shall take the place of such
 chieftains as Grant and MacVicar?
 Are our ablest young men preparing
 themselves for such high positions if
 necessity should call upon them? We

want the best men for leaders, no matter where they come from; but the best man for leadership in Canada, other things being equal, is the Canadian, who knows somewhat of his land from ocean to ocean, who has "dip into the future" and seen the Canada that is to be; who has realized the struggle of the past and felt the throb of a new and rich national life; who is freed by this newer life from a handicapping conventionality; one, in short, who will not seek to make a cast-iron mould, in which to shape our type, our systems and our methods, but who, living by the spirit of all that is good in the past, will care little for the letter and will leave the soul of the Canadian nation free to express itself in its own way, so that it may bring its own peculiar gift to the life of the world.

— XMAS MORNING AT THE HALL.

Santa Claus had spent a busy time getting various and strange gifts for the Hall. Each boy had been on his best behaviour for weeks, and had in private retreat made known his inmost desires to His Highness the Pope; and so it was that as Xmas drew near each little heart beat fast with high hope. Some had saved up their coppers and had purchased stockings suspiciously large; and fearing that Santa Claus might not recognize them, had attached either their initials or photos. All were in bed early and lost in slumber before the reindeers were hitched to the sled. What a night this was in the Hall! The little faces on the pillows did shine and glisten like the countenance of Moses in his exalted moments. Faith, trust and hope radiated in gleams that filled the room with a halo as rich in brightness as that surrounding the heads of ancient

saints. If hardened Pharoah could have caught one glimpse of such a scene, his heart would have melted and he would have prayed to be re-created a Santa Claus.

Soon the reindeers were prancing on the roof, and as the chimney was quite cool (as it always is in the Hall) he drove right down. He waved his magic wand and in an instant the stockings were filled to the brim, and he was speeding miles away, silent and swift as a Marconi telegram. At three o'clock there was a stir in one of the cots. A little fellow with deep, dark eyes awoke with a start. He had dreamed that he had ascended through universe after universe; up, up he had gone until it seemed to him that he had reached the highest pinnacle of conceivability. From this universal point of view he gazed over all things and saw that in the utter absolute, right was right and wrong was wrong. As he stood at that dizzy point, peering into the secrets of the universe, he saw, in the abyss far below, his poor fellow-men imprisoned by the ordinary categories of thought. His heart was touched with pity and tears welled up in the caverns of his dark eyes. Casting "one longing, lingering look behind," he clung with his left hand while he reached far down with his right, which seemed to stretch to miles in length. He made an extra strain, when to his horror he saw that his left hand was clinging to the Pentateuch which seemed to break into fragments, and through space he fell for days and days. His soul was torn with unspeakable agony; his eyes burned with terror deep into their sockets. In a feeling of utter despair he awoke to find he had fallen out of bed. He rubbed his eyes in bewilderment, accidentally felt his stock-

ing, and immediately was himself again. He shook it out and forth there came a barrel of sermons, somewhat antiquated, with an automatic delivery attached to each. As if by the conjurer's art, from the other stocking there unfolded a Monk's cell "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." In it was a vast library of ancient volumes, amongst which we noticed *The Pilgrims' Progress*, *Dante's Inferno*, and *Grey's Elegy*. The little lad was delighted, and at once sent a message to his school mate *Diogenes Teufelsdröckh* to come over and play.

An hour later a tall, slim figure, without waiting to wake up, made a bound to his long stockings, his eyes sparkling, his cheeks red with enthusiasm and love for old Santa—and others. There, ready for immediate use he found a long-distance, wireless telephone, made so that only two could understand; a large Presbyterian Hymnal with short metre, long metre, and a meet-her-all-alone. At the sight of the last he grew rapturous and emptied out all the contents upon the floor. Out rolled a football to which was attached a machine to keep men behind it on a free kick; then followed a long hockey stick, to which was attached a book entitled "*How Divinities Can Win Hockey Games Without Being Able to Skate*." A pan of ashes upon the floor at first confused him; but on examination he found it to be the new form in which Apologetics would be given. He was so delighted that he tried a few steps of the Highland Fling.

Next he beheld a panoramic machine. He grasped the crank and gave it a turn, and there before him he saw Queen's thirty years hence, with students from various colleges flocking

to take post-graduate courses; her walls were covered with championships of America in football, hockey, tennis, and debates. The crank moved again, and there before him was the Alumni conference of 1930 in full session; statesmen, literary men, philanthropists crowded the seats. There he himself stood proclaiming the true principles of a nation's life and growth. He turned again. There before him was a large photo of a happy family which was taken when back at Queen's at the famous conference. It was all too good. With his whole being he thanked Santa, threw on some clothes and rushed forth with hockey stick in hand to challenge Science Hall to battle.

An hour later there was another lad awake. Carefully a little hand reached out for a pair of spectacles, silently adjusted them and began to prepare himself for meditation. There he lay, wondering whether Santa Claus was an illusion or whether he was real; whether a real illusion was as real as that which was not an illusion. After a while he thought of his stockings hung up, but he would not stir until he had reviewed Hegel's *Philosophy of Right* to see if it would really be fitting to have association even in thought with the ancient and questionable customs of Xmas. After some further deliberation he sat up in bed, and without the faintest sign of haste he patiently and minutely examined the contents. He pulled out a robe, which proved to be the mantle of Kant. A smile of pleasure gradually stole over his features, as with care he placed the mantle over his shoulders. He looked into the other stocking and there he found "*Plato's Calm*," for which through long years his heart

had yearned. He looked for nothing more, but in his philosophic garb he seemed to wander away from all things material into the Eternal Calm which Plato had prepared for him, and as he receded from our vision his last message to the mundane sphere was "The meek shall inherit the earth."

'Twas not until the morning light entered the room that a black-headed lad rolled over in a leisurely way. Santa Claus did not agitate him so much, for, as he said, he couldn't really expect much this year as Santa Claus had given him such a satisfactory grant last year. So quite composedly he adjusted his nose to his glasses, pulled his stockings into bed, and there discovered, first a beautiful miniature "residence" with one room instead of twenty. Around it there grew forget-me-nots and bleeding-hearts, and on the little door were sprigs of cedar and heather. His dark eyes glowed with delight. Into the other stocking he thrust his hand and drew forth a large bottle. In his ecstasy he took it to be Amoris nectar and drew the cork. The taste set his whole being in rebellion. He looked at the label and read, "Cure for Amor Malignans. Remain in your room two successive evenings and take as directed." In indignation he stood up in his bed and cried:

Physician, would'st thou Malignans
Amor cure,
And from a heaving bosom, pluck
deep-rooted joys?
Would'st thou dare, with some oblivious
antidote,
Seek thus to kill the thrill of moon-
light strolls,
Or pen one in a lone prosaic room
To plug at Hebrew or at Kant?

Avaunt, thou foolish one. Dost thou
not know

The sweets of life demand that heart,
not mind, must rule?

In an instant the bottle smashed in a hundred pieces on the ground below. He was turning his face to the wall in anger when through a hole in the stocking he spied a gilt-edged something. He drew it forth, and lo! "The Book of Ruth, in Gaelic." A great peace stole over his countenance, and in his sleep we thought we heard him murmuring, "Entreat me not to leave thee. Whither thou goest I will go."

The next motion we saw was in a very, very short cot in the corner. The little fellow, as quietly as a wee mouse, crept to where he expected to find a vast stock of good things. For, seeing how short his socks were, compared with the others hung around, he had tied strings around the bottom of his football trousers and left them for Santa to fill, and good old Santa filled them full. But what was in them we do not know for the little fellow slipped under his bed and there in quiet joy played to his heart's content with the good gifts of old Father Xmas, to whom we must now bid a fond adieu and hasten to the Vatican to receive our morning blessing from the Pope. Information as to the contents of other stockings may be had at any time by calling at the owner's room.

Your representative to Science Hall banquet reports a most enjoyable time, and desires to congratulate the Science men on their successful attempt to conduct such an affair in a manner pleasant and profitable to all. Prof. McComb delighted us all, and convinced us that he was in very deed an adept in the art of after-dinner speech mak-

ing. It is always a treat to hear a speech from Prof. Dupuis; clear, practical, with a delightful vein of quiet humour, giving a delicious lustre to it all. He has given long and faithful service to Queen's, especially to the Science department, and now the rich rewards of his labours have come at last. Divinity Hall wishes him long life and health to still forward the work so dear to his heart. Space forbids us to make further comment, but we cannot help trespassing to mention our delight with the remarks of Prof. Gwillim. He spoke upon the prospectors who do the pioneer work in opening up the mineral resources of a country—men of amazing hope and peculiar ability, who do the dangerous and difficult work, but whose names are scarcely ever heard. It was a naïve and graphic talk, brimming full of the mountain and forest, and expressing a worthy admiration for the unscientific as well as the scientific prospector. It is forced upon us that the students' course can be greatly enriched by coming into contact with professors of all departments, and so we would again express the earnest desire that Sunday afternoon addresses may soon be commenced.

No report has been received from our representative to the Medical gaudemus. It is announced that he took the first train out of the city and sought some quiet spot where he might regain his equilibrium, and, if possible, discover what it was all about. He was said, when last seen, to be imagining that the gods were sending to him, through the air, from all sides, dishes laden with ambrosia, goblets bubbling over with nectar. Now and then he would stop in startling fashion as if

listening to strains of music. To watch his expression, as line after line of an endless song seemed to float before him, was nearly more than a being with ordinary human sympathy could endure. He seemed unable to determine whence it came, and the mystery was unsolved until, behold, a scavenger passed by, instantly recognized it, and swept it in with his collections.

Murdoch MacKinnon, M.A., is now the pastor of Park St. Church, Halifax. The *Theolog.* publishes in full the opening address which he had the honour to give to the Literary and Theological Society, entitled "Music, in its Relation to Life and Education." Murdoch will be a good representative of Queen's in the Military City, and we will expect to see an increased migration of "Blue-noses" to our University. His flock is large, and we hope that among his other high themes of thought, he may give due meditation to the necessity of taking unto himself a shepherdess, to be a helpmeet unto him.

Athletics.

FOLLOWING is a report by Messrs. G. B. McLennan and M. E. Branscombe, on the workings of the Burnside rules as observed at the match between Varsity and the Argonauts, played in November last:

Kingston, Nov. 25th, 1902.

To Athletic Committee of Queen's University:

Dear Sirs,—In presenting to you the impressions we received of the rugby match in Toronto, on Nov. 22nd, played between Varsity and the Argonauts

under the Burnside rules, we find ourselves forced to resort to hypothetical statements, and must rely on your granting us a very wide and generous range. The difficulty of judging a new game, especially when seen for the



W. Pannell, '03, Capt. II. Football Team.
Intermediate Champions.

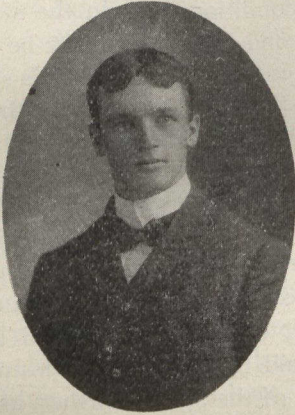
first time, cannot but be apparent to you. We can therefore but state impressions and surmises as to what its development might be. To begin with, we endeavored to free ourselves from all prejudices, and sought for salient features. The details of the game may be gained from any of the newspaper reports. We therefore beg to submit the following:

The looseness of the game rather than its openness, was peculiarly characteristic, the team having the wind doing the kicking, and their opponents attempting to run or buck the line just as in our game. We should note here that the ten yards in three downs not being very frequently obtained, makes it very difficult for those against the wind to gain ground or score, because

they are not only unable to make their ten yards, but also have to give the ball up to opponents already possessing the advantage. The result is inevitably that a score, and in many cases a large one, will be piled up without any means of checking it. Now, if the wind and other conditions remain the same for the second half, this might be even—but the team is already dis-spirited, and as in Saturday's game, the wind dropping puts all chances of success out of the question. Thus, while it is not desirable to give the weak team the chance of holding or defeating the stronger, it is equally bad to place a weak team at a double disadvantage—namely, of having the wind against them and the necessity of losing possession of the ball. Further, as to the kicking in the game, which is of especial importance alike to players and spectators, it will be almost impossible to get a return as in our present game, for the simple reason that there is no distance limit at which an opponent has to keep from the one making a catch—if the wings are following up fast they can stand right at the elbow of the catcher and block him as soon as he gets the ball, thus putting a run or a return out of the question. True, the catcher is given his kick, but the excitement of a dash is lost, and if the opponent is superior in kicking the catcher has no chance to even up by a run and a kick.

As to the "snap-back" it appears to be a useless formality. The centre puts the ball on the ground, no one being allowed to touch it or him, and simply throws it to the quarter, who passes it. This, they claim, is a great advance; but why the centre at all? Why not let the quarter pass directly? As to this part of the game there cer-

tainly seems to be something lost, and while our old scrimmage is faulty, a few changes might improve it and preserve a part of the game so long practised and which yields a great deal of interest entirely wanting to the "dead-



Jas. Milden, '05. Champion Annual Sports,
October 8th, 1902.

sure" hand-out. Another feature to undoubtedly develop would be mass-bucking—this would surely be the tactics of a heavy team.

From the style of play which we saw, and also judging from the rules, the new game in its perfection would unquestionably call for fast men. In this respect we not only have to ask in regard to ourselves but likewise as to the other teams of the I.C.R.U., are they in a position to furnish such a team? Each can answer for itself.

In conclusion, we may sum up by saying that as the Burnside rules, in our opinion, produce a looser and not a more open game; that they give an undue disadvantage to the inferior team; That they prevent spectacular kicking and running; that the hand-out is a poor substitute for a scrimmage; and that the play calls for more specialized athletes. We, therefore,

feel justified in advising the retention of our old game and at the same time advising careful and judicial changes as circumstances and time call for, and that an endeavor should be made for a standard interpretation of rules.

We have the honor to be, sirs, your humble representatives,

G. B. McLENNAN,

M. E. BRANSCOMBE.

THE GERMAN DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A PART of the unprescribed work of the Modern Language department has for years been the preparation and presentation of a French or German play, at first confined to Honour students and acted in private. Two years ago a change was made when a German play was presented in Convocation Hall to a large audience. This year the same plan was followed, giving more prominence to the musical part of the programme, and those in charge have every reason to feel gratified at the result.

The entertainment took place on the evening of Dec. 18th, and was from all points of view a success. Part I of the programme was mainly musical, and under the direction of Mrs. Dobbs. It was much appreciated, judging from the applause with which each number was greeted. Miss Calvin gave a piano solo, from Liszt, entitled "Liebestraum." Misses Massie, Carrie Waldron, Mona Knight, and Mrs. J. M. Farrell rendered vocal selections. "Des Sangers Fluch" was recited by Miss Ida E. Hawes in an effective manner. Two choruses were noteworthy features of the programme, one the German National anthem—Die Wacht am Rhein—which possibly

at times lacked spirit, and a German version of our national anthem, "God Save the King." These were sung by the students and the ladies who took part in the musical programme.

The play, a one act society comedy, was performed by Misses L. Thompson, Williams, Jackson, McConkey, and Messrs. Foik, McGregor and Brydon. They are from the senior, preliminary and final honour classes, one being a graduate of last year's final class in German. It would be difficult to differentiate between their acting as each one seemed especially adapted to his or her particular part. For young amateurs, nearly all of whom appeared for the first time before a public audience, the performance might fairly be characterized as remarkably good; and especially when the fact is considered that they were speaking in a foreign tongue. They expressed themselves with great fluency. In fact, it is quite possible that they spoke too fluently for the great majority of the audience. But on the other hand a more measured utterance would have perhaps resembled a dictation exercise. In order to derive full benefit and pleasure from the performance, the play should have been read in advance, and we would suggest that in future cheap copies of the play presented be made available for this purpose.

The mastery of the language and the power of dramatic interpretation evinced would seem to indicate that the study of Modern Languages in Queen's is carried on according to proper and advanced methods, which aim first and foremost at the mastery of the language, and then of the literature, and what it implies through the language, the two being in fact necessary correlatives.

Such entertainments as this one are decidedly academic and in marked contrast to those indulged in at Queen's for some time back. This is, we hope, the herald of a better era.

There was a good audience in spite of the fact that a small entrance fee was charged and that everything was in German. It was by no means confined to the students. As the great majority of those having any knowledge of German may be supposed to have been present, it can be taken for granted that the culture evinced by a knowledge of German is spreading, not only in the University itself, but in Kingston, the University seat. The time is no doubt past when an education can be called "liberal" which does not include a tangible knowledge of German and French.

Convocation Hall is, of course, not adapted to dramatic representations, whether from the point of view of the actors or of the audience. The most was perhaps made of it on this occasion. The stage represented a drawing room, tastefully arranged. Bunting in the colors of the University and of Germany were used to curtain off the platform, while the Union Jack and our national colors were also in evidence.

Exchanges.

THE Holiday number of *The Varsity* appears between covers pleasantly suggestive of the white Xmas we love so well. Dr. Milligan contributes a short article on "University Training and the Christian Ministry." This is the eighth article of a series which began with "The University and the Legal Profession," and has run the gamut of Business, Journalism,

Industrial Chemistry, Medicine, Finance, Railroads. This looks like a happy method for giving unity to a college journal.

The *O. A. C. Review* for December is in all respects a creditable number. Its Christmas design is a wreath strongly suggestive of holly. The leading article, from the pen of Prof. Reynolds, is a review of the marvelous growth of the Ontario Agricultural College during recent years. Fine cuts of Massey Hall and Library and the new Biology-Physics building appear in connection with this article. Prof. Gamble also contributes an interesting article descriptive of the Lake District of England.

The first pages of the *Niagara Index* are appropriately devoted to thoughts of peace and goodwill to men. Subsequently, however, the demon of discord seems to have ousted these gracious thoughts, for we read as follows: "The *Niagara Index* is somewhat of a misnomer, for it has no index nor tables of contents of any kind.' We submit the above as the *ne plus ultra* of asininity. It is a first-class credential for its writer, the ex-Man. of the *Acadia Athenaeum*, that will secure his admittance to any foolish factory in the land." Evidently the ex-Man. referred to troubled himself too much to answer, in this particular case, the question, What's in a name?

Turning to the *Acadia Athenaeum*, it looks like a quite sane publication. A contributor writing under the heading "A Literary Desert," quotes from the *Index* as follows: "The *Athenaeum* depends for its literary matter entirely upon old graduates, and cler-

gymen at that, and further, the only thing in the paper distinctively 'student' is the 'Locals' department, which reminds one of the joke column in a certain Chicago Sunday paper of no enviable reputation." The writer admits that this criticism comes so dangerously near the truth that any attempt to dispute it would be quite useless. His object in thus throwing down his arms seems to be to rally the students of Acadia to a more loyal support of the college publication. The current number of the *Athenaeum* is itself a sufficient answer to the criticism quoted above.

The *Smith College Monthly* for December is not specifically a Christmas number. The issue is characteristically literary and serious; and the editors are evidently not taking holiday. As there are no men at Smith College the editorial staff of the *Monthly* is composed entirely of ladies, and this may account for the absence of jokes. The "Alumnae" department forbids us to forget that "alumnus" has a feminine equivalent in these aggressive days.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Death of Christ. By James Denney, D.D. (Upper Canada Tract Society).

MR. Denney's book is a timely contribution to Christian thought on the significance of the death of Christ. Dr. Denney does not attempt any extended discussion of questions relating to literary or historical difficulties, but his scholarly style, as well as his assurance that these questions have been kept in view, goes a long way towards reassuring the reader. The authenticity and historicity of the

New Testament writings assumed, the author enters upon the task of proving that the key to N. T. theology is the idea of the Atonement in the vicarious or substitutionary sense. Beginning with the Baptism and the Temptations he shows that these find their true interpretation when Christ is viewed as the Servant of the Lord, according to Isaiah LIII. Then follows a discussion of our Lord's utterances with reference to the import of His mission, the result of which is a strong conclusion in favour of the substitutionary view. The argument that responsibility cannot be transferred, that Christ could not for moral reasons assume the obligations of man, is met by showing that propitiation is a mode of mediation. If it is said to be a contradiction of God's free love to the sinner that Christ's death should be made the ground of forgiveness, then it ought also to be said that God's free love is contradicted by Christ's suffering in any sense for the redemption of the world. It is true that in human relations responsibility cannot ordinarily be transferred, but when we discuss what God may or may not do in the matter of responsibility we enter upon another region and one in which hard and fast assertions may not be in place.

Passing from the synoptic gospels to the Book of Acts, Dr. Denney admits the critical difficulties involved in the opening chapters, but argues that they fairly represent primitive thinking, and that they establish (1) the divine necessity of Christ's death, and (2) the identification of the suffering Messiah with the Servant of the Lord in the Book of Isaiah. The language used in Acts with reference to the Sacraments, also contributes to the argument. The evidence of I. Peter is

found to be unmistakably in line with the soteriology of the synoptic gospels and with Acts.

Dr. Denney finds in the impassioned teaching of St. Paul a multitude of proofs for the view that the sacrificial death of Christ was a divine necessity, a *sine qua non* of man's approach to God. First, last and always, Paul preaches that Christ died to annul that which would otherwise stand between God and man, namely, the barrier of sin. The atonement is an objective reality, making access to God free and possible. If it is said that such an atonement is a contravention of God's love and his willingness to freely pardon sin, Dr. Denney replies that it is in this way that God defines his love, and in this sacrifice that he grounds free forgiveness. It is an immature idea that access to God is something presupposed; that sin is a barrier that can be brushed aside by the mere will of sinful man.

The chapter on the Epistle to the Hebrews is an excellent analysis of the essential significance of that book and its place in N. T. theology. The writer of the Epistle interprets the work of Christ in terms of the Jewish sacrificial system. The sacrificial ideas of the Jews were true ideas, whatever their historical origin may have been; they represent the universal human sense of sin and the desire to be rid of sin. It is not *necessary* to interpret the sacrifice of Christ in terms of Jewish sacrificial institutions, but it may be convenient to do so. What the sacrifices of a former time aimed at accomplishing but were unable to accomplish, the sacrifice of Christ accomplished once for all.

In the Johannine writings, Dr. Denney finds that the death of Christ oc-

cupies a central place. The fourth gospel is not preoccupied with the exemplary life of Christ or with His office as revealer of the Father. Here, as elsewhere in the New Testament, Christ is above all the Redeemer; and though the writer does not undertake to give the rationale of it, His death is the redemption price. The Apocalypse and the first epistle also witness strongly to the same view.

Dr. Denney has many references in foot-notes to the writings of eminent British and German theologians, but these are not always quoted with approval.

It is refreshing to read work like Dr. Denney's, scholarly, earnest, logical, and free from grotesque efforts to get back of the plain sense of the texts. He wisely refrains from attempting an elaborate metaphysical discussion as to how Christ's sacrifice becomes effective for man; he is content to allow many fantastic questions to go unanswered. His work does, however, respond generously to our natural intellectual craving, and on this side, it can be unsatisfactory only to an intellect that would seek to scale inaccessible heights. Incidentally Dr. Denney throws much light on subsidiary questions that have been swept, so to speak, into the current of his thought. Altogether the book is a notable contribution to theological literature; and its virile English style will render it an acceptable piece of work even to those who cannot agree with the views set forth in its pages.

A book has recently appeared from the pen of Dr. Schofield, an eminent physician in the Old Land, which ought to do a great deal in overcoming the hold that Christian Science, Dowie-

ism and like quackeries, have over the public mind. It is not an attack on them directly at all, but is a frank acknowledgment that the medical profession has been to blame in leaving so wide a field open to quacks. In other words it recognizes the truth in the midst of all the falsehood, the truth that gives these peculiar notions their vitality, and hold upon the popular imagination.

We hear a great deal about Christian Science and meet its followers everywhere, and strange to say, instead of lunatics we often find cultivated men and women, intelligent and well-educated people. One naturally begins to ask the question which nearly always brings out the truth in a theory, 'What makes them think so?' It is not reason that does it: for you may prove to an Eddyite that he is mistaken, and he will say, 'I don't know how it is or why it is, but I know it's true, anyway.' He has been healed; and probably if we went through the same experience we too would be likely to cling to a belief that had produced such marvellous results. Of course a Christian Scientist will remember the cures and ignore the failures, or set them down to other causes, and some criticisms one reads have the same fault—they ignore the cures and remember only the failures. Unfortunately, there are quite a few of both, so that it is seldom that one hears a sane defense or a sane criticism of any of these quackeries. Dowie flourishes because Dowie has in certain cases healed. The shrine of St. Anne De Beaupre is thronged because the good St. Anne has in certain cases healed, and no amount of reasoning will convince a man that such things cannot be when by his own experience he has proved their reality.

Dr. Schofield deals with these illusions in the proper way by accepting the facts of cures and failures and finding a reason for both. This seems the only way to stop the spread of all such vagaries and preserve our innocent public from being gulled. Recognize the truth in the theory and you will have a chance to reveal the falsehood. Eddyism, Dowieism, and all similar disorders are crude attempts to explain certain facts, and until doctors give a better explanation, we should be careful not to condemn too harshly those who give their faith to these quasi-religious fantasies. Dr. Schofield's book is along this line, and to a layman seems a sane and reasonable explanation of the phenomena of faith healing generally, and the extent to which it should be admitted in practice.

AN UNFAIR CHARGE.

AS a general rule, the relations of the student body of Queen's to the citizens of Kingston are of the most cordial nature. The presence of the College and students is regarded by all the people as a great benefit to the city; while, on the other hand, the students look upon the citizens as friends of their Alma Mater and of themselves personally as well, so that, almost invariably, mutual courtesy and good feeling prevail. But, unfortunately, there is an occasional exception, as is evidenced by an article which appeared in the *Kingston Times* of a recent date, for which we can see no possible justification, and which we think we can fairly claim exceeds the limits of the truth. The paper referred to (by no means remarkable for intellectual gravity or the sanity of its judgment) was established a few years ago

by a member of the ministry who, evidently dissatisfied with the moral status of the city, and the means taken by the other dailies to elevate it, left the active work of the church, to give to his reformatory genius a larger scope and greater opportunity for ushering in the millennial age of purity and perfection. And the methods employed for this purpose are such as might naturally be expected, and of which the article quoted below is a very fair example. The following is an exact reprint of the article as it was transcribed in the columns of the *Toronto Telegram* of Dec. 20th, 1902:

"Those who believe in temperance might find a comparatively large field for their efforts among Queen's students just now. For some reason drinking is on the increase within their ranks. It is not at all uncommon to see students under the influence of liquor in the saloons, at banquets, and even on the public streets. It may be that the local university is not peculiar in this respect among sister universities. But we submit that the exhibit is unseemly, is fraught with danger to those addicted to the drink habit, and to others, too, from contact with them. Parents who send their sons away from home for an education should have a reasonable certainty that they will be, as far as possible, safeguarded from a temptation before which thousands of young men in this country go down to degradation yearly."

This is the statement copied word for word. Let us consider how it compares with the facts of the case, or the truth of the principles advocated. In the first place we may say that Queen's students are a self-governing body, and that this liberty is granted them by the Senate. If, therefore, it

seems advisable in the eyes of such an able intellectual body of men to allow the students the right to administer their own affairs, we contend that they ought surely to be able to do so without the unnecessary and uncalled-for interference of the proverbial temperance crank whom the proprietor of the *Times* is so anxious to set to work among a class in the community who are, we believe, quite able to decide and act on their own initiative. We are thoroughly in sympathy with every legitimate method for the promotion of temperance and moderation, but if there is one person devoutly to be shunned it is the ubiquitous 'world-reformer, that intolerable bore, whose creed usually consists of an interminable category of laborious "Thou shalt nots" instead of the one positive "Thou shalt." But people are not under the influence of traditional prejudices as once they were. They are beginning to realize that life in its ultimate analysis is purely personal and accountable for its actions to no self-appointed critic of the public morals. They are beginning to think for themselves, and with the advance of individual responsibility slowly but surely is passing away the day of the carping fault-finder who, because the world does not wag to suit his particular fancy, turns pessimist and communicates to his fellow-men the sad intelligence that they are journeying along, via the "primrose path" that leads "to the everlasting bonfire." As students of a College that stands for liberty and strong, manly self-reliance, we resent this insinuation on the part of the *Times* that we are not capable of looking after our own interests.

And then, passing on, we come to

another startling assertion, viz., that the drink habit is on the increase among the students. In this case we simply maintain that this is complete misrepresentation of the facts, and we are very much in doubt as to whether the writer could produce statistics or any other tangible evidence in confirmation of his statement. But even granting, for the moment, that it might possibly contain an element of truth, we would not consider such a phenomenon unaccountable; for the habitual reading of such a paper as the *Kingston Times* would surely drive a man to slake his thirst with something more enduring in its effects than H_2O . But we believe that paper has made a mistake and rather that, in proportion to their numbers, less liquor is consumed by the students now than ever before. Of course we do not make the absurd claim that every one is a total abstainer; we admit that there are some amongst us who are addicted to excessive imbibing, and for whose misconduct the whole student body is censured. But what we do claim is that, in proportion to the growth of the College, the temperance of the students is equal to, if not greater than, that of their predecessors; and the present writer is not speaking from prejudice or hearsay but he knows something of the facts. Who that remembers Queen's five or six years ago but does not know that there has been a marked improvement within the last few sessions? And we are of the opinion that if the *Times* were more familiar with the actual state of affairs it would be more reticent about inserting a remark so injurious to the reputation of an institution of which it should be proud. Take as a single instance which we think will suffice, the stu-

dents in the faculty of Applied Science whose conduct, taken as a whole, is most creditable to their Alma Mater. Six years ago next April the first degree of B.Sc. was granted. At present there are about one hundred students registered in Science. How does the proprietor of the *Times* propose to adjust his scale and figure out, even approximately, how the moral attributes of these one hundred, more or less, compare with those of the first graduate?

Two faculty dinners were recently held by the students in Science and Medicine, respectively. The former of these was conducted on a thoroughly temperate basis and comparatively little drinking was indulged in. The next evening's proceedings were somewhat different, and we are prepared to admit that perhaps a little more moderation would have been more in keeping with the demands of strict propriety. But the article referred to appeared several days before either of these functions, so that the writer, unless gifted with an unusual measure of prophetic foresight, could not have been dependent for his material on what took place at them. And, furthermore, we insist that even if these annual dinners were characterized by a far greater degree of indulgence than is usually the case, it would be false to say that what happens once a year could be regarded as a common occurrence. And we take the liberty of asking "How many fair-minded citizens, seeing a very small percentage of the students (and there are about seven hundred boys in College) in this pitiable state, would call it 'not at all uncommon to see students under the influence of liquor in the saloons, at

banquets, or even on the public streets?'"

The *Times* goes on to say that perhaps Queen's is not peculiar in this respect, but we submit that this has simply nothing to do with the question. If the students of this University are offenders, no justification can be made by appealing to comparisons with other colleges. We desire to stand on our own feet and ask only fair-handed justice from those who profess to be in a position to criticize our actions.

The article concludes with a sentence with the sentiment of which we are thoroughly in accord. If those preceding it were of a similar strain we would gladly give them our support. We firmly believe that students coming to college should be safeguarded from the temptations that meet them here. But there are various methods of doing this and we contend that the best way is by instilling in the youthful minds admiration for all that is pure and noble and a love for high ideals. The most effective reformatory agencies are not those of outward restraint and necessity, and measures of a like kind advocated by other similarly short-sighted exponents of a certain section of public opinion, and the sooner the people of Ontario realize this fact the better it will be. If the student, in his early days, has learned the lesson of letting his mind and affections dwell on those things which go to build up sturdy, upright, independent characters, there need be little fear that his conduct, when he comes to college, will bring discredit on his early training, even though he break not the world's record in his haste to renew his subscription to the *Daily Times*.

In conclusion we can only say that

we regret exceedingly that such an article should have found its way into one of the city papers which are usually kindly disposed toward the students. It has been given space in several prominent dailies of this province, and has also penetrated into the country to the south. We desire to protest against the opinions expressed, as their diffusion cannot but bring a stain upon the fair name of our beloved Alma Mater. And we lay down the pen with the remark that if, as is claimed, there is a sphere for the temperance enthusiast among the students of Queen's, there seems to us to be likewise an opening for a fair-minded, reasonable, anti-fanatic lover of justice in the office of the *Kingston Times*.

THE THEATRE.

THE productions that have visited the Grand since our last issue cannot exactly be termed of the Henry Irving quality. On Saturday, Dec. 20th, afternoon and evening, the old English society drama "Caste" was presented to neither extremely large nor interested audiences. The eight people of the company found no difficulty in getting on the stage all at once; in fact after they had all faced the foot-lights there was still enough room left to accommodate the artificial 'baby' which was about as inane a piece of dramatic representation as it has ever been our lot to witness. The cast was by no means of more than average ability. Taken as a whole, the performance was anything but a brilliant one, and it is difficult to see how plays of such an inferior class obtain the flattering press notes they usually do.

On Xmas day two performances were given of "Smart Set," the company presenting it evidently belonging to the same nationality as Queen's veteran athletic trainer. So far as we were able to learn, it took the form of a variety show, in which there were some good features, and others less worthy of note. The singing was of a high order, particularly the male quartette, but apart from that no exceptionally first-class theatrical work could be expected from the natives of the "Sunny South."

Lastly, on the evening of Wednesday, the 7th inst., the four act comedy drama, "Sweet Clover," was presented by a very fair company, although it must be said that Blanche Hall, who appears as Lois, is scarcely to be classed with Adelaide Thurston, who took the same role last season. The play is of the "Old Homestead" variety and consists of a representation of some scenes incidental to the rural life of Jeromé Holcombe and his daughter Lois. The company, who acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, were greeted by a large house, and to the spectators to whom this class of performance appeals, the evening's entertainment was a welcome and refreshing treat.

The annual city concert of the various musical clubs of the College is to be given at the Opera House on Friday, the 23rd inst. The members have been practising faithfully in order to guarantee a successful evening, and the JOURNAL trusts that the lovers of music will turn out in force. At present the clubs are taking a short tour, preparatory to the grand finale of the season.



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Educational Department Calendar

January :

1. **NEW YEAR'S DAY.**
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February :

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March :

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April :

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. **GOOD FRIDAY.**
13. **EASTER MONDAY.**
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Cuswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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N.B.—This year, 1902, will be the close of the Quinquennium.

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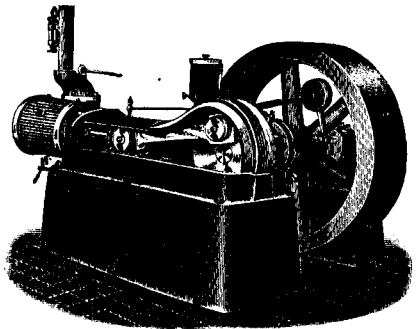
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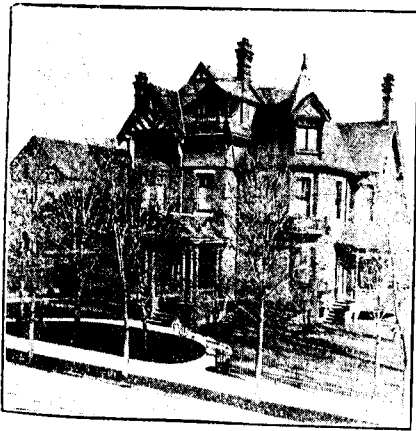
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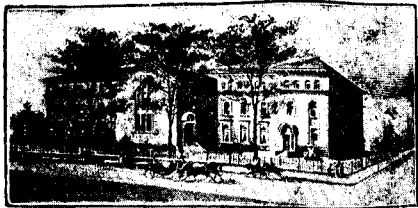
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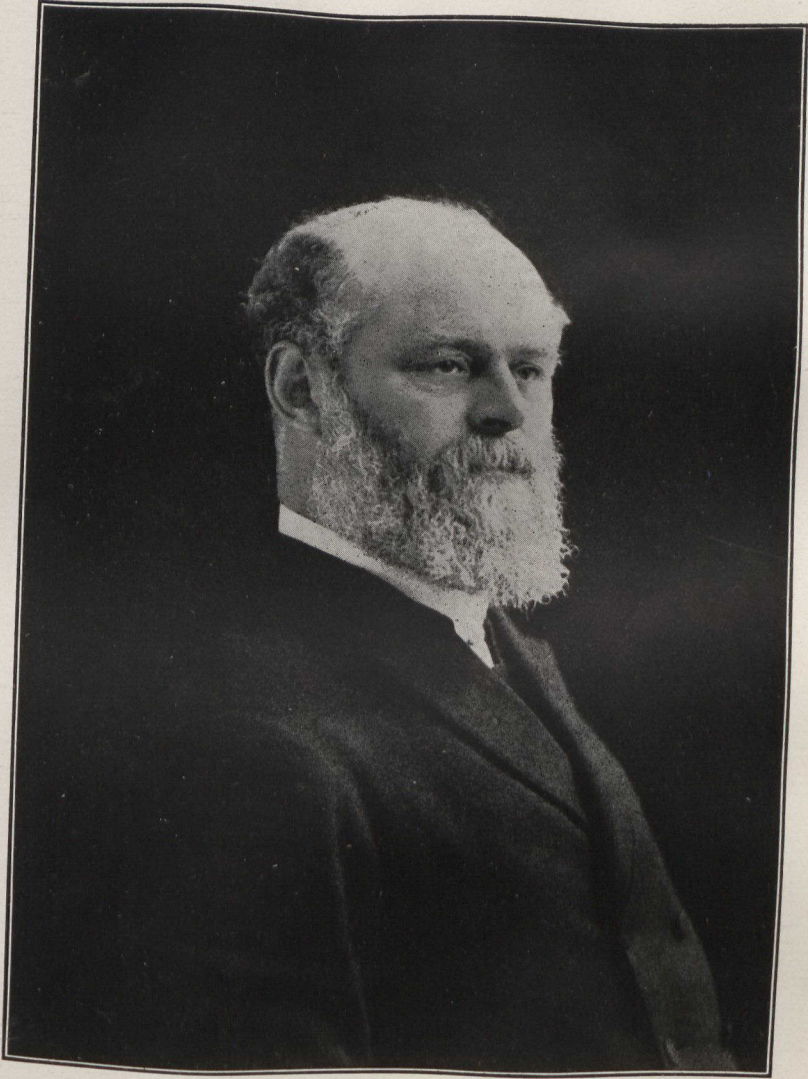
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VOL. XXX.

JANUARY 23, 1903.

No. 5.

THE PRINCIPALS OF QUEEN'S.

AT this time, when the advent of another Principal makes another landmark in the history of Queen's, it may not be uninteresting to glance backwards for a few moments, and briefly retrace the history of Principal Gordon's predecessors.

Just sixty-two years have passed since Dr. Liddell, the first Principal of Queen's, entered upon his duties. Few Principals have begun work under similar circumstances, for his appointment, much to the consternation of the Board of Trustees in Kingston, through some misconception on the part of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, who were responsible for it, actually preceded the establishment of the College, and Dr. Liddell leaving Scotland in haste, urged by what he supposed to be the pressing necessities of the young institution, arrived at Kingston to find that everything was still totally unprepared for beginning work, not even a house provided in which to begin the classes, while the few intending students had not been notified of the prospective opening. Great was the perplexity of the trustees, and the disappointment of Dr. Liddell who, in common with the Colonial Committee, had supposed that everything was in read-

iness to commence operations, and the Principal only wanting. A house, however, was soon procured, the traditional frame house we all know so well, which has been put into such constant requisition during the last few years (more so perhaps than ever during the early part of its existence) and with the Rev. P. C. Campbell, of Brockville, as Professor of Classics, the new principal began the work. The story of Queen's early struggles has often been told. The work was uphill, indeed, and though Dr. Liddell did his utmost during his short tenure of office to strengthen the struggling life of the College, it was with a constant sense of discouragement. He seems from the first to have doubted the advisability of attempting anything beyond a Theological school, and after the disruption of the Presbyterian Church in 1844 had divided the friends of Queen's, and temporarily lessened her resources, he openly advocated the closing of the Arts department. Dr. Liddell resigned his post in 1846, and returned to Scotland. His letter of resignation to the trustees expresses his discouragement at the outlook before the College. Happily the main body of her supporters were still inspired by a hope and confidence which have been since amply justified. With Dr. Liddell, Profes-

sor Campbell also resigned. Dr. Williamson, who had been appointed professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1842, was thus the only remaining professor. It was not till 1860 that a Principal formally elected by the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, was again in office, and in the meantime the post was successively held *pro tem* by Dr. Machar, Dr. George and Dr. Cooke.

At the wish of the Synod, Dr. Machar, minister of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, temporarily accepted the position of Principal, and the chair of Hebrew. His interest in the well-being and prosperity of Queen's induced Dr. Machar to assume this office, which he held till the end of the session of 1853-54, but the duties of his pastoral charge were too heavy to admit of his retaining the Principalship permanently, and he felt, together with the trustees, that the interests of the College required the undivided attention of her Principal. From 1850, therefore, efforts were made in Scotland to procure a suitable man for the post. Dr. Machar resigned in 1852, but at the request of the trustees continued in office till the close of the session of 1853-54, when Dr. George, the Professor of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy, took up the reins of government as Vice-Principal, retaining his chair at the same time. Dr. George resigned the office of Vice-Principal as well as that of trustee in September, 1857, but continued for some years to fill the chair of Logic and Philosophy. He was a man of great mental power and originality, and his influence was most marked on the students under his charge, by whom he was much beloved. During these years the growth of the College

had been slow but steady, marked by few important changes, the most interesting being the foundation of a Medical School at Kingston, and the purchase by the College of the property owned by the late Archdeacon Stuart, which still forms the bulk of the College property. But the number of the students was still very small, only ten taking the degree in Arts and ten in Medicine during the last year of Dr. George's Vice-Principalship. There seemed at the time of his resignation no prospect of securing a suitable Principal through the Church of Scotland, and the Board of Trustees un-animously offered the position to Rev. Dr. Cooke of Quebec, one of the oldest friends of Queen's, who had been one of those instrumental in procuring her charter, and most active in furthering her interests.

The choice was a most fortunate one, as the brief term of Dr. Cooke's time of office showed. He could, however, only be persuaded to accept an interim appointment, much to the regret of the trustees, who were convinced that he was the right man for the post. He took a most beneficial and active part in the administration of the College affairs and in the teaching of the students, and left behind a solid memorial of his work in the increased prosperity of the College. The staff at this time consisted of the Principal, Professors Williamson, Mowat, George and Weir, together with the staff of the Medical College. Shortly after Dr. Cooke's arrival, Dr. Lawson was appointed to the chair of Natural History and Chemistry.

Dr. Leitch was appointed during the winter of 1859-60, and Dr. Cooke retired at the end of that session from the office of Principal, though he never

ceased till the end of his life to show his interest in the welfare of Queen's in the most practical way. In 1877 Dr. Cooke was elected as the first Chancellor of Queen's, and held office till 1880, when he retired, and Mr. Sandford Fleming, now Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., was elected to the office, a post which he has since filled to the great satisfaction of the University at large. Dr. Cooke retired from the Synod in 1883, and from the Presbyterian ministry in 1890. He died in 1891. Dr. Leitch was in some ways the most remarkable of the men who have stood at the head of Queen's, for breadth of culture and force of intellect. At the time of his appointment he was well known in Scotland as a man of science, a distinguished astronomer, an eminent theologian. His love for astronomical pursuits led him while in Kingston to take great interest in the Kingston observatory, which, chiefly through his efforts, was transferred to Queen's University. At the time of his installation the country was in a state of general excitement on the subject of University extension, especially with reference to what was considered an unjust monopoly of privileges by the University of Toronto. In the season of bitter controversy which ensued, Dr. Leitch's views on the relations and ideals of Canadian Universities were expressed in a spirit of calmness and toleration which carried weight and force. As was natural it was specially the educational standing of Queen's that occupied his mind, and his efforts for her advancement were untiring. Unfortunately, he entered upon his duties at a time of peculiar difficulties from internal troubles which required the utmost skill to bring them to a satisfactory

issue, and his position was throughout beset by most harassing anxieties and misunderstandings. During the session of 1863-64 his health failed, and he died in May, 1864, of heart disease. The enthusiastic affection and championship of his friends both in Scotland and Canada, are a sufficient testimony to the worth of a man whose untimely death alone prevented him from ultimately overcoming the difficulties of his position.

He was succeeded by the Rev. William Snodgrass, D.D., then minister of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, who held office till 1877. With Dr. Snodgrass began the University extension which was carried on so largely during Dr. Grant's rule. Many changes had taken place on the College staff during the last two or three years, and new appointments had been made. In Professor Mackerras, who was at this time appointed Professor of Classics, Dr. Snodgrass found a most efficient and willing helper in his schemes. Their energy was soon needed. Two heavy blows which came in succession, at the end of the first three years of Dr. Snodgrass's Principalship, deprived the College of a large part of her revenue, and even at one time threatened her very existence. These were the failure of the Commercial Bank, in which the larger part of the College funds were invested, and the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant in aid of higher education. These calamities, crushing as they seemed, were the signal for fresh effort on the part of the trustees and friends of Queen's, and in the following year an organized and general effort was made to form an Endowment Fund which should place Queen's on a more substantial basis than she had yet enjoyed. This

task fell to a large extent upon Dr. Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras, and it was mainly through their untiring efforts that the sum of \$100,000 was raised and the pressing emergency met. It was with great regret that the news of Dr. Snodgrass's resignation in 1877 was received. During the last few years the advancement of the College had been steady, and it was felt that much of the prosperity she had regained was due to his wise and judicious management.

Of our last Principal there is but little need to say much. The story of the life of George Monro Grant here has often been told, and is still fresh in all hearts. We have all known his going out and his coming in, and we know well that from the day he left his work in Halifax to take up the more arduous and responsible duties of his position here, there was never any deviation from the path of whole-souled and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of Queen's. What that devotion has done is patent to all. Under his care every department of University work has increased and prospered. The history of the University is naturally the history of her Principals, and in none more so than in the case of the late Dr. Grant, who so completely identified himself with the interests of the College and her students.

With the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Gordon, the friends of Queen's have every reason to believe that the new era upon which the University is entering will be worthy of her past, and they look forward with hope and confidence to her future. Our new Principal does not come to us as a stranger, but as an old and tried friend. As such the JOURNAL offers him hearty greeting.

L. S.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL.

THE enthusiastic reception tendered Dr. Gordon on the occasion of his arrival in Kingston on the 14th of January, demonstrated clearly the universal satisfaction which his appointment as Principal of Queen's has given. Students, professors and trustees vied with one another in trying to make the welcome hearty. A deputation representing the Senate, the Board of Trustees and the A.M.S., met Dr. Gordon at the outer station. Meanwhile all the available space in the vicinity of the inner depot was occupied by the surging mass of students, all eager to catch the first glimpse of their new Principal. About four o'clock the train pulled in and the Mayor and Council entered the car and met Dr. Gordon there. A few minutes afterwards the mighty slogan which pours so spontaneously from the throats of Queen's men in times of excitement, proclaimed that the students had caught sight of their chieftain. When it was noticed that the Chancellor was escorting Dr. Gordon the enthusiasm increased. We love Sir Sandford for his own sake and because he was so closely associated with him who is gone. Besides, he connects the past with the present. In Halifax he was a parishioner of the Rev. George M. Grant, and later on when he came to Ottawa his minister was the Rev. D. M. Gordon.

There was perhaps a tinge of sadness mingled with all the enthusiasm, for, though none who are now students can remember Principal Grant's first arrival in Kingston, many of us were reminded of one day three years ago when we assembled at the station to welcome our "Geordie" back from Scotland where he had been taking much needed rest. We felt that it was

the highest honour we could accord our new Principal to welcome him in the same way. Accordingly, much to the astonishment of the cab-driver, his horses were unhitched and the cab was drawn through the park and up to the College doors by scores of energetic students. Convocation Hall was packed, and the gallery proved that its reputation for making a noise was not the product of fiction. Sir Sandford Fleming presided, on his right being Dr. Gordon. Seated on the platform were the Mayor and City Council, University Trustees, the University Senate, and student representatives. A hush fell upon the enthusiastic assemblage as Chancellor Fleming arose to greet Dr. Gordon. Sir Sandford spoke as follows: "On behalf of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University, I offer you very hearty greetings within our walls. The University Council will see to your formal installation at a convocation to be held specially called. Meantime, on behalf of the governing body, and in presence of these witnesses and warm friends, the agreeable duty devolves upon me immediately on your arrival in Kingston, to bid you welcome and provisionally install you in your office as the executive head of the University.

"You are the unanimously chosen Principal; your duties as such commence forthwith. On behalf of all concerned I promise you the most cordial support in bearing the responsibilities and performing the duties of the high and important office to which you have been appointed.

"For the reason that the people of Kingston have always been such staunch and excellent friends of Queen's University, I shall, ~~first~~ or all,

ask the Mayor, on their behalf and on behalf of the City Council to bid you welcome."

The Mayor then extended the civic greetings to Dr. Gordon, emphasizing the close relations that exist between the University and the city, and expressing the warmest wishes for the continued progress of Queen's in influence and usefulness.

Want of space forbids any extended reference to the other addresses made to Principal Gordon. Prof. Dupuis, speaking on behalf of the Senate, noted the fact that Dr. Gordon is the fourth Principal under whom he has served. Hugh Laidlaw, B.A., president of the Alma Mater Society, expressed in appropriate terms the loyalty and enthusiasm of the student body. Dr. Goodwin, representing the School of Mines, welcomed Dr. Gordon in a strong, manly address, referring to the *esprit de corps* so characteristic of Queen's.

Principal Gordon, replying to these addresses, spoke as follows: "Mr. Chancellor, I can hardly find words to express my heartfelt appreciation of the welcome you have given me. This is not my first acquaintance with Queen's, but Queen's has become great since the days when I was first familiar with her; and, indeed, it is difficult for me to realize to what an extent the University has increased during the past twenty-five years. I am deeply gratified at the unanimity and cordiality of the trustees in connection with my appointment to the Principalship. Had it not been for this unanimity, I could not venture to undertake the great responsibilities of this position. It is because of the aid and encouragement which have been promised me by the authorities of the Uni-

versity that I assume the duties now devolving upon me."

Addressing the Mayor, the Principal said: "It is surprising as well as gratifying to me to receive such a welcome from the civic authorities. I am well aware that this reception is extended to me not on private or personal grounds, but because I come to Kingston as the Principal of Queen's; yet, all the same, it is unusual that the representative of a University should meet with such a reception as that which has this afternoon been extended to me, and I can recall no other instance in Canada of the civic authorities thus welcoming a University representative. It illustrates and expresses the cordial harmony that exists between Kingston and Queen's, a relation that has been manifested by the benefactions of many of the citizens toward the University, and specially by the action of the city in erecting the very handsome and commodious building for the Arts' department. I trust that the harmony between the city and the University may continue unbroken in the future. I shall do what I can to maintain it; and let me add, Mr. Mayor, that it will always give me pleasure to do anything in my power, as a citizen, to promote the well-being of the city, especially along the lines of charitable activity."

In thanking Professor Dupuis for the reception from the staff, Dr. Gordon said that there was for him a "peculiar attraction in this welcome, for, after all, it is the Senate that makes the University what it is. Among the members of the staff I am glad to meet again some very old friends. There has always been great harmony in the Trustee Board and in the Senate; I trust that no word of mine will ever

disturb that harmony; and that, through the earnest efforts of all connected with the University, we may find that for Queen's the best is yet to be. I know how high a standard of duty has been set for me by my lifelong friend who was for a quarter of a century the head of this University; but if we did not believe in a great future for Queen's we would not be loyal to the memory of him who gave the strength of his life to serve her."

"To the members of the Alma Mater Society, so well represented by Mr. Laidlaw, I would say that the students of Queen's have a high reputation for their attachment to their Alma Mater. Indeed, there is no other University in Canada that calls forth such enthusiasm and loyal devotion on the part of her Alumni. I trust that their enthusiasm will not wane but rather that it will increase, and will have good ground for increasing, in the days to come. It is my earnest desire to come into the closest possible touch with the students; and I want to assure them that if, at any time, any of them should desire my personal aid, they have only to call upon my services."

"Dr. Goodwin has represented a department which, more than any other, has grown since my first acquaintance with the University, for Queen's has been lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes. Let us hope that what has been done in this respect is the pledge of more abundant and more fruitful effort in the future, for Queen's has a reputation for initiative in matters tending to educational progress."

In conclusion, the Principal said: "Mr. Chancellor, I feel that I have not adequately acknowledged the welcome I have just received; I have left much

unsaid, and have to ask that these omissions be forgiven; but I want to say that in coming here in answer to your call, I come with the purpose of giving all my strength and the remaining years that God may grant me to advance the welfare and prosperity of 'good old Queen's.'"

The Principal's speech was followed by long-continued and enthusiastic applause, the audience finally rising to their feet and giving three hearty cheers for Dr. Gordon.

The singing of the doxology and the benediction, pronounced by Rev. John Mackie, brought to a close the proceedings in connection with this deeply interesting and historic event.

THE NEW SONG BOOK.

A CONSIDERABLE sensation was recently caused within the four walls of the old Arts building by the appearance of a notice which seemed to be a centre of universal attraction. Upon closer examination it was found that the aforesaid document contained some very welcome and interesting information which has been looked forward to for some time (we will not specify exactly how long) to the effect that the new Queen's song-book was ready to emerge out of the hazy realm of potentiality and assume the proportions of a realized fact. It is with pleasure that we learn that the committee who have had the matter in charge have been able to find rest from their labors, and we feel confident that the result of their endeavors will prove a worthy reward for the time and energy they have expended in its compilation.

In the somewhat unconventional language of one of the characters of the immortal 'bard of Avon' "comparisons are odorous," and it is always a more or less delicate task to single out for special mention any particular member of a committee or which all the members have done their utmost to make their united undertaking a success. And we believe that in the present instance no one who was entrusted with any share in the responsibility of producing a creditable song-book has ever failed in his duty. However, we cannot but feel that, notwithstanding all the credit due to the several other members of the committee, special thanks are due Mr. N. R. Carmichael for his untiring zeal and the unselfish service he has rendered in this connection, and we feel that a large measure of the success that is sure to follow their efforts will be due to his personal interest and care.

At the present time we are unable to give any details as to the internal construction of what we are certain will prove a most welcome addition to the musical branch of our College requirements, but it has been suggested (and we hope the idea will be carried out) that a concise review of its contents should appear in a subsequent issue of the JOURNAL.

The price of the song-book, we are informed, is seventy-five cents for ordinary binding, and one dollar for cloth.

Graduates and others desiring copies may obtain same by communicating with Mr. N. R. Carmichael, Queen's University, as the committee are responsible for the disposal of the first one thousand copies issued.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's
University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers
during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor or to the Business Manager, Queen's College, Kingston.

Editorials.

QUEEN'S has come to her own again. This was the feeling of the hundreds of students who welcomed Principal Gordon to Queen's, the feeling that we have again at our head a Principal who will lead the University worthily in her striving toward the highest in strength, usefulness and culture.

The Principalship means much to Queen's. During the past quarter of a century the original importance of the office has been enhanced by the occupancy of a grand heroic figure standing in the forefront of our University life, and summing up in his single person and expressing nobly in word and deed the highest and best that we had realized. That was why the students loved Principal Grant. They felt that their interests, their reputation, were safe in his hands, nay, more than safe; that whenever he undertook the defence or the condemnation of any matter of social, political, or religious importance, the defence or the condemnation would be conducted in such a

way as to command the respect and admiration of the community. We rejoiced in his imposing personality, and found in him our model and inspiration. And so the Principalship has come to be an office of unique significance, and the president of the A.M.S. voiced the deepest sense of the student body when he used the word *king* in his address of welcome to Principal Gordon.

We believe, too, that Principal Gordon has come to his own. From all parts of Canada congratulatory assurances of the new Principal's fitness for the headship of Queen's have come to the University authorities. Back in the seventies Dr. Gordon was a trustee of Queen's; and during the years since then he has been in sympathetic relations with the University. Again, as a matter of sentiment, the many points of contact between his life and that of the late Principal Grant are sufficient to strike the imagination forcibly. Further, the new Principal possesses a fine, wholesome, Scottish name, quite in line with the traditions of the past; and we believe this name is already gathering to itself the same loyalty and enthusiastic devotion that clustered around the honoured name of Grant.

Principal Gordon has also the immense advantage of being a Canadian. This may seem a naive way of 'waving the flag'; but the Canadian birth and breeding of the Principal have another significance for the students of Queen's. It is not intended to boast his nationality as such, though we are far from being ashamed of it, but to point out that being a Canadian born and bred he will likely understand us. We are willing to fight our battle under the leadership of a distinguished Can-

adian; we even rejoice in the fact that we have a Canadian at our head. Principal Gordon is already well and favourably known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and needs no introduction to the country. He has warm friends and admirers everywhere; and as he has impressed his personality upon the country as minister, publicist and lecturer, so we believe he will be influential in a greatly increased degree as Principal of Queen's.

Dr. Gordon made a most favourable impression on the occasion of his reception by the University and the City Council. The position was an exceedingly trying one, yet Principal Gordon, in replying to the various addresses, singled out with precision the salient points in each and responded in fine tone and spirit. We liked the strong note of hopefulness in Dr. Gordon's address, the valiant outlook upon the future, the determination to lead on to still greater achievements than the past has witnessed. Only a brave, strong man could give such an assurance at such a time; and the students of Queen's will appreciate the promise of continued expansion and development. The spell of a great name and a glorious past is not to put any check upon progress, and Queen's is still to move forward without confusion or uncertainty.

The JOURNAL also extends a welcome to the new Principal, a welcome which, if belated in time, is still fresh and enthusiastic in spirit; and if Dr. Gordon's eye should fall upon this piece of writing we hope he will be at once convinced of the loyalty of the College paper. The editorial pen would write in large capitals the word WELCOME, thus joining with town

and gown in the attempt to express in some small degree the general gratification at the appointment of so capable and popular a Principal.

A GREAT deal of regret is felt among the students that the Faculty did not see fit to continue the Sunday afternoon addresses during the session. The meetings of other years are remembered as very interesting and profitable features of the College year, where the true soul of the University was revealed. There we were brought in touch with the aims and results of study in an atmosphere freed from the small technicalities of the class-room, and were made to feel the unity of ideal which runs through all the varied phases of truth.

Many objections have been urged against the meetings. One was that they took teachers away from the city Sabbath schools and otherwise injured the effectiveness of these institutions. This scarcely seems a valid reason for discontinuing so important a part of our college course. If any concession is needed, an hour might be found when two meetings would not clash. Then some people objected to the addresses on the ground that they were not 'spiritual.' This word 'spiritual' is unfortunately very vague and uncertain, and one finds difficulty in getting it defined. The last range of subjects was very wide; but no subject can be otherwise than 'spiritual' when dealt with by one who is at once truly reverent and inspired by his subject. Other objections were that the controversial side of Theology was emphasized instead of the practical and that preachers from abroad took the opportunity to air their most secret doubts and heresies in an atmosphere which they

considered safe. If these were faults in the past, they could surely be remedied, especially with a man at the head of affairs holding so much of the confidence of his church as Dr. Gordon. At any rate the University addresses cannot be revived too soon to meet the wishes of the students.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

When the "courts" decide the question as to who's who and what's what in Queen's, we should be glad to be informed on this important point.

Editorial gravity was considerably disturbed during a recent trip on the K. & P. R., by the 'despatching' of two of our fellow-sufferers. Cattle fled off the track in terror, alarmed, not at the apologetic approach of the train, but by the hair-raising shouts and cries of these 'despatchers.' We hope these brothers with the fine chests and stentorian voices will not be lured away from Queen's by the offer of lucrative positions on the K. & P.

We are indebted in this issue to an article by Miss Saunders, on the Principals of Queen's. Miss Saunders is an authority on the history of the University, and all will appreciate this contribution from her pen.

We are pleased to hear that Prof. Watson's health continues to improve. Dr. Watson and Miss Alice Watson are spending the winter in Germany.

A certain Arts professor noted the other day that the bells in the new building were on strike, and people have been wondering since why, if they are on strike, they are not striking. The question has been referred

to the JOURNAL, but we always fight shy of the horns of a dilemma. They invariably toss us into a 'labyrinth of intricacies'; and so, to all anxious enquirers, we can only answer, 'We're not told.'

We are glad to learn that no official appeal was made to the Senate in connection with the question arising out of the Arts Concursus entertainment. Such an appeal would be a tacit acknowledgment of the failure of student self-government. The students of Queen's cannot afford to admit that they are no longer capable of governing themselves. The right of self-government has not been won in a day, or a year, and it must not be abandoned now. If the various courts concerned cannot come to an understanding as to the rights and wrongs of Concursus nights and fix responsibility where it belongs, it will be the duty of the Alma Mater Society to take the matter in hand. The moral force of a decision of the A.M.S. would no doubt prove to be irresistible.

The failure of the constitution of the Inter-University Debating League to define the order of debates and to introduce features controlling the question as to where debates shall be held has led to a serious disagreement between Toronto and Queen's. The Varsity-McGill debate took place last November in Toronto, Varsity being the winner. The championship debate therefore lies between Queen's and Varsity; and as one debate of the present series has already been held in Toronto, it was considered beyond all question that the debate for the championship would be held here. The Queen's committee, however, seem to

have been too local in their ideas, as Varsity declares the debate should be held in Toronto, not because one debate has already been held there, but because Toronto debated in Kingston last year. The Queen's committee, so far from seeing the matter in this light, have pointed out several inconsistencies in Varsity's position, and hence the disagreement referred to above. It is to be hoped that the present difficulty will be satisfactorily settled, and that the constitution of the I. U.D.L. will be amended so as to provide for a fair distribution of debates among the various debating centres.

QUEEN'S NEW PRINCIPAL.

From the *McGill Outlook*, Nov., 1902.

“**Q**UEEN'S University has come to a wise decision, and one which will be warmly approved of by a very large number of people in Canada.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Halifax, has been offered and accepted the principalship of Ontario's great Presbyterian University.

All congratulations be to Queen's; she will continue to represent the sterling principle and solid integrity of the Scotch and English population of the banner province. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, Queen's University will in future continue to move onward in the esteem and love of that race which makes Empires and subdues Kingdoms.

In the new Principal, the genius of the lamented Dr. Grant will be continued, and will certainly stretch out wide as the country and strong as the young nation it aspires to lead.

Principal Gordon is a worthy successor to the late Principal Grant.

Dignified in features and inspiring in frame, with a powerful and commanding voice, Dr. Gordon has never failed to be a marked man and to rivet the attention of his audience from the moment he appeared on a platform.

He has the faculty, not always common among college men, of attracting young men and inspiring them with his own zeal and devotion.

The tones of his voice, as was the case with Dr. Grant, are in themselves an inspiration to nobility and manhood, but they are only an index to a deep and earnest spirit, a mind of wide range and deep learning, a sympathetic personality which will know and remember every student in the University, and be personally interested in each one's success and career.

Dr. Gordon has the personal attributes which all the great and successful educationalists of our day possess, and without which no man will really accomplish one of the most important purposes of his office, namely, the personal inspiration in line with his own character, which is the privilege and opportunity of him who rules large groups of young men and young women. He is a man who will feel himself, as it were, responsible for each and every student, and fortunate will those men be who early realize this fact.

The new principal has been for the past eight years Professor of Theology in Dalhousie College.

Previous to that he held the pastorates successively of the leading Presbyterian Churches in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Halifax. He is 57 years of age, and was born in Pictou, N.S., the same town which was the birthplace of the late Principal Grant.

Dr. Gordon had his early training

in the same school at Pictou as had the honour of turning out a Sir Wm. Dawson, a Dr. Forrest and a Dr. Grant. His father was from Sutherlandshire in Scotland.

Young Gordon had a brilliant career at Glasgow University and graduated in 1863. He will come to Queen's in the full vigour of his life, with a ripe experience and an earnestness of purpose which will certainly go far to fill the wide gap which was opened by the death of Dr. Grant.

With the great additions now being made to the buildings, the presence on the teaching staff of a number of really able men and the appointment of so capable and popular a principal as Rev. D. M. Gordon, Queen's University is certainly destined to a wide career of usefulness and influence, second to none in the Canadian Dominion.

The devotion of Queen's students to their Alma Mater and their loyalty to each other has often been remarked upon. This was due largely to the personal magnetism of the late Principal, which made every boy feel that he was one of the Principal's own family and part of an indissoluble brotherhood.

The new Principal will undoubtedly inspire and foster the same feelings, and thus a career is to be continued for Queen's which will be worth watching."

DR. GORDON'S APPOINTMENT.

From *The Theologue*, Dec., 1902.

"THE death of Dr. Grant a few months ago was a loss to his country, to his church and to his University. While mourning for the fallen prince, all sympathized with orphaned Queen's, and our college with the rest. But now we are called on to

share the loss in a very real sense. It is said that a true friend's friendship is proven more by deed than by word. The sincerity of our sympathy has been tested by the request to give up our much-esteemed professor of Theology, so that he may take the place of his life-long friend the late Principal. Dr. Gordon is an ornament of grace to the Church and a tower of strength to the College. He has the mind of a scholar and the heart of a patriot. He is equally prominent as a preacher and as a professor. In him are combined gentlemanliness and godliness. He will be missed by his many friends and admirers, but by none more than by his students."

Y. M. C. A.

THE Y.M.C.A. sessions continue to be well attended, though there is quite a marked tendency to allow the time set apart for discussion to pass unimproved. On Friday, January 9th, Mr. Morden addressed the meeting on the subject "Losing my Life, but Finding it." The following is a brief synopsis of Mr. Morden's interesting address:

"'Losing My Life, but Finding It.' Jesus, in these words answers the great question that men have ever been asking: "How best to realize themselves?" The Greek said self-control; the Roman, law, government; the Hebrew, righteousness obtained from conformity to the law as set forth in the Hebrew Scriptures. While these nations had failed to reach the best, yet their very efforts to solve the great problem prepared the way for God's highest revelation to man through Jesus Christ.

In the words of Jesus that 'we find our life by losing it for His sake,'

which means giving it to lift men up to God's ideal, we have the law of the Divine life. The law of self-sacrifice is the law of the universe, and man is only in harmony with the universe when this law of the Divine life becomes his law in life. When we give ourselves up for others we do not lose our life, but find it in becoming Christ-like. The hope of the Church, the speaker said, is in bringing its individual members to live in conformity with this Divine law. The hope of society is to bring the individual members of society into conformity to this law of life.

How can men be brought to live this life? is the important question."

At some length the speaker showed that it was only through the new birth.

The Q.U.M.A. were given the hour on the evening of January 16th. Mr. Mahaffy, president of the Missionary Association took the chair, and after outlining the aims and work of the Q.U.M.A., called upon Mr. W. Kidd to present the claims of the foreign mission interest. Mr. Kidd reported that portions of the New Testament were to be sent to the Coast for distribution among the Chinese there, and also as many complete Japanese translations as possible for foreigners of this nationality. It was also among the plans of the Association to support a native student in the Church's college in Formosa. Mr. T. J. S. Ferguson, being called upon, gave an interesting account of home mission work in the North-West. The financial report, which showed good evidence of a business-like and careful administration of funds, was then read by Mr. G. B. McLennan.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

AT the regular meeting of the A.M. S., on the evening of Jan. 10th, the Society sanctioned the recommendation of the Conversat. committee in favour of holding the annual function. Committees were also appointed to arrange all necessary details. The *Conversazione* will be held in the new Arts building on the evening of January 30th. The session was also marked by the conclusion of the discussion on the Athletics constitution. The new constitution is thoroughly up to date and reflects great credit on the committee who had charge of the work.

Ladies' Department.

TO PRINCIPAL GORDON.

THE lady students of Queen's, through the JOURNAL, extend to Dr. Gordon the very sincerest and heartiest welcome.

It was with much delight we read in the last number of *The Quarterly* that the fair sex might expect much from Dr. Gordon. We had a presentiment that it would be our good fortune to find a friend in him, and it was cheering to learn, upon such good authority, that we were not to be disappointed. We belong to the general student body—the Alma Mater Society—and in unison with that body feel we are no longer a shepherdless flock, but have another king, to whom we expect to render the homage and loyalty we have ever felt and shown. But we also feel that we have a little sphere all our own, which proves to be an ever widening one as our numbers increase, and feel at the same time that we have a rather special claim upon our Principal; and we do most

heartily wish to welcome Principal Gordon to our midst.

We have already been much gratified that he did not forget us (but whom did he forget?) in that wonderfully comprehensive reply. We think it augurs well for us. For we would like to remark, that though our voices were not heard in those welcoming cheers, we were none the less enthusiastic and sincere; and surely by our presence we did much to augment those cheers.

Yes, we do expect much from Dr. Gordon, for we have all gone to Sunday school long enough to put great faith in a *Daniel*, and we are most assuredly all Scotch enough to put as great and implicit faith in a *Gordon*. Therefore we are prepared to stand by and uphold our new Principal, as only Queen's girls know how to do, and we shall expect to find in him the friend we miss through the loss of his much loved predecessor. Again, we extend to you, Dr. Gordon, our new Principal of Queen's, the most hearty greeting and welcome, and say Amen with all our hearts to the prayer that God may grant you many years of useful service in the new responsibilities to which He has called you.

THE COMING OF OUR KING.

Large snow-flakes were softly falling,
But that never quelled our zeal,
We were all down at the station
Ere the town clock *three* did peal;
From all corners, quickly hurrying,
Colors flying in the breeze,
Never waited in the depot,
But preferred outside—to freeze.

There we stood, a bank of maidens,
Dauntless, fearless, ever true,
Eager, waiting our new Principal,
To give him our welcome, too.

What an eager anxious moment
When the train drew in apace!
What a look of hushed expectancy
Might be seen on every face!

What a greeting! what a cheering!
Came from every manly heart;
And the ladies on the stairway,
Though in silence, beamed their part.

When we saw him safely landed,
And ensconced within a sleigh;
Saw them all start for the college,
Students all along the way;

Then began a wondrous bustle,
Short cuts, never used before,
Were all searched out, and Kingston-
ians
Might be seen at every door.

Thro' the park and down the side
street,
Boys and girls were speeding fast,
Not afraid to run a little,
Anything but be the last.

Thus did most come, fast and fleeing,
But a few more dauntless maids
Thought they favoured more a sleigh
ride
Than to go in such wild raids.

Consequently, at the depot,
Seeing there a carter man,
They began to make a bargain,
And he fell in with the plan.

Brought those maidens to the College,
On the way saw all the fun,
And arrived in just such good time
And had saved the girls a run.

(What great foresight have post-mor-
tems!

What great reverence we must show,
When we learn that all through one of
them

Our place within that hall we owe!

She, in league with our good janitor,
Roped off seats in plenty there,
And in front ranks lady students
In this great event did share.)

The procession took a long way,
With enough boys close at hand,
When a moment opportune came
Made the horses still to stand.

Took the matter in their own hands—
Left the horses by the way—
And with "Alfie" in the foreground,
To the College drew the sleigh.

There, a crowd await the coming
Of the man of whom 'tis said,
He shall be to all the students
And to dear old Queen's—the Head.

Then, three cheers for Dr. Gordon!
May he ever find at hand
Loyal hearts as gave him welcome
To the Old Ontario Strand.

Y.W.C.A.

The Y.W.C.A. held its first meeting this term on Friday, Jan. 9th. After a few words of welcome by Miss Clark, our Hon.-President, Mrs. Goodwin addressed the girls. Her paper, a most interesting and helpful one, was appreciated and enjoyed very much. After a brief sketch of the organization of our Y.W.C.A., Mrs. Goodwin spoke about "work," basing her remarks on the sentence "I seek not yours, but *you*." It was shown how many make it their aim to win the applause of the world, which asks *yours* and not *you*; as long as they win success the world praises them, but when they fail the world shuns and drops them out. Thus, in the absorbing interest of their work they have yielded to the temptation of self-deception. It was pointed out how an-

other temptation of work is unspirituality. Many worship life and success, and neglect to worship Christ and to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness. The address ended with the following sage advice:

"Find work, but find thy Master first,
Or all thy toil may be accursed,
If thou wouldst free thyself from
doubt,
Find God within, and work without."

LEVANA NOTES.

On the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 15th, the Levana Society listened with much pleasure and profit to an excellent paper on Wagner, given by Dr. Dyde. A brief account of the composer's life and interpretation of his works did much toward giving the girls a more intelligent knowledge of this great artist, and awakening a keener interest in his work. Dr. Dyde is well qualified to speak on this subject, having recently returned from Germany, the home of Wagner, where he was privileged to hear such operas as Tannhauser and Lohengrin as rendered by their author's fellow-countrymen. His account of Wagner's popularity in his own country was very interesting. We feel deeply indebted to Prof. Dyde, and feel very sorry indeed for the girls who found it impossible to be present, for they certainly missed a great and rare treat.

We would be delighted if the girls would remember that this is the students' Journal, and act in accordance with this idea by giving a helping hand either with suggestions or contributed articles. They might either leave them at the sanctum, or give them to either of the editors for the "Ladies'" column.

PERSONALS.

The girls were delighted to welcome two '03 girls, Misses Coad and Cumming, who revisited their Alma Mater last week. Miss Coad was en route for Hamilton where she is attending Normal College.

Miss Laird, B.A., '01, who is also in attendance at the O. N. C., while home for her holidays, paid us several visits. She tells us that there are several Queen's girls enrolled there among them, Miss Fox, B.A., '01, Miss de la Matter, B.A., '01, Miss Bajus, B.A., Miss Millar, B.A., and the Misses McKeracher.

Arts.

TO write articles for the JOURNAL is no easy task. To always observe the "golden mean" which Horace speaks about, is not only difficult but at times almost impossible. When you try to be brief you become obscure, and when you resort to the opposite extreme you become wearisome to your readers. If you write always in a serious mood and refrain from the mere suggestion of a joke your production is too laborious to be read, while on the other hand, if you resort to nothing but jokes, you are sure to offend the tastes of those who look for something more intellectual. And so the question arises, indeed it is not the first time it has arisen, "What in general should be the nature of articles published in the JOURNAL?" In reply to this question the writer of this column ventures to say a few words.

In considering the question, we must take into account, first the object for which the JOURNAL exists, and, in the second place, the people for whom it is intended. The JOURNAL is, above all

else, a students' paper, published by them and in a large degree read by them. As such it should contain more particularly that which is of direct interest to the student body. Its tone should be such as to inspire every student with love for his Alma Mater. and above all it should at all times stand forth as the champion of right. justice and order. While all this is true, the writer gives his humble opinion that the JOURNAL should not pose as a mere literary paper to be placed on the same level as the leading magazines of the day. In a sense it is the complement of the *Quarterly*, and as such should contain more local items. About twenty years ago the JOURNAL, apart from the editorials of the editor-in-chief, was nothing but a heap of jokes and clippings from exchanges. We have improved a great deal since then. But is it not possible to go to the other extreme, and publish a lot of dry indigestible material? Some one has said that "in man there is more of the fool than the wise," and while it would lead to a most pitiable condition of affairs were we to cultivate these foolish propensities in his nature, yet is it wrong to give opportunities for limited indulgence of them? The JOURNAL subscriber away out on the plains of Manitoba or in the regions of the Klondyke, hails the arrival of his college paper as he would a friend. Every word of it he reads with deepest interest and when he has finished he is sorry that there was not more to read. If he be transported to the scene of his former joys and sorrows. if he sees in his mind's eye the meetings of his Alma Mater on Saturday night—a game of football or a game of hockey—Classics, for example, pitted against Divinity or Science against

Philosophy, if he can laugh and grow fat over some amusing incident of college life, if he be in any way stimulated and refreshed for the great battle of life he is content and so are the publishers of the JOURNAL. Are we giving to our readers a paper that is worthy of its name? The *vox populi* I think will declare that we are. And yet, perhaps, a little more of local news, of reports of Alma Mater meetings, Arts' meetings, year meetings, of short and spicy articles on subjects of college interest, might be more acceptable to our readers. In venturing on these remarks the writer is not in any way casting reflections on the present JOURNAL or any of its departments unless possibly it be his own.

An article published in the December issue of the JOURNAL discussing the claim of the Science students to membership in Arts has given the associate-editor in Science or one of his friends an opportunity to dilate on the old theme, viz., the benefits of a Science training as compared to a training in Arts. It is true that the writer in the first place takes the trouble to show that the Science department of the University has made such rapid strides within the past few years that it no longer needs any "patronage" from Arts. No one admits this rapid and steady progress more readily than the writer of this article. The University as a whole is proud, and well it may be, of the Faculty of Applied Science; the students who belong to that faculty are loyal to it and rightly so, and no one of any breadth of view, not even the Arts' scribe himself would for a moment try to underestimate the value of a Science course or manifest a spirit other than a pro-

per one towards that Faculty. The worthy editor in Science must have keen insight to have read so much between the lines of the article appearing in the December issue of the JOURNAL. He surely does not intend that all he says in reply is to be taken in deep earnestness. "The Faculty of Applied Science fits men to earn their daily bread after leaving College." Very good. But what about the Arts man—"this useless dreamer and pedantic idealist whose head is full of undigested theories and vain fancies?" Henry Clews, of New York, doesn't want to have anything to do with him. What is to become of him? Well, this is a difficult question. But we hope that there will be some other fields for his labor, and perhaps as worthy ones, as in the employ of the worthy H. C. Further, the associate-editor in Science styles his friend in Arts a Matthew Arnold, and speaks of his "out-of-date and detestable spirit." It may be remarked that it is not often that an Arts man is so complimented as to be put in such good company. A few such men, I mean Matthew Arnolds, ought not, in my humble opinion, to be considered an offensive element in Science Hall if they decided to take a Science course. And now, to touch a point raised by this former article, and leave aside the irrelevant matter, is it not better, owing to the increase of the Science students, that they should not belong to the years in Arts—better for Science even though it be a loss for Arts? Yes, it is true the thin edge of the wedge has been inserted this year by the freshmen, but was it the freshmen in Science? No doubt it was for their good. In this I feel that our worthy Science scribe is again in error, but Homer some-

times nods, and I suppose Huxley and other great scientists have done the same, so this modern scientist can console himself with the fact that he has good company.

CLASSICS HOCKEY CLUB.

On Wednesday, Jan. 14th, the Classics Hockey Club was organized with the following officers:

Hon.-Pres.—Prof. Macnaughton.

Pres.—R. A. Wilson, M.A.

Vice-Pres.—W. Ramsay, B.A.

Sec'y-Treas.—A. R. Cameron.

Capt.—J. M. Macdonnell.

Executive Com.—Messrs. Quigley, Johnson, Duncan.

The team is a strong one, and we understand has never yet met with defeat. While this goes to press we learn that they have given a challenge to Divinity Hall. A member from Divinity says they are to be commended for their spirit but not for their prudence. Time, however, will tell.

NOTES.

A Cleveland preacher took for his text, "He giveth His beloved sleep." And then he said, as he glanced around, that the way his congregation had worked itself into the affections of the Lord was amazing.

A student, who by mistake of the errand boy, found his ticket to be for the second gallery instead of the orchestra circle, said he was much distressed at having to change, in fact he was moved 'two tiers.'

"You have driven horses a great deal, haven't you, Georgie dear?" said a girlish voice from the depths of a seal-skin sack, last night. "Oh, yes," replied Georgie, "I flatter myself that I can handle a horse as well as the

next one." "Do you think you could drive with one hand without any danger of the horse running away?" came softly through the night air.

Medicine.


DR. V. H. MOORE.

WE submit to our readers and friends, with very great pleasure, a brief sketch and portrait of one of Queen's medical graduates, one who has won immense popularity in his profession, and has always been a true friend to his Alma Mater, Dr. V. H. Moore, of Brockville.

To give a full account of the career of the Doctor since he left these halls 33 years ago with a diploma gained with honour, and with the good will of all, would occupy much more space than is at our disposal; for not only would the events of so many years, during which he has attained to the highest standing in his profession, require mention, but also those social and political events in which he has taken part, and which have made him so popular and so widely known beyond the limits of his extensive practice.

To offer any criticism on so many subjects would be impossible for us, so we can only refer briefly to his services so long given to the University as its representative on the Medical Council since 1884. The correct insight of Principal Grant, that discernment of character so essential to successful execution of any great design, in the selection of capable assistants, was shown in a marked degree when the Doctor was selected as the University representative. All agreed that he was the right man in the right place.



DR. V. H. MOORE, Brockville. 
Queen's Representative on Ontario Medical Council.

The Medical Council is a peculiar institution endowed with great powers, whose members are not always elected for scholarly attainments, professional work or high character, yet not inferior to the chosen of Law and Divinity; it is a polymorphous body where combinations take the place of party. It regulates the course of the examinations; its license, no matter how learned or how eminent a man may be, is absolutely necessary to enter the temple of Hygeia; and when this authorization is obtained it watches the conduct of its members and disciplines erring ones. The Council dictates to the Universities the subjects they must teach students, and therefore with such powers as it has, it is of the utmost importance that the member sent by the faculty to represent it must be a man of recognized ability and influence such as we have indicated, all vigilant and ready. All who know Dr. Moore will not hesitate to admit the wisdom of Principal Grant's nomination. His choice received the unanimous approval of the Medical Faculty.

The intimate acquaintance he had with the profession and its members made him the equal of any, while his political experience, gave him superior advantage. His fluency of speech, humorous sallies, and ready retort; the felicity with which he could concentrate his knowledge of all the political arts he had learned to wield was "now to him as sword and shield." He could "practice every pass and word: to thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard." He at once attracted attention and became a leader, while his tolerant broad-minded views on every subject endowed him with a generous desire to reconcile difficulties and promote harmony

when required. He was elected vice-president in 1889, and president in 1890, thus rendering representation from Queen's more powerful, and giving a deserved tribute to his professional standing. At present it may be safely said that no member of the Council has such power and influence as he. This is due to his skill, in combination with a genial, warm-hearted nature and generous sympathy. It is felt that he is sincere and true without any trace of selfishness or deception. His vigilance and fidelity are evident; he does not wait for an attack but, as now on the Matriculation question, anticipates any alarm, and no son of this University can boast of more loyal devotion and filial affection for his Alma Mater than Dr. Moore.

The JOURNAL expresses the unanimous desire of all, that he may continue to represent the University with the same success and advantage to it as in the past.

While not attempting to do more than refer to his relations as our representative on the Medical Council, there are a few events of general interest we may refer to. In graduating with the highest honours in 1870, he and six others were the first of the University candidates to present themselves at the first examination of the Medical Council, chiefly through the persuasion of the professor of Anatomy, who was one of the examiners. At that time the Universities, indignant at the idea of their powers being encroached on, determined to boycott the Council and starve it into submission by stopping its supplies, all the professors here, except Dr. Sullivan, acting with them. Dr. Sullivan, having no faith in Toronto, and perhaps because also he had prepared his stu-

dents so well in anatomy, urged them to try it, assuring them that he would see they had fair play. The Doctor was one of these, and needless to say they came off with honours. In recognition of Dr. Moore's action, Dr. Sullivan was glad to be able, before any one knew of it, to urge him to go to Brockville with the assurance of success, an assurance which has been more than verified. We must also refer to the singularly wide popularity he has secured without any effort on his own part. In the profession no one stands higher or is more respected, and his reputation is not confined to Canada; a letter of introduction from him to leading surgeons in New York, Chicago and other American cities, is coveted as it assures to the bearer a warm welcome and special consideration. That this popularity is solid and deserved is shown by his election to the highest honour in the gift of the profession in Canada, namely, the Presidency of the Dominion Medical Association, which office he filled with great ability in 1897.

The last reference we shall make is to the fact that, notwithstanding his very active interest in political affairs, his professional reputation and interests have not suffered. This can only be due to one cause, namely, that his political opponents recognize his candor, honesty and love of fair discussion. For example, the late Hon. C. F. Fraser, the ablest and most aggressive member of the Mowat cabinet, who for years sat for his native town of Brockville, though, owing to the vigorous and open opposition of Dr. Moore elected only by the smallest majorities, retained him as his trusted and confidential family physician, in spite of the fact that the latter denounced,

with all the fierce invective he could command, the Government's measures and policy. Many other similar examples might be cited.

We congratulate Dr. Moore on his re-election to the Medical Council, and feel that it is a tribute justly due to his great worth and services in the past. We assure him that this is the opinion not only of the Medical faculty, its students, past and present, but also of the members of every other department in the University.

THE DEBUT OF THE FAIRY OF THE
AMPHITHEATRE.

The fair daughter of the hospital who sees the grave physicians day by day throughout the summer months, and is expecting to find a proportionate share of gravity and decorum in the embryo doctor on his return to college in the autumn, is doomed to disappointment. The junior nurse, with dainty step, and fluttering heart, enters for the first time the crowded amphitheatre. We can hardly blame her for a feeling of temerity as she realizes that one hundred pairs of interested optics are immediately levelled at her, and she would indeed be unconscious did she not show at least a trace of embarrassment; but, on surreptitiously lifting the corner of her pretty eye, she is reassured by finding that the students are once more dutifully absorbed in the lecturer and the stream of troubles which he pours into their open ears. She then boldly—if we may be pardoned for using such a harsh word in describing one so modest and retiring—raises her head, and sees for the first time the medical student in his native element. A strange sight meets her astonished gaze; rows of pedal extremities occu-

py the space where heads are expected and the respective owners are seen lolling in the background. Surely these cannot be the studious Meds.! Cautiously rubbing her eyes (with a sterile towel) to make sure it is no hallucination, she takes a second look and satisfies herself of the correctness of her first impression. The shock communicated to the cerebro-spinal nervous system by this discovery causes a *pseudo-paralysis agitans* and a nearby dish is inadvertently knocked to the floor. Immediately a chorus of reprimanding voices in muffled tones comes floating from the gallery; and our fair vision wonders blushing if the age of chivalry is really past! At this point in her meditations the lady proprietress, who has been looking on all the while like a dark thunder-cloud, earnestly solicits the departure of our fairy; and, much to the regret of the 'gods,' she does a hasty disappearing specialty.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The representative from Medicine to the dinner of the Engineering Society reports a highly enjoyable evening, and desires to extend to 'Science' congratulations on the success of their dinner.

"Better late than never." We have but recently learned that Mr. Jos. Graham has recovered his wandering rib. We wish 'Joe' and his fair bride great joy now and in the years to come.

F.O.T., Jan. 14th, 1903, 11.26 p.m.
—"Miss F. smiled. Eureka!"

Principal Gordon has already won the hearts of all the Meds. His splen-

did physique, noble bearing and kindly face have a magnetic influence which we could not resist even if we would. Long live Principal Gordon!

Byron H—sk—n (administering anaesthetic)—"This dashed chloroform seems to give the patient superhuman strength." Biff! Patient breaks his bonds, much to Jno. K--nes' amazement, and sets in action his "knee-jerk." Confusion!

Prof. to Frank El—s.—"If any one interferes with your part of the performance, punish him severely!" Forced movements on the part of Frank.

Bill Kn— (issuing a cordial invitation)—"Come down to the room, boys!"

A short time ago, in one of our waiting rooms, an incident occurred of such a character that we are forced to the conclusion that there must be some overgrown children in our midst. That any man, or even youth, would stoop to such an infantile trick as to throw an hundred coats and hats upon the floor to be kicked about, seems almost incredible! If we are wrong in our surmise that this was done by some overgrown child, then we have only one other rational conclusion to come to, and that is that the perpetrators had not quite recovered from the effects of the "night before."

It is almost safe to predict that one who has so little fertility of brain that he must resort to such a childish prank to effect a "joke," will (unintentionally, but surely) spare the community the misfortune of being practised upon by him until he arrives at years of discretion.

While many of Queen's professors have distinguished themselves as authors, there is one name at least that we should like to see added to the list, that of Dr. E. Mundell. We respectfully throw out this suggestion in the hope that our good professor may see fit to place a portion of his knowledge of Surgical Anatomy before us in printed form. It can be confidently stated that such a work would be hailed with delight by all his students.

Science.

DURING the past five years or so the School of Mining has grown from plump babyhood to a sturdy manhood with a rapidity that seems amazing, and now that we have attained our majority, and are possessed of large and commodious dwellings, it is fitting that we should celebrate our good fortune by holding a 'house-warming' which is to take the form of a Science dance.

We have, to be sure, one event that is always looked forward to by all, namely the engineering dinner; but that is for members of the school only, and hence it has been decided that for purposes of university good-fellowship a dance would be a most desirable event. So, a dance it is to be, and the first will take place on Tuesday, the 24th of February next. To the committee intrusted with the engineering of this most desirable event, it may not be out of place to offer a bit of advice. If the dance is to be a success it must be a good one, the very best possible; and by a good dance is not meant an ordinary second-class affair, but one that will be strictly A1 in every way. We have a large dance hall that lends itself readily to effective decoration,

and with our new power plant we should be able to make an electrical display that would be decidedly original.

Then let this, the first, we hope, of a long series of such events, be all that could be desired.

We all like to dance,
And, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the men, we've got the
stuff,
And we hope you'll like it too.

THE MATHEMATICIAN IN LOVE.

A mathematician fell madly in love
With a lady, young, handsome and
charming;

By angles and ratios, harmonic he
strove

Her curves and proportions all fault-
less to prove,

As he scrawled hieroglyphics alarm-
ing.

He measured with care from the ends
of a base,

The arcs which her features subtend-
ed,

Then he framed transcendental equa-
tions to trace

The flowing outlines of her figure and
face,

And thought the result very splendid.

He studied (since music hath charms
for the fair)

The theory of fiddle and whistles,

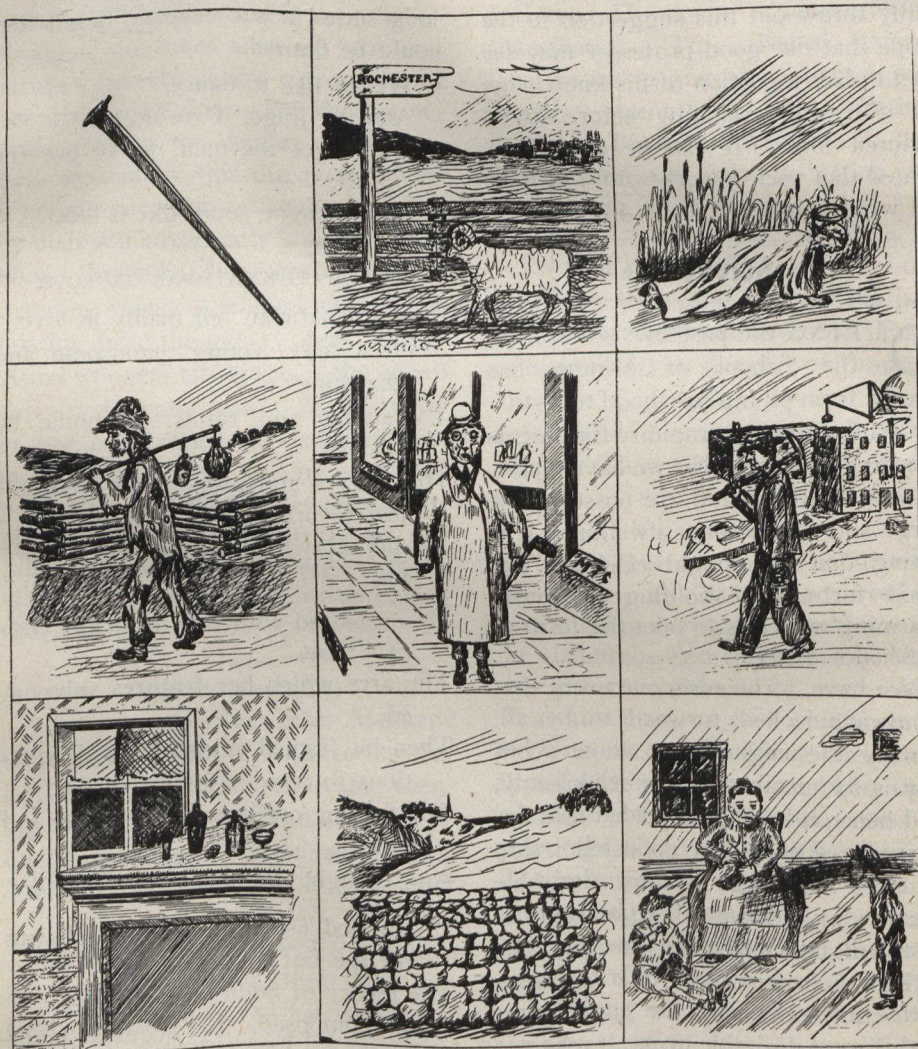
Then composed, by acoustic equa-
tions, an air,

Which, when 'twas performed, made
the lady's long hair

Stand on end, like a porcupine's bris-
tles.

The lady loved dancing, he therefore
applied

To the polka and waltz an equation;



Each picture represents an embryo B.Sc. Who are they?

But when to rotate on his axis he tried.
His centre of gravity swayed to one
side,
And he fell by the earth's gravitation.

No doubt of the facts of his suit made
him pause,
For he proved to his own satisfaction
That the fair one returned his affection because,

As everyone knows by mechanical laws
Re-action is equal to action.

Let X denote beauty, Y manners well-
bred,
Z, fortune, (this last is essential);
Let L stand for love, our philosopher
said,
Then L is a function of X, Y and Z,
Of the kind which is known as poten-
tial.

Now integrate L with respect to dt
(t standing for time and persuasion).
Then between proper limits 'tis easy
to see
The definite integral marriage must be
A very concise demonstration.

Said he, "If the wandering course of
the moon,
By Algebra, can be predicted,
The female affections must yield to it
soon."
But the lady ran off with a dashing
dagoon
And left him amazed and afflicted.

—Ex.

TAILINGS.

The other day just about the time a
lecture was to start, "Hooligan" and
"Bunty" were locked up in the
draughting room in the mill. They
each spent about five minutes saying
sweet nothings through the keyhole
about the character of the man who

locked them in. "Then the hot "Heilan
bluid" of "Hooligan" asserted itself.
and with a mighty leap he plunged
through an open window, traced three
parabolic curves in the air, and lit on
his diaphragm in the snow. After col-
lecting sundry bits of Gaelic that had
spilled out, he walked upstairs and let
his patient confrere, "Bunty," out.

We have had the pleasure of another
visit from our old pal, Jock Murray,
who is "resting" awhile in this solu-
brious climate before he travels north
to take a position with the Canada
Iron Furnace Co., Midland. King-
ston is a nice place, 'ain't it, Jock?"

A secret investigation is being car-
ried on in the mill laboratory by J. W.
Wells and assistants. What the in-
vestigation really consists of has not
been determined up to date. But judg-
ing from the dust, dirt, and dignity
floating around, we may expect short-
ly some important announcement.

Geo. Reid is back at the old stand
again. He says he got tired of killing
Boers, so returned to the school to kill
time.

"Ma" McNeill, with "Crawling
Moses" as senior assistant sister, has
started a branch of the Sunny Science
Sinners' Association. All are wel-
come.

Brother Rose has departed with the
Glee Club on a tour of the adjoining
counties, doing "short stunts" as "The
Silver-Throated Humming Bird."

What we are looking for now is
some economical contrivance adapted

to the safe and complete annihilation of exam. papers.

The doctors have recommended "Pap" Sears to go south. Kingston doesn't agree with his system.

Divinity.

PRINCIPAL Gordon, our Professor in Systematic Theology, visited us for a few moments the other day, and we gave him three rousing cheers of welcome. Not only his well chosen words and the spirit in which they were uttered, but his very manner, made us feel that henceforth we are joined together in the holy bonds of our ever-abiding Queen's *esprit de corps*. Queen's will be still the same—no break, no jar, will come to her life. Our new Principal will embody well her free life and truth-loving spirit, and around him our affections will spontaneously twine as the personified grace of her inherently noble spirit

Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, is at present giving us a course of lectures on Pastoral Theology. His comprehensive grasp of religion, his full understanding of the present situation, his intense desire to make Christianity an applied science in every relation of life social and industrial, together with his broad sympathy and long experience, make his lectures to us, standing on the threshold of our life's work, most welcome and highly valued.

ThurLOW Fraser, B.D., and Mrs. Fraser have settled down in Tamsui, Formosa. From a letter dated Dec. 9th, 1902, we learn that after a long and somewhat rough voyage, they had

passed through five weeks of experience in their new home, where the flowers were in full bloom and the climate as warm as our summer time, though very damp. Seven years ago the Japs took this island by force of arms from the Chinese, and were now making upon it their first attempt at colonization which it may be interesting to note. Well-built schools are being established in every village while an advanced school is situated at Taihoku, the capital, and has an attendance of three or four hundred Chinese and Japs. There is also at the Capital a Medical College whose professors received their education in Germany. The students have no fees to pay, get their board free, and a trifle besides. At present one hundred and twenty-five are in attendance, half of whom are Chinese. We must not forget to mention that this enterprising nation seems to be touched with a genuine feeling of humanity as is shown by the opening of hospitals in every town of four or five thousand inhabitants.

ThurLOW is hard at work studying the language and getting ready to teach in the school established by the Church. He has already preached a few times by means of an interpreter. and has travelled about somewhat with Mr. Gould, who has charge of the work at present. There are only three English-speaking families at Tamsui, so ThurLOW and Mrs. Fraser will know what it is to be a bit lonesome, and would be pleased to hear from old friends. Their address is Tamsui, Formosa, Japan. We send through the Journal our best wishes for success in the noble task to which they have given their lives.

T. W. Goodwill, B.A., called on us the other day and made the halls re-

sound once more with the welcome ring of his lusty voice. He was returning from a visit to his home in Charlottetown, P.E.I., and was on his way to take up the regular work of pastor at Cordova Mines, which has already a population of one thousand and is likely to grow rapidly. This village is situated ten miles north-east of Havelock, and its inhabitants are engaged in the mining of gold quartz. "Tom's" heart instinctively goes out to the working man, whether he be tar or miner, and here he will find a good opportunity for work. The church at this point has recognized that religion has something to do with social life and has in its basement a reading-room and games for the benefit of the men. We give their new pastor a "three times three," feeling sure that his fearless, frank and sympathetic soul will be a real tonic to the toiler in the mine.

H. L. MacKinnon, B.A., B.D., who returned from Alberta fifteen months ago to take a further theological course in Harvard University, has been suffering ever since with a severe illness which has forced him to spend much of his time in hospitals. A short time ago he underwent, in Boston, what is believed to be a successful operation, and he is now rapidly recovering in the home of his brother, Rev. A. D. MacKinnon, B.D., where he can hear "a sough o' the auld saut sea, a scent o' his brine again." We hope that he will soon be able to continue the splendid work which he began in a small town at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in which his memory still lives as a fragrant flower in the hearts of an affectionate people.

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Some of the members of the Hall have been deeply interested in Dr. Turned Down's treatise on Amor Malignans, which appeared in the Medical columns. The editor for Medicine is displaying a commendable interest in the health of the student body in thus making available the results of the latest scientific research. We call his attention to the interesting fact that during the vacation a physician in John Hopkins' hospital discovered the "laziness germ." The followers of Aesculapius would facilitate the work of the Concursum and win the eternal gratitude of students of all faculties and years if they would conduct some research into an affection which might be called *inflatum cranium*. Its most common phenomena are manifested through the *trap-pum osculatum*, and by an apparently erroneous association it has been commonly supposed to be due to a deficiency in the saline elements in the system; but, owing to its frequent persistence in four well marked stages, (from freshman to senior), it is now thought to originate in the *locum hot-tum*.

A MYSTERIOUS DOCUMENT.

The following is the translation of part of a document that was very recently found. The original manuscript is in Hebrew letters, and is causing considerable interest amongst the scholars of the Hall. What the experts have translated we will give, hoping that some one may be able to furnish the historical setting, as it is believed that a full understanding of the document will add much to the solution of the problem of suffering with which Job and others have grappled. The document reads thus:

"On the ninth day of the first month of the first year of Daniel the King, a voice came unto me, saying I beseech thee, oh, Guziah, thou son of the Prophet and servant of the King, arise, put on thy shoes, and gird thy loins, take no staff in thy hand, neither purse nor food in thy wallet, and go forth hastily to the Northland, where it shall be told thee what to do. Go not by way of water, pass not by foot over trail, but go, take to thyself comfort and ride in the smooth chariot drawn by the great Beast, exceeding dreadful, whose feet are iron and whose nails are brass, out of whose mouth there goeth forth a stream of fire and smoke. And the Voice said to me: Fear not, but rest thyself upon a seat soft as the feathers which are upon the ostrich that runneth to and fro in the desert place. Stretch thyself and take thine ease; and thou shalt go forth safely on one day, and on the next thou shalt give thy message to the people, and on the third day safely shalt thou return to the land of thy King in peace and with plenty.

So it came to pass that I rejoiced in my spirit in the midst of my body, and the visions of trouble and privations left my head, and I joined myself into this chariot, which had engraven upon it the large and mystic letters K. & P. One day did I ride upon the chariot, the second day did I carry tidings to and fro upon the mountains and over the plains. That night did I lament in the anguish of a wearied spirit, in the midst of my body, and I had a dream and visions of my head upon my bed, and I said I will write the dream and tell the sum of the matters. In my vision by night I saw, and behold, the four winds of the heaven strove over the great land. The north wind

came up from the Arctic sea and with hail and snow beat upon me and fell thick upon the highway over which the chariot ran; and the storm grew and waxed great over the whole land.

Then said I, Cease, I beseech thee, O thou great Tumult. How shall I return to the land of my fathers where King Daniel doth rule! Thereupon a great quaking fell upon me; for I was alone and I sought to hide, but there was no place, and desolation seemed to encompass the land, and no man cared for my life. Whilst I was thus in terror, I heard a voice, and behold, a hand touched me, and the voice of his words said, Arise, Guziah, for the great chariot draweth near and goeth, by the way it came, to where thy kindred dwelleth. And it was the third hour after midnight on the twelfth day of the first month when I awoke out of my dream and when the visions left my head. And lo, the chariot drew near, and I hasted; I ate no pleasant bread, neither entered porridge nor any morsel of food into my mouth; I clothed myself and girded up my loins and ran and overtook the chariot drawn by the great iron Beast, and having climbed up I sat down and there fasted and mourned until twenty-four whole hours were fulfilled; for the storm strove with the chariot and piled snow on its pathway so that the wheels of the chariot ceased to go and the chariot broke. Then said the driver thereof, Cast lots that we may know for whose cause this evil has come upon us: and they cast lots and the lot fell upon me. Then said they, Tell us, we pray thee, what is thine occupation, and whence comest thou? What is thy country, and of what people art thou, and for what cause has this evil come upon thee? And I ans-

were and said, I am of the Q.U.M.A., no evil have I done but good; but take, I beseech thee, my life from me, for it is better for me to die than to live and endure starvation and misery in such a weary pilgrimage far from the home of my fathers. But after a long time there came unto us one who touched with his hand the chariot and a vehement east wind sprang up and cleared the way for our chariot, and in the darkness of the night came I unto my home land, faint and hungry, saying in my spirit lamentations and vows, and I sat myself down and opened my mouth and cursed the day and the K. & P. chariot, and I said, Let that day perish in which I mourned and ate nought, sitting in the great chariot. Let the night perish which frightened me with dreams and terrified me with visions. I will not refrain my mouth, I will speak in anguish of my spirit, I will complain in the bitterness of my soul; for the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of has come unto me."

So ended the document so far as the experts had time to decipher it. Any information as to its interpretation will be gladly received.

Athletics.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY.

THE opening game of the series was played in this city Friday, Jan. 16, between Varsity and Queen's, and resulted in favor of Queen's, the score being 7 to 1.

At eight o'clock the referee blew the whistle and the two teams lined up. Then to the music of the "yell" Dr. Gordon, Queen's new Principal, walked out on the ice and placed the puck.

As three mighty cheers arose from the fifteen hundred spectators present, Dr. Gordon raised his hat and declared the Intercollegiate Hockey Union formally instituted.

Queen's team was much the lighter of the two, but was superior to that of Varsity at every point. Their lightning two, and occasionally three, men rushes, were irresistible, while the slower four man combination of Varsity was always met and broken by Queen's point and cover-point. It was only the occasional rushes of Gilbert, the Varsity rover, that were dangerous; but though he several times passed Queen's defence, 'the Atom' between the posts rose to the occasion and queered him. The work of Lash, the Toronto goal-tender, was also very creditable; again and again he charged Queen's forwards as they bore down on him, and sent the puck back up the ice. Merrill made some beautiful rushes, and seemed to have forgotten nothing about the game.

The first goal was scored, after ten minutes' play, by Richardson. Knight did the trick the second time two minutes later. Wilson scored the last goal for Queen's in the first half. The puck was down on Varsity goal the entire half and Lash continually relieved.

The second half began with both teams playing better hockey. Queen's forwards followed the puck better, and continually harassed their heavier opponents. Knight scored the first goal in this half after a very pretty rush up the ice with Walsh and Wilson. About this time Varsity's one goal was scored on a long lift. Mills stopped it but it dropped from his hand into the net.

This seemed to stimulate the Queen's team. 'Marty' Walsh made a

beautiful rush from one end of the ice to the other, scoring by a shot from a distance of fifteen yards. Wilson followed with another rush, and passing to Knight, who again scored. Queen's last goal was made by Richardson. This speedy young player made a magnificent rush clean up the centre of the ice, scoring from a distance of four yards.

Varsity—Goal, Lash; point, Evans; cover-point, Wright; centres, Wood. Gilbert; wings, Brown and Dilla-bough.

Queen's—Goal, Mills; point, MacDowall; cover-point, Merrill; centres, Knight and Wilson; wings, Walsh and Richardson.

F. H. McLaren of McGill refereed the game to the satisfaction of all. The game throughout was clean with the cleanness that distinguishes Inter-collegiate sport. The Quebec rules governed the game and at first made many of the rulings unintelligible to the crowd.

R. M. C. II VS. QUEEN'S III.

The score in the first game of this series was 13 to 4 in favor of R.M.C. The former team outclassed the latter as they played several of their first line men. Creditable work was performed by McDonnell, the Queen's point. Templeton and Sutherland also did good work on the forward line. Wilkison's loop-the-loop stunt, while not elegant from a spectacular point of view, was eminently serviceable. The second game was much more even. The R.M.C. team, though without Con-sidine, their star forward of the former game, were heavier and in better training than Queen's. The latter, however, made repeated rushes on the R.M.C. goal, and showed some very

clever stick handling. All acquitted themselves well, McDonnell at point making some remarkable stops. Score stood 4-4 at close of game.

MUSICAL CLUBS' TOUR.

ON Monday, the 12th inst., the Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs began their annual pilgrimage, returning to the city on Friday, 18th. This year the east offered the most attraction, and Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott and Morrisburg were visited in the order named. Enthusiastic audiences greeted the Clubs in each place, and the frequent encores to which they were forced to respond, made it manifest that their selections were much appreciated. This year no outside help was considered necessary, and the whole programme was supplied by the Clubs. The soloists for the Mandolin Club were E. W. De Long and W. Pannell, and for the Glee Club, W. H. Lavell and S. L. Rose, whose local verses were a decided hit. Mr. J. Sparks was accompanist.

It is the universal opinion that this was the most enjoyable tour that has been made in years. The boys wish to thank their Gananoque friends who so generously sent up a box of roses, and also the travellers in Brockville who decided to attend the concert because, as they said, this was the most respectable crowd of students they ever met. Their thanks are especially due to the people of Morrisburg for their splendid hospitality, to the Queen's graduates, for decorating the hall, and, if anyone should be mentioned in particular, to Mr. W. Kirkland, M.A., for his efforts to make the evening a success.

At Brockville the Clubs had the first opportunity of welcoming Principal Gordon. They met him as he left the Ottawa train, made him acquainted with the yell and the College songs, and heard the first speech he made to Queen's students. The Chancellor was not forgotten, and received a hearty cheer.

Much of the pleasure of the trip is due to the management of Mr. Lavell and the direction of Mr. Greenwood.

Pete—"The son of a thief, who ran races at 3 o'clock in the morning on the top flat sleeps in the cellar to-morrow night, or I am not the manager."

T. M. McD. to W. D. L—e—"Honest, sir, we are not doing anything. The fellow is hiding who woke you up."

Col. to S—the "Why didn't they build the asylum nearer town?"

Peanuts and K--ys—"By the eternal shades, K—nn—dy, your time is coming."

Exchanges.

ONE of our brightest exchanges is the *Syracuse University Weekly*, a rare instance of a college paper devoted exclusively to University news. There is no attempt to do anything more than tell what is going on among the people connected with the University, with a 'Personals' column, a column headed 'Alumni Notes' and several advance notices of plays to be presented 'at the Wieting.' Altogether a reading of this paper, of about thirty large pages, leaves the impression of a live, bustling and altogether healthy university life.

The *McMaster University Monthly* for December contains as a leading article a fine appreciation of the late Principal Grant, by Dr. G. M. Milligan. In connection with this article the *Monthly* presents a fine photo-engraving of Dr. Grant.

The contribution entitled "Thoughts on a Wastebasket," by an undergraduate, is worthy of note, partly because of its excellence and partly because it is a student effort. The editor very properly decided that this article had none but strictly literary affiliations with the "wastebasket."

A scholarly article by Rev. M. A. Mackinnon, M.A., a recent graduate of Queen's, on the subject "Music in its Relation to the Other Arts and to Human Life," forms a feature of the *Theologue* for December. The number contains also a synopsis of the Convocation lecture delivered by Rev. Prof. Gordon, D.D., in St. Matthew's Church, on the evening of October 29th.

The following verses appear in *The Pacific Pharos*, the publication of the University of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. They are by F. Mae Forbes, who contributes another poem of considerable merit:

OLD U. P.

Sing of the glory of our sunset sea,
Sing of the gladness of our new Jubilee,
Of all the merry hearts that are, and are to be,
Within the walls, within the halls of old U. P.

Sing the blessed yesterdays we never more may see,
Sing all the happy hours we hold to-day in fee,

And oh, the fair to-morrows, all so
joyously
Slipping down, tripping down the
paths of old U. P.

Sing the airy dreams of youth that
wander free,
Sing of the sun-set glow our exulting
spirits see
And the vision, and the vision we know
will surely be
For the best and the rest in old U. P.

Sing it ever, sing it ever in gladdest
melody,
All our hope, all our faith that is and
is to be:
Let us give it, let us live it, live it full
and free,
All our love let us prove in old U. P.

The writer brings his exchange adventures to a close by chivalrously introducing JOURNAL readers to *The Sibyl*, the publication of Elmira College, from which no *alumnus* ever goes forth. The cover of *The Sibyl* is appropriately adorned with a fine pen and ink sketch of a pensive and beautiful maiden, with flowing draperies (is that the right word?) and sandals on her feet (not on her hands). She sits in a darksome cave pondering deep Sibylline things, perhaps waiting for Aeneas to call for something to put Cerberus to sleep. The only clue to the identity of this particular Sibyl is the motto, *Unde ruunt totidem voces responsa Sibylae*, but this may be sufficient. And so we say good-bye to the enchanting Sibyl, but not to *The Sibyl*.

The seniors of Elmira assure their fellow-students that

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

And then the "senior" editor proceeds to describe certain "stunts" presented a few evenings previously in the gymnasium before an admiring audience. The writer of this review gathers that a "stunt" is some kind of performance with dolls, but is not sure.

The "juinor" editor at the head of her section gives the class yell. Here it is: Rah! rah! rah! rah! rah! rah! roar! MDCCCCIV, Elmira College—1904. And there are editors for the Sophomores and 'Freshmen.' One 'freshman,' Miss Morjorie Lincoln Allen, is reported as having read an exciting ghost story by the light of a jack-o'-lantern. Then comes the naive statement that at the end of the story "refreshments" were served.

The Sibyl contains several pages of Alumnæ notes. Many of the Alumnæ have delightful homes here and there, but one lady writing from Oradell, N. J., states that if a woman could have the branches of cooking, plumbing and veterinary sciences added to her college course she would be better equipped to keep house. (Domestic science advocates please copy.)

One finds in "Ginger Jar" some things doubtfully Sibylline; for instance, "A squeeze is a technical name for a kind of impression," "The Greek termination 'kis' signifies repetition." Could she of Cumæ have inspired these definitions?

The exchange editor of *The Sibyl* facetiously refers to exchanges as "plums." The exchange man of the JOURNAL gallantly rises to the occasion and pronounces the *Sibyl* a "peach."

The price of *The Sibyl* is twenty-five cents a single copy, and it's worth it.



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Educational Department Calendar

January :

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February :

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March :

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April :

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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N.B.—This year, 1902, will be the close of the Quinquennium.

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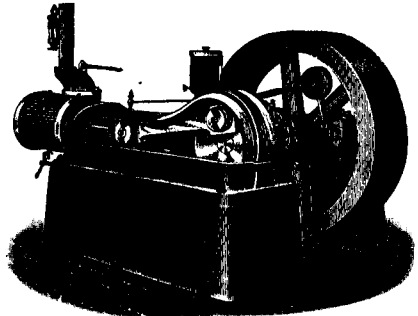
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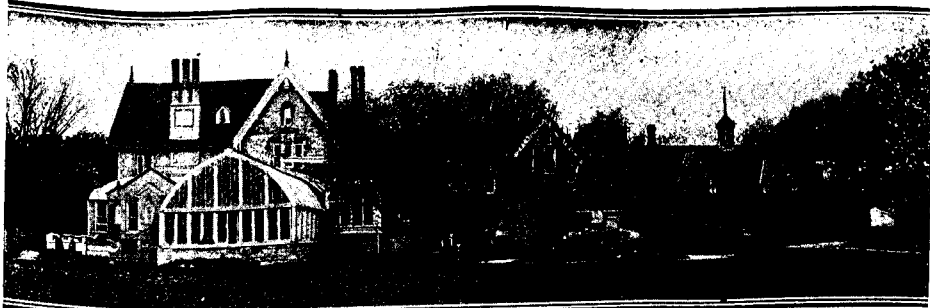
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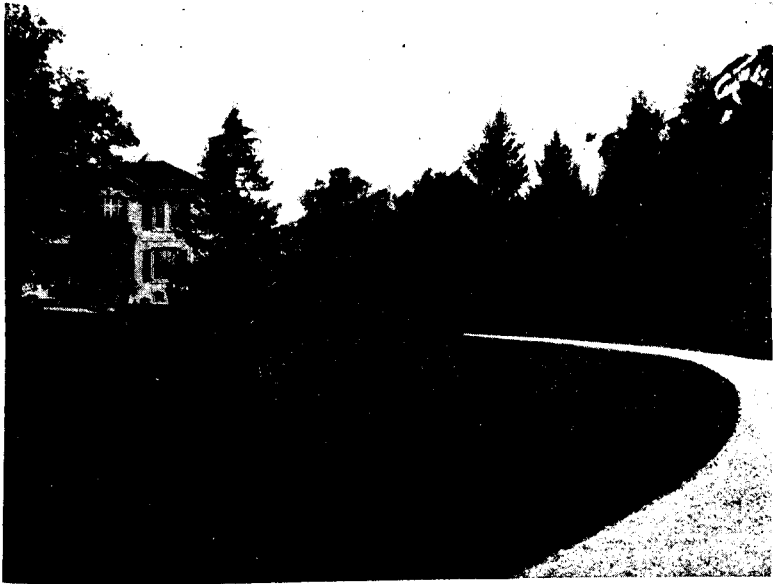
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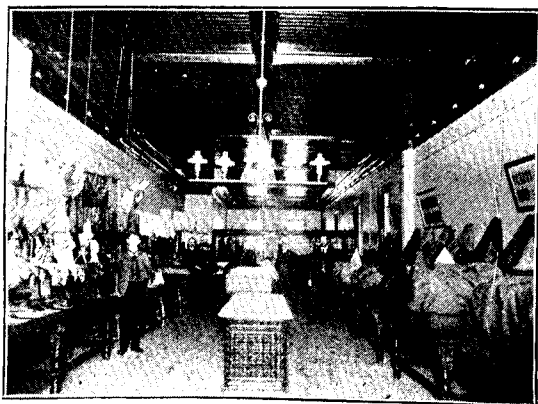


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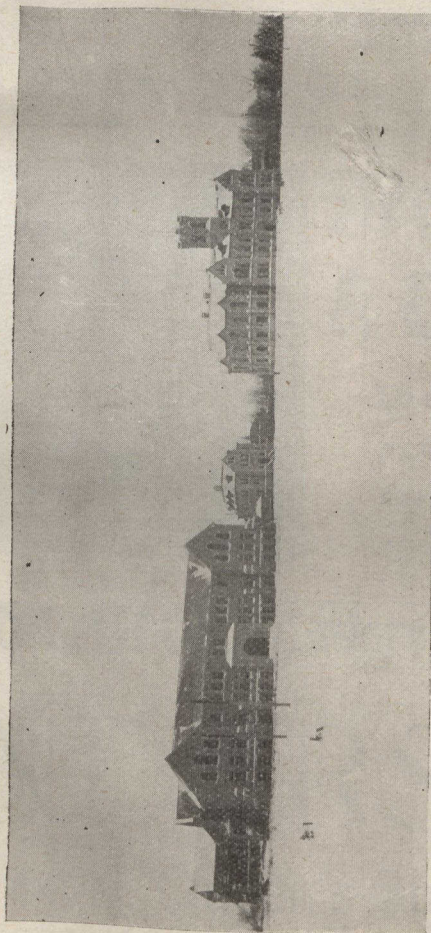
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VOL. XXX.

FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

No. 6.

THE COLLEGE PAPER SHORT STORY.

IN the last issue of the JOURNAL the editor of Arts discusses the difficulty of making the paper interesting without lowering its tone. The JOURNAL, he very properly says, is "above all else a students' paper, published by them and in a large degree read by them, and as such it should contain more particularly that which is of direct interest to the student body." Frankly acknowledging that the JOURNAL "should at all times stand forth as the champion of right, justice and order," he contends that it "should not pose as a mere literary paper" and that in abjuring the levity and frivolity of earlier years (I think Mr. McLean judges the youthful JOURNAL too harshly) it has perhaps gone to the other extreme of publishing too much "dry indigestible material." I quite agree with Mr. McLean in his main contention. The JOURNAL is the students' paper. Its existence depends on their support. To induce them to buy and read it, it must be made interesting. Can that be done while maintaining a reasonably high standard both of thought and of literary workmanship? I think so, and wish to draw attention to the possibilities of the short story as a means both of add-

ing interest to the JOURNAL and of calling into exercise latent powers of artistic narration at present unsuspected perhaps by their owners.

No form of literary art is more popular than the story. It is essentially democratic. It is the earliest form of literature and it promises to survive all others. Before the age of books or theatres, the arrival of a traveller at the village inn was an event. "Traveller at the inn to-night—has some good stories," said the villagers to one another, and if he could tell a good story he was sure of a friendly welcome, an eager audience, and plenty of applause. The traveller was thus nearly always a story teller. He would go out of the way to hear a good story for the purpose of telling it afterwards himself. He got up his stories with all the art he was master of. He studied his audiences, learned what interested them, what touched their emotions, and so became an adept in the art of playing on the feelings of his fellows. The type persists in the *reconteur* who makes a point of picking up all the good anecdotes he hears and who tells them, though they be but bar-room yarns, more effectively than anyone else. The palmy days of oral narrative, however, are long past. It is now relegated to the nurs-

ery and to after-dinner occasions. Scores of magazines, and thousands of printers and writers endeavor in vain to satisfy the modern appetite for stories which has grown to astonishing proportions by what it fed on. I think we may assume then that a well worked short story of about a thousand words and filling four or five pages of the JOURNAL, would be as interesting and as well worth space as anything that now appears.

I do no need to prove that for the writer himself the short story is an excellent literary exercise. Rather, I apprehend the objection that it is too far beyond the college student's powers, calling as it does, for observation of life in the selection of details, originality and ingenuity in the construction of plot, and imagination and emotion to vitalize the whole. But these qualities are surely not rarer among college students than elsewhere, while the art of the short story is much more conscious and definite and therefore more teachable and imitable than that of either the novel or the drama. Owing to its brevity, the short story has been thoroughly studied and its effects traced to their causes. Laws have been discovered which the writer must obey, and obedience to which, plus natural feeling and intelligence, will ensure success. The short story is a short prose narrative, presenting artistically a bit of real life, such as you may find any night reported in the newspapers. Indeed, the greatest short story writers have admitted taking many suggestions from the newspapers. Round some bald piece of news the writer weaves details, description and dialogue, until a complete story is the result. The short story has the limitations of its brevity.

Characters are introduced but not fully analyzed. The atmosphere or setting can only be suggested. Love, or any other emotion requiring for its normal development, times, moods and varying scenes, cannot be properly treated within the limits of the short story. By far the greater number of these stories are based, indeed, upon the old elemental plot of two men in love with one woman and therefore generally the mortal enemies of each other, but the interest lies in the complications resulting from the passions rather than in the passions themselves. For the same reason stories of adventure and of the supernatural are, after the so-called love-story, the most numerous. The short story writer may present pretty scenes and word pictures if he will. He may describe character, analyze emotions, and suggest the atmosphere or setting as fully as the limits of the story will permit, but he must have a plot. His story must be a definite thing. It must have a beginning and an end. It must progress constantly. It must arrive somewhere. The chief aim of the short story writer should be a plot in which the climax has been carefully prepared for and worked up to at some length, but so well concealed from the reader that when it is reached he is made to jump mentally if not physically. Given this startling effect and sufficient description of character and situation to humanize the whole, and success is assured.

My reason for thinking that such work is not beyond us is, besides the prevalence of a taste and faculty for narrative, that it is done elsewhere by college students. The Tennessee University Magazine for November, for example, contained a short story of

very considerable merit, written by a student, and entitled "Goin' back to Georgy." The germ of the story may be expressed in the following bald statement: A young woman, without either money or ticket, on her way South to see her dying husband, was about to be put off a train on a Southern railway, when an old darky, returning to Georgia after forty years' absence, handed her his ticket, and before she had recovered from her astonishment, stepped off the train just as it drew out of the station. The writer decided to relate the story from the point of view of a spectator, thus gaining reality while contriving to keep his own personality from getting too much in the way. He is a passenger on the train. Attention is at once directed to the old darky by making him, in the very first paragraph, rush around the front of the locomotive before the train stopped as it drew into a station and swing himself with a sigh of relief on the rear platform of the day coach. Three short sentences give his worn old age and shabby dress. Southern prejudice against the negro and the old man's consciousness of it are well brought out by the description of the shifting of baggage into unoccupied seats and the poor old fellow's indecision as he walked the whole length of the aisle. He was given a seat by the narrator, whom in grateful confidence he told that he had been walking since four o'clock to catch the train and he had had nothing to eat since the day before. Despite his naive protests that he had not intended to beg, he was compelled to accept a small lunch, and thus was led into further confidences which disclosed a fine old *ante bellum* devotion to his master. The old man could not un-

derstand the motives of "the Linkim men frum de Norf who 'clared de niggas free." For forty years he had supported his beggared master by the labour of his hands, and then, set free by the death of the latter, was returning to the State in which he was born. He was quite as incapable of thinking his action anything but the most simple and natural thing in the world as the little cottage girl in 'We are seven' was of realizing the fact of death. "Didn't Marse George call fo' me befo' de war and 'low me to be his body sargent? Den w'y shouldn't I care fo' him afta de war?" The conductor appeared preceded by the brakesman, who called out to the passengers to have their tickets ready. The darky, with the forgetfulness of age, fumbled through his clothes and was about to give up the search for his ticket as lost when his face cleared as he recollected placing it inside the leather lining of his hat. The conductor had now reached the seat in front of the old darky and his white acquaintance. It was occupied by a poorly dressed woman who seemed very nervous as the conductor approached, and was now looking steadfastly out of the window. The conductor, after waiting a while, gently touched her arm, saying "Your ticket, please." With a nervous start and a blush of shame the woman answered: "I haven't any." "Very well," replied the conductor gruffly, "you must either pay or get off at the next station." To the poor thing's almost hysterical pleading that she had sold everything to send her husband South and could not raise the money for her passage when hurriedly summoned to him, the conductor could only reply, "I am sorry, madam,

but I can't risk my job by breaking the rules."

The the old darky slowly rose to his feet, and pushing the ticket into the woman's hands, said: "Here, missy, here's yo' ticket. I reckon yo' done dropped it. I hope yo'll find dat husband aint so bad as yo' fear," and before the woman could recover from her bewilderment, had left the train as it drew into the station. As the train drew out again after merely stopping, the poor old fellow was seen manfully walking along the track in the same direction with the train "Go in' back to Georgy."

The story has faults, no doubt, but they are faults of detail which practice and revision would remove. It is more profitable to notice its merits. What a clear-cut, definite bit of life it is. How well the setting and atmosphere are suggested. How carefully the narrative observes the golden mean between the gentle and unruffled but rather monotonous methods of the earlier story-tellers, and the staccato-like dialogues of many of the later. How tender the handling of the character of the old darky—his consciousness of a prejudice against his color without a trace of bitterness, his simplicity, unaffected gratitude, antique devotion and self-sacrifice, and above all, the thing upon which the success of the short story depends, how well the climax is prepared for and yet how unexpected when it comes.

J. MARSHALL.

Notwithstanding the large demand for the Memorial Number there is still a limited supply on hand. Those desiring copies should communicate as early as possible with the Bus. Mgr.

ARCHITECTURE AS A SOCIAL ART.

PROFESSOR Shortt, Honorary President of the Queen's College Political Science and Debating Club, concluded the series of discussions held by that Society, with a very interesting and instructive address on "Architecture as a Social Art." A large and enthusiastic audience, of which the fair sex composed no small part, greeted the Professor.

In a few sentences the speaker pointed out the sterility of Canada as regards the production and propagation of art and architecture. The comparative neglect of such an important subject led him to make "Architecture as a Social Art" the burden of his address.

One important characteristic of architecture is its accessibility to the public. The enjoyment of the masterpieces of painting and sculpture is necessarily confined to a select few. Even music and poetry are but occasional elements in the social atmosphere. Architecture, however, is always with us, its beauties and defects cannot be hidden—they are the companions of the people. If architecture is of an exalted type, it insensibly uplifts the popular taste; if it is of a mean type, its corrupting influence is equally certain.

The first principles of any concrete human interest inevitably involve a study of biological conditions. It is a fallacy to conceive that the eye and ear were originally created to see and hear. That is placing the cart before the horse. It was seeing that fashioned the eye, and hearing that tuned the ear. Why is it that the ear and eye responded to certain vibrations and not to others? Simply because they were favourable to the self-preserva-

tion of the race. The animals whose nerve centres responded with increasing sensitiveness to certain colors, movements, sounds and scents, survived and prospered; the others perished. We note the principle of selection silently at work. Certain senses connected with self-defence, the avoiding of attack, or the pursuit of other animals for food, became highly developed, and at length instinctive and spontaneous. When the senses are fully developed and the instincts established, there arises a secondary interest in the pleasures and pains associated with them. Their exercise is sought for their own sake and apart from their self-preservative use. The so-called play or sport of animals illustrates this, involving both pleasure and pain, joy and fear, comedy and tragedy. The higher animals and primitive man are peculiarly responsive to the awesome and the tragic. We are apt to forget that primitive worship is associated with mysterious evil spirits or powers rather than with good ones. These mysterious and capricious spirits may be warded off or propitiated by rites, orgies and sacrifices. Now, the first semblance of architecture is associated with these rites and ceremonies. It is the palpable embodiment by the savage of the supernatural and the gruesome. It is at once a symbol, or collection of symbols, a shrine and a temple. It expresses his religion, his politics and his social customs.

The only traces that remain of these primitive architectural efforts are found in caves and mounds. With the processes of time, the early wooden structures decayed and perished. Later brick and stone were utilized. Most of the early temples of the Nile

and Euphrates valleys, like those of the North American Indians, served the double purpose of tomb and temple. Hewn out of the solid rock, as were the earliest surviving Egyptian temples, they were simply the reproduction in stone of others constructed of wood in an earlier age. The beams, posts and supports are not different in form, though different in material.

The Egyptians are the first race known to us who have left definite architectural expressions of their social, religious and artistic life. The dwellings of the early Egyptians were of the most meagre description, consisting of reeds and rushes bound together. But their public architecture was of a more refined and exalted type. Moreover, the religious ideal has been heightened. The dissimilarity between their impressive temples and humble dwellings is analagous to the magnificent churches in the little parish towns of Lower Canada. The Egyptian temple is permeated with the gruesome and the awe-inspiring. The columns are clustered together, and as they approach the centre they become closer and thicker until they form a kind of labyrinth, darkening the interior and casting a halo of awe and mystery over all.

In the Greek architecture, and other forms of art largely derived from the Egyptian, we note a modification of the supernatural and the awesome. In their early literature we observe that great heroes like Ajax and Achilles show a marked lack of fortitude in the presence of the supernatural. The later Greeks have got rid of this idea. Their conception is more intellectual and spiritual. Their temples embody their civic and religious conceptions, and instead of a gloomy labyrinth of

columns, as in the Egyptian temples, the Greeks arranged the columns on the outside of their temples in symmetrical order. The Egyptian conception of divinity was embodied in animal forms; the Greek was anthropomorphic, representing his divinities through an idealization of the human form. Nevertheless, the Greek architecture continued to be but a developed expression of wooden buildings in stone. The aesthetic taste of the Greeks, as of all ancient peoples, found expression almost entirely in their public life, and its social and educational value is dwelt upon by both Plato and Aristotle. Thus it can be seen that art and architecture were great educational forces, even before schools and colleges existed.

From Greece architecture spread to Rome and Constantinople, where it assumed new forms. The many-domed and richly decorated Byzantine style is the natural expression of the luxurious East. The rigour and chasteness of Western architecture is the natural embodiment of the strenuous life of the Western peoples.

Every true work of art must express human aspiration, in other words, must be the outward expression of the prevalent social ideals. It must also be owned of nature. Look at the old picturesque stone bridges of England. See how nature has surrounded and adorned them with tree and vine, with shrubs and fern. She has adopted them as her own. Compare these with our ordinary red-painted steel or wooden bridges, lacking in shape and character. Compare the picturesqueness of the Swiss chalet, nestling among the Alps, and the dreary log house of the Canadian settler, which in its forlorn isolation expresses the

loss of all true communion between man and nature. The Swiss peasant can give you no satisfactory reason for building his chalet in such a picturesque fashion. It is born in him, and has not yet been reasoned out of him by sordid interests. Nor can the great artist give a reasoned account of the beauties and secrets of his power of portrayal. The over-elaborate analysis and dissection of an artist's motives and powers is the great defect of Ruskin. The artist speaks in a language of his own, or, more properly, has a medium of expression which is often speechless.

In the more modern development of architecture, the public and individual features expand in volume. With the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, art became spurious and perverted. The Romans had lost their lofty ideals and aspirations, which alone could inspire a worthy form of architecture. It was only the development of Christianity that revived rational life and thought, and, through it, architecture. The stately feudal castles and strongholds, the beautiful Gothic cathedrals and abbeys, represented a renewed hold upon the elements of life and nature. The Romanesque architecture finds its most normal expression in civic works such as aqueducts and public buildings; while the Gothic style is more prominently religious and devotional.

Since the Renaissance the rapid growth of individualism has shattered the communal spirit in religion and politics. The Puritanic individualism had in it greater ultimate promise than the artistic and ethical communism of Greek civilization. But in its strong reaction it tended to deny all art in virtue of its associations. Unrestricted

individualism is inclined to lose vital contact and fusion with nature and society. Initiative must come from the individual, but its expression must be social. While individualism is groping for its larger realization, confusion reigns. Our churches and town-halls have lost their distinctive appearance. They reflect the prevalent confusion of ideas, of tongues and of interests. Generally, they are distinctly commonplace, and in many cases are spurious imitations of standard types of architecture, overlaid with meaningless ornaments. However, a new light is slowly breaking. In the United States the standards of architecture are undergoing transformation. Travel, assimilation and adaptation are freeing the Americans from this spurious and commonplace notion of architecture; and now they are adopting a style that is peculiarly their own. Simplicity and purity of design, even when coupled with costly and impressive decoration, are the characteristics of the new movement.

Our new college buildings illustrate the point in question. Some critics have regarded them as too simple and severe in treatment. Very limited means and the need for much space have certainly limited the scope of the architect. But the basis of the criticism lies in a vitiated architectural atmosphere. Our prevalent architecture seeks to break up all surfaces by sham and meaningless ornamentation. There is no appreciation shown in simple, chaste outlines. Society will not grant the time to examine and understand the finer features of architecture. Even now, as in all ages, popular architecture reflects the prevailing taste. Take the Riccardi Palace in Florence,

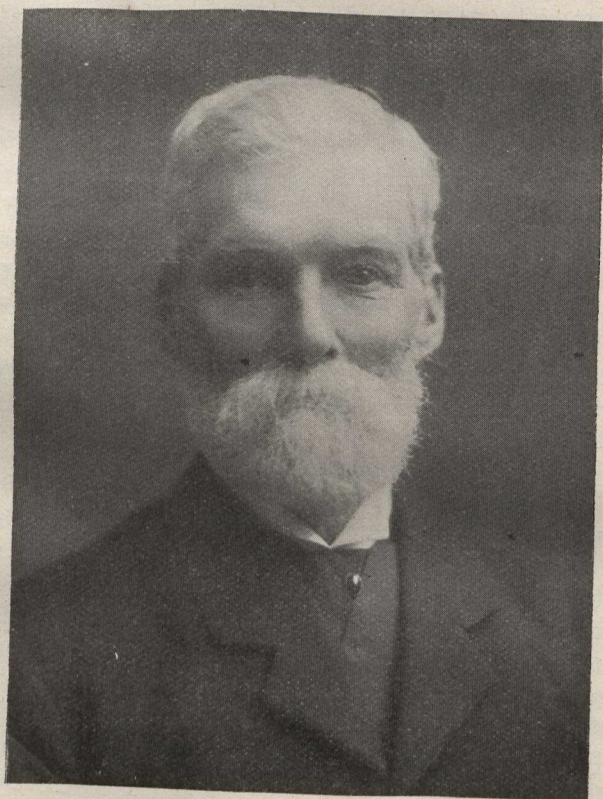
or the Farnese Palace at Rome, simple almost to severity in outline, yet, by unexcelled power of combination and proportion, they express the beauty, simplicity, and absolute fitness of every part to the whole. The same is true of Salisbury Cathedral, one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in England.

In concluding, Professor Shortt gave a brief resume of the main points of the address. He also pointed out that considering the constant educative influence of architecture on the public taste, the man of wealth could not spend his fortune to better advantage than in erecting beautiful works of architecture amid fitting surroundings. These would, both consciously and unconsciously, appeal to and stimulate the sense of beauty latent in humanity.

STUART M. POLSON.

MR. BURTON.

Perhaps the most familiar figure about the college halls is our genial and painstaking janitor, Mr. Burton. He needs no commendation to the students of the college, particularly the students in Arts. The faithful manner in which he discharges his duties, has met with the unqualified approval of every one, and as a slight recognition of the many extra tasks which he has often performed, he was presented by the Arts students with a small purse containing some \$17, after which he made a short but appropriate speech thanking the students for their kind appreciation of his work. He expressed the hope that the year of '06, before its members graduated, would appreciate his work as much as the other years had done.



MR. BURTON.

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Editorials.

QUEEN'S is to be congratulated upon having so far escaped the affliction of Greek-letter societies and other disorders of a similar kind. Up to the present the University has been distinctively democratic in ideas and ideals; and it is in the democratic spirit that much of our strength lies.

The Greek-letter societies have been variously regarded as harmless fads, childish crazes, innocent expressions of the universal gregarious instinct. There are no doubt elements of truth in such estimates, but recent developments show that any of the organizations ranging between Alpha and Omega may exert an injurious influence upon the strength and spirit of a university. These societies are usually constituted on the principle that their members represent the beginning and end of all excellence and worth and that this superiority carries with it the right of a monopoly of all privileges and favours that may be going. We therefore find the elect gathering under the aegis of the Greek

letter, and hatching schemes for dominating the life of the institution to which they belong; while the *hoi polloi*, stupid, plebeian, and unorganized, are taxed in various ways to provide sugar-plums for the delectation of these choice spirits.

The influence of such cliques is everywhere deleterious. By means of close organization and skilful wire-pulling they usually succeed in placing their nominees in all positions of honour and importance, and the result is a narrowing of the range for the selection of strong and capable men. The societies, we may charitably suppose, proceed on the assumption that all the strongest and most capable students are to be found in their company; but they do not see themselves as others see them or as they really are. Their membership probably does not include the best administrators or representatives at college functions; the best debaters and athletes; the best hockey-ists and rugby-players. What follows is a falling off in efficiency, and after a time everyone wonders what has gone wrong with the university. Those who are familiar with the working of the cliques do not hesitate to attribute nervelessness and inefficiency to the cheap and tawdry exclusiveness imported by the Alpha, Beta, Gamma follies.

The only aristocracy that is tolerable in college or out of it is the aristocracy of mind and character, and even this should not be an organized aristocracy. Competition must be open, free and honest, affording opportunities for all alike; for only under such a condition can we hope to develop strength and excellence or any other quality of permanent benefit to student life.

SOME interest has been created in Methodist circles by the action of Dr. S. P. Rose, of Ottawa, in wearing a gown when officiating at the services of the church. The action was so strongly objected to by certain members of his own church that they withdrew from the congregation; yet the Doctor persists and appears regularly in his pulpit clad in the gown.

Opinions in the Methodist church are divided on the question. Some hold with Dr. Rose that as the gown has never been put off in the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England, it can be worn with perfect propriety by ministers of the Canadian Methodist Church, and that its use is desirable for artistic reasons. Others hold that while we may recognize and admire the ideals of England, our environment has given us far different ideals. In the rough and ready pioneer days, the 'circuit rider' had no room to carry a gown, and came to see that after all it was not necessary to the devotional spirit of a meeting. He came before the people, a man like themselves even in dress, and proclaimed to them a message that was his own, that came from within him and not from without. He claimed their attention by his own individual merits first of all and not because he was a member of an order. The resumption of the gown now would be an abandoning to some extent of our Canadian ideal. The message a man has is his own and requires his personality, even the physical, to carry with it all its force.

The question is certainly trivial, and the action of the members in withdrawing is universally condemned. Each minister seems to have his own opinion; and it would seem that the outcome would be that the clergy will

be left to wear the gown or not as they may choose without interference from any one. There is no doubt but many will follow the example set by Dr. Rose.

REMARKS made "next morning" are to be received with caution, yet we feel like risking the estimate that the *Conversazione* was not an unqualified success. This may be regarded as a small condemnation for the reason that few social affairs of the kind are deserving of being regarded as unqualifiedly successful; and again we have to make allowance for individual tastes where an estimate of a social function is concerned. Yet while various opinions may be held as to the propriety of this, that, or the other feature, it seems apparent in the present case that important changes must be made in the conduct of *Conversaciones* if they are to express in a dignified and true way the life of the University, and afford the best social opportunities and training.

We cannot help feeling that the annual college function is fast assuming an undesirable character. This is probably owing to lack of restraint in various directions. If we cannot secure more space and order and dignity we had better call the *Conversat.* a defunct interest. And speaking of space we would say that a gain in this direction is to be sought not so much in cubic extension as in reducing the attendance. We are looking forward to having all over-crowding relieved when the new Convocation hall is attached; but we should require to build one such hall every two or three years to keep pace with the growing attendance at the *Conversazione*. Something must be done to reduce the attendance.

How this may be best effected is a matter for future consideration; but the experience of this year will suggest the necessity of modifying the present programme in such a way as to bring about the desired result. As it is, the crowding is unseemly and undignified. What place was there the other evening for professors and their wives, and the patronesses of the *Conversazione*? The only resource of these social leaders was to seek out some corner and take refuge among the angles, and so escape anything worse than obscurity by the surging, struggling, perspiring mass of humanity worrying up and down the corridors and contesting the stairs.

Then the refreshment part of it! Twelve hundred people to be served, and a decided shortage in spoons and other accessories! We are using several exclamation marks here, but they are nothing to those needed to punctuate the remarks of the people who couldn't get spoons.

And the programmes! We hope the recording angel, looking down upon us at our *Conversat.*, generously omitted charging up the broken engagements. Truly the physical conditions were such that apart from all evil intentions engagements could not be kept. Those possessing resolute shoulders and not too delicate sensibilities might make the rendezvous, but there was no assurance in the matter.

On the whole we cannot think that social manners are likely to be improved if no better opportunities are afforded than those of the *Conversat.* The refinements and graces of polite society are bound to go if our guests are crowded together in a space not more than sufficient for half the num-

ber we invite. Whatever the purpose of a *Conversat.* may be, we are persuaded it was not realized this year. Let us hope that time and experience will help us to remedy the very evident defects of the *Conversazione* as known to the present generation of students.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The welcome news has been received that the Sunday afternoon meetings are to begin again. The series for this term will be opened February 15th with an address by Principal Gordon.

The last debate of the season in the Inter-University Debating League will take place here February 14th, when our men meet the representatives of Varsity. The subject is, "Resolved that Canada should contribute to an Imperial fund for the general defence of the Empire," and Queen's takes the negative. Our representatives are Mr. J. H. Philp and Mr. K. C. McLeod. The well-known ability of both gentlemen makes us feel quite secure in entrusting to them the defence of the championship.

We gratefully acknowledge help received in preparing this issue, from Professors Marshall and Macnaughton. Professor Marshall's article on the 'Short Story' is well worth close attention from every student. He is arranging for a course of lectures on this subject during next session. This series of lectures should do much to develop those powers which, in Prof. Marshall's belief, are latent in many who do not suspect their own capabilities.

Our attention has been called to the date of the JOURNAL'S first appearance in the history of the University, as stated for us in the Hand-book. The session 1372-73 must indeed have been a memorable one, and if any members of that year's class are surviving, we should like names and addresses. Reminiscences of the Plantagenets would be interesting.

A graduate of Queen's, not more than 100 miles from here, preached a very effective funeral sermon the other day from the text, "And the beggar died." The relatives of the deceased, we are told on good authority, all survived the shock of the announcement of the text, and are doing nicely.

THE PLACE OF THE DEBATE.

THE *Varsity* published a letter recently setting forth the argument for regulating the order of inter-university debates according to the "alternating system." The system proposed needs some apology, and the writer seeks to find this in a balancing of rights and wrongs. It is hardly necessary to insist that any system involving wrongs or unnecessary disadvantages, is inadmissible, unless no more satisfactory plan is forthcoming. The question, however, is no longer a live issue so far as the present series of debates is concerned, as the executive of the I.U.D.L. has decided by a majority vote that the position taken by Queen's was the only one warranted by common sense and precedent, if it is necessary to mention both standards of judgment. In the first place, an arrangement which would give both debates to one university centre was so obviously unfair as to be unworthy of serious consideration; and

in the second place, the framers of the constitution evidently did not intend that the alternating system should be applied in this bald fashion. The constitution in fact contains no reference to the alternating system or to any system. The only regulation bearing on the order of debates is contained in clause 8, which provides for two annual debates, the champions of the preceding year to obtain a bye in the first debate. All other details are left to the discretion of the executive.

The disagreement with Varsity is regrettable for two reasons: in the first place, there was no occasion for a disagreement, and, secondly, it caused an annoying and injurious delay in making arrangements for the second debate of the series. The writer does not mean to maintain that no question can possibly arise in the future concerning the order of debates, but what is maintained is that there was no ground for a disagreement in connection with the present series. Last year McGill held the championship; Varsity and Queen's debated in the first round, Queen's being the winner. The second debate was held in Montreal, where Queen's was again successful. This year Varsity won from McGill in the first round; and if precedent counts for anything, the final debate should be held in Kingston. Indeed it would probably be quite fair to all parties to make it a permanent rule that the championship university should debate at home in the final round. The judges, so far from favouring the home team, are likely to give the visitors credit for every shred of their argument, and this for the sake of appearances and common courtesy. However, an alternative arrangement could easily be found from

year to year. If, for instance, Varsity wins from Queen's this year, and Queen's loses to McGill in the first round next year, the executive might fairly ask Toronto to contest the final debate at Montreal. This hypothetical statement does not concede the justice of the position taken by Varsity this year for the reason that the first debate would be held in Kingston, and therefore Varsity's going to Montreal to defend the championship would not give two debates to that centre. Obviously the alternating system should have a partial application each year, but it must not be applied so far as to give all the debates of a series to one university.

Arts.

ONE feature of the JOURNAL which has attracted considerable attention lately is the part devoted to the review of the different plays which are given in the opera house of the city, but so far as I know nothing has been said in a general manner about the place and value of the stage in its relation to the people as a whole, or more particularly in its relation to the student. And it is for this reason, that nothing has been said through our JOURNAL and not because the writer feels any particular fitness for the subject, that he ventures to make a few remarks, which may be the means perhaps of drawing out some one who knows more about the subject, to benefit the readers of the JOURNAL with something of a high order. In these days of university education, it is a deplorable fact that there are still to be found within the college walls students, yes and some professors too, whose special courses have had the all

too evident effect of narrowing their scope of mental vision and introducing that spirit of conservatism, if such it might be called, which sees nothing good in anything except what is specially connected with themselves and their work. There are still people living who think that Confucianism and Buddhism are but two forms of heathenism; that the Chinese as a race are but a mass of superstition and fanaticism, uncivilized, heathenish and barbarous. To come down to our own college life there are some who think that life consists in nothing but classics, mathematics, science, or other such subjects as modern languages and physics, and that such things as the ball-room and theatre have no place in the world. It is, however, a fortunate sign of the times that these days of conservatism and prejudice are passing away and people are beginning to see that the theatre, if it is of the proper kind, is an interpretation of life, and, to the extent that it is an interpretation of life, it is doing perhaps as important a work in the elevation of mankind as many of our so-called Christian societies. Let not the reader think that the writer is going to pick up the cudgel in defence of the theatre and the ball-room against two well-known evangelists who have lately come to the city. Far from it. Yet, who is there who listened to the "Bonnie Brier Bush," with its true pictures of Scottish life and character, or "The Only Way," with its sad tragedy of human life, who could not have had a responsive chord touched within his own breast and have felt in some measure the pulse of the great world about him. We are prone in these days to look upon ancient philosophers like Aristotle as past and out-of-date, and

while it is true that it is many centuries since he died, still his definition of tragedy did not die with him. A tragedy such as "The Only Way" cannot help but have the purifying effect which this great critic of antiquity saw so many years ago. It is only a pity that there were not more such real dramas, and that we as students have not the inestimable privilege that the Greeks of old enjoyed, that of obtaining a university education, at least we might call it such, without having to attend classes all the time from nine till twelve and from one to five. We sometimes boast that we are living in an age in which we should be thankful for all the educational privileges which we enjoy. I doubt whether there are as many to enjoy as people sometimes talk about, giving all due respect to present day advantages. It is doubtful, as Macaulay says, whether the changes on which the admirers of modern institutions love to dwell, have improved our condition as much in reality as in appearance. We see too much of books and not enough of real life as it is presented to us in the drama. There may be some truth in what the Science editor said some time ago that we are apt to become idealistic dreamers, but he should have given a more universal application to such a wise remark. "Let us for a moment," says Macaulay, "transport ourselves in thought to the glorious city of Athens. Let us imagine that we are entering its gates in the time of its power and glory. A crowd is assembled round a portico. All are gazing with delight at the entablature; for Phidias is putting up the frieze. We turn into another street: a rhapsodist is reciting there; men women and children are thronging round him; the

tears are running down their cheeks; their eyes are fixed; their very breath is still; for he is telling how Priam fell at the feet of Achilles, and kissed those hands—the terrible—the murderous—which had slain so many of his sons. We enter the public place: there is a ring of youths, all leaning forward, with sparkling eyes, and gestures of expectation. Socrates is pitted against the famous Atheist from Ionia, and has just brought him to a contradiction in terms. But we are interrupted. The herald is crying, "Room for the Prytanes." The general assembly is to meet. The people are swarming in on every side. Proclamation is made, "Who wishes to speak?" There is a shout and a clapping of hands: Pericles is mounting the stand. Then for a play of Sophocles; and away to sup with Aspasia. I know of no modern university which has so excellent a system of education." Is it not true that in our modern education there is something, and a very important element, lacking right along this line? But we pride ourselves that we live in an age of freedom and liberty, and we hope to see the theatre reach the level of the pulpit and platform. Everything is subject to abuse and perhaps the theatre has been abused and degraded more than any other thing, and now it finds it difficult to raise its head above the low, the sensual and the base, to dwell in the pure, wholesome and intellectual air of a people struggling with life's grandest battles. We may be keen observers of mankind but, like Samuel Johnson, we may be very narrow-minded. There are other streets in the world besides Fleet Street, and there are other subjects of more vital importance than the fashions of Paris. There is a uni-

versity education, and there is an education beyond the university. One feature of this latter kind of education, as I am attempting in a feeble way to show, is the attendance upon good theatres. We hear of evangelistic services and revivals and such like in connection with our various churches. Do we ever have revivals in connection with our theatres? Why do not those ministers who cry down the theatre, cry down everything else in the world because it is not what it should be? To call the theatre the dumping house of pollution, the road to hell, and such like, is to speak like one who is *non compos mentis*. Why, rather, do not such people, if they are to minister unto others in the most helpful way, get more exalted views in keeping with their high calling? Why not go and listen to some good dramatic representation of life, encourage others to hear what is good, and look with disapproval and scorn upon what is low, degrading and impure? If more of this were done, the public taste would demand and appreciate a higher class of theatre than what is too common at the present day, and in time the theatre would take its place along with the university as a factor in public education. The translators of the Bible talk of pence and not of denarii, and the admirers of Voltaire do not celebrate him under the name of Arouet. What has this to do with the theatre? Seek the answer to this and then perhaps you will appreciate the value of some modern criticism of the theatre.

The *Conversat.* is over for another year, and again the student is face to face with his books, getting ready for one more exam. Would that some

Divinity could foretell some of the many questions that will be asked. How much labor and hard thinking would be saved! How great would be the conservation of energy! There are a great many ways of preparing for exams. Perhaps it might not be uninteresting to hear one or two of them. The diligent student reads everything that is prescribed in the Calendar carefully and well. He takes note of all the reference books to which the professor directs his attention, and reads them likewise; he picks up morsels of knowledge everywhere; he gets up in the morning with books on the brain; he remains in that state all day long, and at half-past two in the morning he temporarily lays his books aside and soon he is in the gentle arms of Morpheus. But there is another class of student who believe in the old maxim: "It is the unexpected which always happens." And so he picks out every point which he thinks would never be put on any examination, and keeping his maxim before him he sets to work to prepare these points. Now, the question arises, does not the very fact that he is studying up these improbable points at once put them under the category of the "expected" and make the probable points the "unexpected?"

NOTES.

What about the inter-year debates?
Is it not about time to make a start?

Before this issue of the JOURNAL reaches our readers the Classic hockey team will have done battle with the host that will come out from Jerusalem. We will report the result later.

Medicine.

NEWYORKITIS.

THE above is the title of a rather unique little work written by Dr. John Girdner, describing, and at the same time depreciating, the every-day life and habits of the citizens of New York City. Perhaps the title—meaning 'Inflammation of New York'—is not the happiest that might have been chosen, but the book is excellently written and shows a comprehensive knowledge of the character and pursuits of the people of that great city. To use the author's own words: "It is intended as a plea for a wider thought horizon, a more genuine brotherly charity, less materialism and more cultivation and development of those qualities which distinguish men from the lower animals." We take the liberty of quoting below a few lines of the preface:

"When a human soul is born into the world, with its little red body, the first to welcome its arrival is the medical man, and it is to him that the little sinner records its first 'kick.' When this mortal coil is worn out by age and disease, and the soul takes its flight hence, it is the medical man who generally says the last farewell to it. "All the world's a stage," and most people only see the players in their make-up, over the foot-lights. The physician, more than any other man, goes behind the scenes. He frequents humanity's dressing-room. He knows men's vices, but he also knows their virtues. The weaknesses of human nature, and the ravages of the world, the flesh, and the devil, are ever before his eyes; but he also sees the temptations which beset humanity on every side. And there is no man who

is called upon more often to put a new gore in his mantle of charity than is the practiser of the healing art whose heart is in the right place."

Here is a short extract from the book itself:

"The victim of Newyorkitis has numberless illusions, delusions and hallucinations about what he calls "society." His respect for clothes, and for one avenue or street over another, is astounding. The value of the cloth a man wears, and the price per front-foot of the street he lives in, play all sorts of pranks with the diseased imagination of a Newyorkitic, and so distort his estimate of men and things, and institutions, that they become ludicrous to a healthy subject, or to one less advanced in the disease. He imagines that the young woman who walks Sixth Avenue, unkempt, and dressed in cheap, ill-fitting clothes, is an entirely different creature when he sees her powdered and perfumed, and dressed in the height of fashion, walking Fifth Avenue, or lolling in the scented atmosphere of the Turkish room of a modern hotel."

A FEW YEARS HENCE OR THE FATE OF THE FINAL YEAR.

(By a Pessimist.)

Napanee Beaver, Jan. 10, 1909.—Yesterday morning in the Kingston General Hospital, Dr. G. H. W—d, performed a critical operation on his confrere, Aestivo Autumnal Pritch, M.D., our distinguished basso, opening his larynx and removing a papilloma from the "lost chord." He was ably assisted by Dr. D--v--d H--st--n, Mayor of Deseronto, who, during the operation, kept the nurses amused by his artful pranks. The anaesthetic

was administered by Dr. Byron H—sk—n, of Snow Road, who happened to be in the city on some missionary business. The many friends of Dr. H. will be pleased to hear that he has been elected president of the Y.M.C.A. at that village. He also does a little practice—as a side line.

One day, a short time ago, we were somewhat surprised at coming across a physician who was peacefully riding along on a coal cart. To our amazement it proved to be Dr. A—th—r, who told us he was just taking a ton of coal to an old patient of his with whom some years previously he had left a pair of fire-tongs.

Dr. Jno. W—llw—d became the unfortunate victim of that dread disease, Amor Malignans. In despair he resorted to the ice-pack, but with little benefit. On consulting a noted specialist on this malady, Dr. Wm. Kn—x, —a man of vast experience—he was advised to try hot drinks, on the principles of antiseptis. Dr. K. said that he had once derived marked benefit from this treatment, in fact he said he had been using it now for some years. However, John's early training forbade the use of such stringent measures, and he decided to let nature take its course—it did! He has been happily married this five years.

We drop a sad tear as we record the untimely end of Dr. Thos. F—l—y. He had been thinking of going to Halifax to practise, but somehow he could never wake up in time for the train. At last, in desperation, he determined to go down to the station the night before; sad to relate, he fell asleep at the switch, and the train struck him in the medulla, severing his question-box and severely damaging his inertia centre.

Dr. McI—sh received the appointment as house-surgeon all right, and the popularity he gained in this position stood him in good stead a few years later when he sought with success the position of Superintendent of the General. Congrats., Mac!

Dr. W. T. P—n—l, having recently returned from Peanutville, where he left a large practice—belonging to the other man—was heartily received by Queen's Athletic Committee and immediately elected captain of the Ping-Pong Club. In this onerous work he is ably assisted by Dr. F—rg—s—n, who, though small of stature, is mighty of strength, and proves a second Lorenz in reducing dislocations received in this desperate game.

Dr. J. H. L—dl—w encouraged by his success in the Alma Mater elections, thought he would have an easy chance for the Dominion House. One obstacle stood in his way, however, a lack of support from the lady voters. Realizing that his only hope of overcoming this lay in becoming a member of Divinity Hall, when last seen he was assiduously studying Hebrew and Apologetics.

Dr. F. M. B—ll, at last report, was running a small apothecary shop at Odessa, his political aspirations having received a severe check during his college course. In his spare moments —of which he has several—he is writing an extended treatise on, "Is Marriage a Failure?" with hints on the "Servant-girl Problem."

Dr. Jos. Graham has become manager of an extensive undertaking establishment in New Edinburgh; he is supplied with material by Drs. P—rt—r, D—ws—n and St—w—t, who are doing great work in that city. Dr. 'Joe,' as he is familiarly called,

never tires of relating his experiences at Edinburgh University.

Dr. Bene K—r—s, dissatisfied with the present system of tailoring, and with the hope of elevating the Sartorial Art, has left his practice at Ottawa and is delivering a few short lectures to the Amalgamated Tailors' Union on "Clothes I have worn."

A tall, slight gentleman of distinguished appearance—were it not for a slight dingy in his hat—is seen coming down the street; at his side is a chubby little fellow who bristles with "nerve" and whose hand rests familiarly on his friend's shoulder. We have no difficulty in recognizing Dr. A—st—n, American ambassador to the Medical dinner, and his walking delegate, Dr. A—I—sw—rth.

A small village down the Rideau is "to be congratulated" on having for its representative to the Provincial House, Dr. W. W. McK—nl—y (namesake of the late president of the U. S.) whose electioneering skill has lifted him to this honourable position.

In Seeley's Bay, a noted specialist on Gynaecology holds forth, Dr. r. G. El—s, whose skill has raised him to the highest pinnacle of fame (in Seeley's Bay).

Dr. Jno. K—ne, after vainly expostulating with the world in general, has quietly settled down in Kingston, where he occasionally gives vent to his sparks of caustic humor through the columns of the *Daily Times*.

After cultivating an excellent moustache with pin-point ends, Dr. Austin St—I—y has fallen heir to a large practice on Wolfe Island. Unfortunately Dr. Cry—n has not been so successful (we mean with his moustache) his having an irresistible tendency to assume a droop. Dr. C. is instituting

a systematic 'canvass,' and, despite his failure in the whisker line, is confident of becoming next 'Member.'

Dr. W—rkm—n, after being troubled for years with the delusion that he was learning to smoke, has become attached to Rockwood in the capacity of superintendent—of the men's ward.

Dr. Jno. MacD—nn—ll's winning smile, having endeared him to the hearts of the ladies, John has taken a specialty and at last report was doing—everybody.

Dr. Wm. Sh—rr—f, acting on a suggestion once thrown out in a song, has settled in Manitoba; he has become very popular with the Doukhobours, and often amuses them by relating some of his varied experiences at the Arts Court.

A modest, retiring little Medical man, with a minute culture on his upper lip, is occasionally seen standing beside a child's bed; a kindly smile is on his face; it is none other than Dr. Jno. D—ck—y, the noted specialist of Diseases of Children.

After paying his own expenses to the Medical dinner of Manitoba College, Dr. MacK—rr—s decided to practice in Winnipeg; he has been coaxing Dr. E. Sh—f—ld to join him. but up to date with no result, as Dr. Ed. has accepted a position as humorist for the Aesculapian Society of Queen's.

Dr. Geo. R—d, finding surgery disagreed with his dinner apparatus, became an expert on bacteriology; and new bugs in thousands have been found by George. Dr. McGr—r was affected the same way, but concluded that rather than do without the surgery, he'd do without the dinner; his pluck has been commended by the highest authorities.

Dr. W. M—rp—y has astonished all the natives of Portsmouth by his wonderful hair-vigour, which, it is claimed, has the 'Seven Sutherland Sisters' beaten to a pulp. We wish you well, Murph!

Dr. M—re met financial ruin by betting too heavily on the elections; and, discovering his latent ability as an actor, has joined 'San Toy' in the character of 'Li.' It is said he is a wonderful representation of the 'real thing.'

Dr. Jaunty D-y, after spending the greater portion of his natural days in Queen's College, finally decided to study for a millionaire, having a good start already in the way of a diamond ring that weighed somewhere about a ton. He has been quite successful, and has since generously donated a new medical building to Queen's.

Dr. John MacDow-II (whose coat remained uninjured in the student days) has been greatly troubled with delusions' taking the form of men scrambling after coats and hats; he also had delusions of persecution. He is reported to be convalescing now, and will soon be able to resume his business as a hockeyist.

Dr. John R-b-rt-s-n found a resting place in Montreal. He reports that as far as he knows there is little sickness in the metropolis.

In a rural village not many miles away appears a modest sign-board on which is inscribed: "Drs. McA—t—y & McA—t—y" (Dr. H. McA—t—y, dancing master, surgeon, etc. Latest steps of the Irish jig).

In the town of Sydenham, a fat, hearty doctor lolls back in his office chair puffing slowly at his meerschaum; it is none other than Dr. Leon. M—lks, who tells us in his own droll

way about the days when 'I was twenty-one.'

A hearty giant leans against the doorpost in his Harrowsmith office, and as we approach, meets us with a jovial smile. Apart from the fact that his moustache has assumed a fiercer aspect than it used to wear, and that he is minus an appendix, we have no trouble in recognizing Dr. Mac-M—l—n.

A stern judge sits in his lofty chair, frowning down upon the criminals who shrink from his penetrating gaze. Dr. McC—mbr—dg—, High Chief Justice of Gananoque, metes out the law to offenders in the same severe manner as of yore.

Dr. W. H. A—kr—yd, after fruitlessly using up six bottles of Murphy's hair-vigour (which is guaranteed to make hair grow on a billiard ball) has given up in despair and has made tracks for the woolly West.

Dr. H. G—bs—n is practising (Medicine) in Chicago. His experience with horses having been of a negative nature, he has purchased an "automobubble" (on the installment plan) and has whispered confidentially to us that he will soon have Osler backed right off the board.

Drs. H—g—n-B—rg—r and McC—b—, having secured certificates on "Mental Diseases," opened office in New York as specialists on "Diseases of Mind and Body." At last report they had secured a case—of Labatt's.

Dr. A. H. L—n—rd, having once been unanimously chosen to attend a case of suicidal cut-throat, qualified as a specialist on 'Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.' He has since been appointed Eye and Ear Surgeon to the President—of the Aesculapian Society.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Dr. Mundell has announced that he intends giving a prize in the form of some medical work to the student obtaining the highest marks in Sr. Surgical Anatomy. No doubt this will be an incentive to more thorough study. We desire to thank our professor for his liberality.

Shortly after receiving the above news we learned that our worthy Dean, Dr. Fowler, had offered a prize to the student writing the best report of a medical case in the hospital. We beg to extend our thanks to Dr. Fowler.

We are pleased to see in our midst Drs. Hagan-Berger and McCabe, who have come to Queen's to take a Canadian degree in Medicine.

A Medical freshman's time-table.
(To serve as an aid in systematic study.)

A—7-8 p.m.—Anatomy.

8-9 p.m.—Biology.

9-10 p.m.—Chemistry.

10-11 p.m.—Physiology.

11-12 p.m.—Physics.

B—One instance illustrating manner of conforming to the above.

7-7.13—Anatomy (reading next year's work).

7.13-8.55—Short smoke and glance at the papers.

8.55-9.34—Recess (estimating amount of work to be covered).

9.34-10.01—A visit to the rink.

10.01-11—Hurrying(?) home from same.

11-11.03—Biology (writing name in text-book).

11.03-11.35—Studying calendar with friend in next room.

11.35-12—Recess (filling a pipe or two).

12-12.45—A little nap before retiring.

12.45-1—Reflecting on hardships of student-life, e.g., studying till 1.

C. L.

Science.

IF there's one thing rather than another that makes student life enjoyable, it's the superheated, bottled steam of good-natured jocularity that is continually breaking out in the most unexpected moments, upsetting some irksome regulation and provoking unlimited mirth. Every student enjoys kicking up a racket—none more so than the writer.

But surely there's a time for work and a time for play. However, some of the freshmen, and not a few of their elders, think that any old time is good enough for a first-class exhibition of tearing everything loose and throwing it around. It doesn't matter what the particular article happens to be; a man's note-book, a loose bench, a cap, or perhaps the man himself, if handy, will be grabbed and thrown across the room.

Of course, it's all good fun, and it's always appreciated as such, but when chaos takes the place of order in a class-room, and the lecturer in disgust cuts the hour short fifteen or twenty minutes, it is time to call a halt. If this sort of thing affords amusement to a few, it certainly deprives the majority of any opportunity of hearing the lecturer, and at the same time is most unfair to the man who with long-suffering patience endeavors to transplant a few ideas in the student cranium, otherwise fertile with inventions for making trouble.

THE MINING STUDENT.

The Grad. he knows above a bit,
The Arts man ain't a mule,
The Medical's a grafter,
The Levana girl's a jewel;
But the Mining student proper,
When all's been said and done,
Is a giddy goat, a piece of "float,"
And a muzzler all in one.

He stays up more than half the night
A-playing games of chance—
He always has a dollar when
He hears there is a dance;
But when he hears the dinner-bell
A-dinging out its dong,
He gobbles the steak, and grabs the
cake,
Then humps himself along.

He'll sit for twenty minutes
A-testing of a rock,
And stand a mortal hour or two
If you supply the "Bock";
But where he always is the star,
And where he shows his nerve,
Is swinging the girl with the yellow-
curl,
Around the icy curve.

He's mostly always late for church,
His singing ain't in tune,
And as collection plate is passed,
He passes out too soon;
But this same lad in mining,
When all's been said and done,
Is the regular stuff, a dandy to bluff,
A peach and a plum in one.

TAILINGS.

A safety fuse had blown out, and
after fixing it, Henery made the switch.
Thereupon the following dialogue
took place:

Prof. N.—The 'lectricity is circul-
ating all right, but appears to be go-
ing in the wrong direction.

Henery—Dat's queer; perhaps the
smoke is coming out of the stack up-
side down.

The editor for Arts broke all pre-
vious records that time. If there is
anything more to say we would like
to hear it through the long-distance
phone.

We are sure our readers will appre-
ciate the fact that Mr. Malone has at
last consented to publish his valuable
notes on "The Complete Method of
Constant Feed With a Fire Shovel in
all its Phases."

Our representative at the Medical
dinner has turned up at last. He re-
ports a most "hydraulic" time, what-
ever that may mean.

We have heard a lot of talk about
that hockey challenge from the Pope
of Divinity Hall. When is it to be
launched?

Another book to be published short-
ly is "Rapid Estimation Methods of
Pig Iron Analysis," by "Sutherland
and McKay," joint authors.

Swipe, swipe, swipe,
I've swiped till I am tired,
But I'll steal that pen from him again,
Before I'm locked and barred.

W.

Ladies' Department.

THE month of February is fraught
with care to every college girl,
for it is at that season that she first
finds the moral courage to keep the
good and valiant resolutions made at
the dawning of the new year. Jan-

uary has been spent in wavering. Alluring and manifold were the temptations throughout the first month; many interesting meetings had to be attended, a Principal welcomed, preparations made for the Conversat., and other duties, social and otherwise, too numerous to mention, had to be performed. So January has slipped away, and February's approach casts a premonitory gloom over the luckless damsel whose January has been spent in revels.

As the proverbial bear is said to do, so doth the college girl at the beginning of February. She surveys her work as he does the weather, and according as she finds it doth she act. If she finds the atmosphere dense and heavy with impending essays, and the shadows of those due months before hang darkly over her, she retires to her den and prepares for the fray. If, on the contrary (but this is seldom the case), she sees no shadow of such threatening evils but can view with relief her work, if not wholly accomplished, yet in a fair way to be so, she feels that she is ready for the merry spring-time, and that April showers, even though accompanied by awe-inspiring examinations, need have no terror for her.

THE GLEE CLUB.

Why is there no Ladies' Glee Club in Queen's? This question has forced itself upon us so often that we are loath to put it from us again without some consideration. We have a Levana Society where we may discuss the business which falls within our region here, where we may meet in a social way, learn how to conduct meetings in a business-like way, according to "Parliamentary procedure" (?), where

we can become accustomed to expressing our opinions before others, where we learn some things which perhaps we do not get in the class-room. We have our Y.W.C.A. to promote the literary and religious interests of our lives here in college. We have our representatives in the Dramatic Club. Why is there no musical organization amongst us?

There was a time in the history of our College when this question would have been an absurd and useless one, but now it seems to be quite in order. We have over one hundred lady students in attendance. We are all more or less fond of music—"The man that hath no music in his soul" is far from being applicable to us. Of this we have evidences in nearly every church choir in our city, having representatives in nearly all. We are interested in music, judging from the number who attended the recent concert. When we think of our numbers, of the talented ones in our midst, and of all these evidences of the interest in and love of music, the strangeness of the situation forces itself upon us.

In forming a Ladies' College Glee Club we would be opening up avenues hitherto closed to many. There are a great many who come to college, who have neither the time nor the financial requisites necessary for the training of the voice. We do not feel it possible to attain the two phases of education thus simultaneously. Now, it seems quite probable that such a musical organization as proposed might partially meet this difficulty. (Of course we realize the training could not be individual, and hence only very partial, yet it would be better than none at all, and besides being an initial step in the training of some, might convince the

more modest ones of the possibility of voice culture. For if we are to believe an authority like Mrs. Agnes Knox Black, we must agree that every one's voice is worth training, that we may, not only in singing but in speaking, make the best use of our vocal organs, which few of us at present succeed in doing.

Again considered thus it could not but prove of educative value, and that along a line which we have as yet overlooked. If carried along in a proper manner it should prove of immense value to the Queen's girl, and would, we have reason to believe, increase her college spirit while here, and prove one more link in the chain which binds her to her Alma Mater when she seeks her broader education in the world.

When we look over the students' Hand-book, as we enter in the fall, there is certainly a noticeable defect as we find not a single musical organization in the Ladies' department. It would seem to a stranger that the Queen's boys had a monopoly of the music. This, of course, is not true, however much such an excellent concert as that of Jan. 23rd might point to it. We would not for one moment suggest that we envy or covet the glory thus attained. Not at all; but it makes us feel a little sorry that we are burying our talent, hiding our light under a bushel, so to speak.

The effort already made this year, though not a great success, has not proved a total failure; but this apparent want of success is not by any means due to a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the students. This enthusiasm, indeed, was most remarkable and encouraging. But there were other circumstances not quite so encouraging, and when we consider that,

like an infant industry, our club needed protection for a time, but failed to obtain a great deal, we do not feel at all discouraged. On the contrary, if we believed—as evidently do some institutions and organizations, not, however, in our college—that a deficit means prosperity, we have certainly been somewhat prosperous. No, the Glee Club has not died a natural death; it is rather slumbering for a season, and we hope to see it awoken to new life and to another kind of prosperity, to greater encouragement and success early next session. Do not let us hide our talent any longer, evidences of which, both musical and dramatic, are being ever and anon produced, but let us be up and doing, and form, for the benefit of ourselves and others, a Ladies' Glee Club of Queen's University.

LEVANA NOTES.

The regular meeting of the Levana Society, on January 27th, proved of a most interesting and entertaining character. Judging from the number present, we are but just in considering it the most successful of the meetings of this year, and that is saying a great deal after the very excellent meetings we have had. The business of the meeting was duly conducted despite the interruptions of the late-comers, with the necessary commotion of an endeavor to enlarge the seating capacity of our spacious(?) apartment, and the stir of those "behind the screens," in their vain endeavor to reduce themselves into the smallest possible space, lest any of the secrets should be revealed before the appointed time, and thereby the dramatic effect be somewhat lessened—amid all this, then, our business proceeded, one item of which is worthy of note. A

resolution was brought in and unanimously voted a place in our minute-book, "that considering the nature of our annual Levana tea is that of a social afternoon tea, the Levana Society disapprove of dancing at that function." The importance of this, we hope, will not be lost on the part of any member of the Society or any guest whom the Society may entertain.

The programme began with a recitation by Miss Vaux, given in costume, which was rendered so dramatically and tragically, that it deserved and received an encore; and a solo, "Husteen," by Miss Knight, received similar appreciation, which was responded to with "Mighty Lak' a Rose." Then the room was darkened for the Tragedy in Pantomime. Miss Clark sang the following story, in verse, accompanied by Miss McGregor, with appropriate music; while eleven of the girls interpreted the various scenes of the story as it was unfolded to us in a most charmingly realistic manner: The Fair Imogene, the heroine of the play, has a passionate lover, Alonzo, whose enthusiastic devotion wins its reward with but one marring feature—the consent of the father must be obtained. The old Baron, reading the newspaper and pacing the floor in the most unapproachable manner, is then appealed to by the successful suitor, and consent at last given upon condition that Alonzo become a soldier. Then follows the very affecting farewell, the doubts and jealous fears of the thus exiled lover being quite allayed by the fair Imogene declaring that if she forget him, his ghost shall appear at her wedding. But alas, for fair promises! Out of sight, out of mind! Absence makes the heart grow fonder—of another, and so it proved;

for the despondent maiden loses her despondency at the sight of a young lord, whose attentions soon win the faithless one. But amid the gaiety and festivity of the wedding party, the aforesaid ghost, according to agreement, appears; and amid the consternation of all, the maidens fainting, the young lord's friends with swords drawn, but spell-bound by awe and fear, the awful apparition seeks the fair bride and carries her lifeless form from the arms of the terror-stricken bridegroom.

The costumes can best be described as marvelously wrought and most ingeniously contrived. The dramatic ability displayed was wonderful, and revealed a wealth of talent in our Society which bids well for the future of Queen's Dramatic Club. The general impression was that the 'tragedy' was a great success; and although the climax did not draw forth as many tears as that of the Bonnie Brier Bush, yet there is no doubt there were some tears from laughter, and laughter, we are told, is near akin to crying.

Altogether Miss Elsie Saunders, the originator of the entertainment, is to be congratulated upon the success of her efforts. The 'company' also played their parts well; and the writer desires to include them in this word of appreciation. Already two requests have come to have the "Tragedy in Pantomime" repeated, which in itself speaks well for the popularity of the performance.

Divinity.

CROSSLEY and Hunter are here and already great crowds are flocking to hear them. What little we have seen of them by no means excites even a meagre approval. However,

we hope to see more of them, and in our next issue will seek to give our fair judgment on the spirit and plan of their work.

The methods adopted by all our churches might well draw forth much free and frank discussion which would be profitable. In this connection it might be interesting to note that Ralph Connor is in search of a graduate with musical ability to take charge of a mining camp and act in the capacity of preacher and teacher in both literature and music. A free hand will no doubt be given, and we believe that this is a great opportunity to demonstrate that the church is not making the best use of her opportunities. Any man who has had an experience in such situations has felt that the ordinary prayer-meeting and Sunday service do not meet the needs. We understand that Ralph Connor will be responsible for salary and will assist in necessary equipment to carry out this scheme. Rev. A. Fitzpatrick, a Queen's man, who for a few years past has been working to establish reading-rooms and teachers in lumber camps, is in strong sympathy with the movement, as it is really carrying out his own plan, to the furthering of which he is giving all his energies.

Mr. J. S. Watson, B.A., of Minnedosa, Manitoba, in a letter to a student, speaks most hopefully of the West, and intimates that many more men are needed there. Minnedosa is one of the most beautiful towns of Manitoba, and with its bluffs and trees greatly resembles an Ontario town. The rapid growth of the country is well seen in its history, for, although but a few years old, his people have

erected a \$6,000 church. It is cheering to hear him say that while Queen's men must recognize the local claims of colleges, yet they will never forget their Alma Mater and will always remain Queen's in spirit and sympathy. Rev. Messrs. McMillan and Feir are in the same presbytery with Mr. Watson, so that we are well represented in that district. To them we all send greetings and assurances that Queen's, with the same old spirit, is still pushing onward and upward.

Rev. W. W. Peck, M.A., has resigned his charge at Napanee and has gone to the West.

Rev. Jas. Anthony, M.A., better known to us as "Mark," has an excellent article in the last number of *The Presbyterian*, entitled "The Family Library." In these days, when public libraries are such a rage, it is well to suggest that each family might be more enriched by having the choice men and women in their homes as their daily companions rather than be compelled to seek a companion amongst the motley crowd of the public library.

A PATHETIC BLEAT.

To the Moderator, Divinity Hall:

Reverend Sir,—I feel it my sad duty as a lamb of the Hall, to bring to your notice certain misdeeds which have of late troubled the fold. A great calamity is come upon us in that the Pope has fallen from grace. It is reported that at the Conversat. his programme was full; this crime is reported of no other Pope in all the history of the Hall. Moreover, it is said that in the case of certain other lambs, neither space nor time had place in

their vision on Friday night; also that the Patriarch went home at half-time, a proceeding contrary to all tradition.

But this is not all. In the days of our fathers, Mr. Moderator, it is well-known that the temple did continually ring with the melody of their voices. Ichabod! Ichabod! Even you, Mr. Moderator, with a reputation unparalleled for faithfulness, not only to widows and orphans but to all fair damsels, even you, it is said, have done nothing except with "hims." Would it not be possible to take a selection from the new song-book instead of the Book Praise?

Yours fraternally,
A LOST SHEEP.

CONVERSAT. AFTER-MURMURS.

T. C. B--n.—"Well, J--hn, I had nearly as good a time as we had at the Glee Club concert. I don't say much about these things, but between you and me, I have a keen relish for maiden charms all the same."

J. C--ld--ll.—"Them's my sentiments, too. After all, man's earthly interests are all hooked and buttoned together and bound up in clothes."

W--h--t--ng.—"Grave Divines, these are serious matters and are not to be talked about so much as to be sweetly meditated upon in private. I might say that I am most solemnly contemplating as to what is a true basis on which a certain kind of proposition should be made. Even Jacob had not more obstacles to overcome than I have. Therefore, most reverend Divines, this being a serious matter, I had no time for the Conversat."

K. C.—"There will come a day, gentlemen, when you will not care for such large gatherings."

B--ll--y M--r--.—"It's all bosh!

Such things are mere farces, and, anyway, most people are fools. I didn't patronize it. I want to put a damper on such things."

Cr--w--f--rd.—"I would not say that. There were pretty girls and cosy corners, and young people must have enjoyment you know. Everybody has a soul of goodness, but we must faithfully exercise moderation.

G--s-- M--n--r--.—"Yes, you are right, and you and I have reason to be doubly thankful. There is such a thing as generalization, but I think we both agree that particularization is all right, too, and it can be worked even at a Conversat."

Al--x. P--tr--e.—"Yes, my brethren, all you say is in harmony with the Hebrew thought, which has a commandment that reads "love your neighbor as yourself," and of course that means his daughter also."

H--t--ch, at this moment, who apparently had some heavy burden upon his mind, burst out: "Can any of you tell me how it is that so many of the dancers carried enough skirts in their hands to clothe the poor of all our cities, and yet the poor things had no covering for their arms or shoulders?"

G--o-- McK--n.—"Don't you understand that it is because of the beautiful effect it gives to the scene, and besides it is so nice and cool in the rapid dance?"

At this the Pope came upon his little flock, and said: "I hope, my dear children, you all had a good time. I feel ten years younger myself. I feel sorry that some of you could not get out, and that our Patriarch had to go home early, as he is hard at work overcoming the difficulties of the Marconi system by a further development of telephony." The Pope here raised his

hands, and after giving his blessing, said, "Run out, my dear children, and play; for the next hour we will talk over Biblical Theology. Be sure and don't forget to come back. To-morrow I will hear your confessions, and give to each his due penance."

As they ran out of doors, one was heard to say, "Well, if Teufelsdröckh had been at the Conversat. he would have been able to add a few interesting paragraphs to his chapter called "The world out of clothes."

MUSICAL CLUBS' CONCERT.

THE annual concert of the Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs was held in the Grand Opera House, Friday evening, Jan. 23rd. The press notices of the work of the clubs on the trip were most flattering, but the expectations of the large audience were in no way disappointed, and the general verdict is that Mr. N. T. Greenwood, the conductor of the clubs, has this year surpassed himself. The programme was bright and full of variety and was presented entirely by college talent. Space will not permit us mentioning any particular numbers, but the careful shading of the work of both clubs, so far removed from the mechanical barrenness that one is apt to hear in organizations of this kind, speaks well for the ability of members and conductor. The solos, both vocal and instrumental, were of particular merit, and the concert made every student proud of the musical clubs of the University. The clubs did not disband after the city concert this year, but are keeping in training and intend to present a concert in Convocation Hall the night before Convocation. The programme on that occasion will be largely taken from the new song-

book, and this concert will be a welcome innovation in the Convocation proceedings.

READING CAMP MOVEMENT.

THE Canadian Reading Camp Movement has become the Canadian Reading Camp Association, and is increasing in influence and importance as a factor in the social betterment of the country. It began as an experiment and has steadily proved its feasibility as a sane and practical method of helping an isolated class of men. Queen's men should be proud of this movement as having been founded by one of their graduates, the Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick, B.A., and they have already shown their appreciation by substantial help rendered.

Mr. Fitzpatrick first became interested in lumbermen in California while preaching there, and it was in dealing with this class of men as a clergyman and seeking to uplift them that he resolved upon a plan that has since been carried out. He found that the holding of intermittent services in camps and taking up a collection was a very doubtful way of helping the men. Besides, the camps are visited by all denominations, and the confusion of creeds often causes trouble, one foreman, who has since taken up with the Reading Camp, asserting that it was a positive nuisance and refusing to allow services to be held in his camp. On the other hand the Reading Camp puts into the hands of the men a direct means of self-help. Their lives are isolated and laborious, and their Sundays, holidays and spare time so much dead weight on their hands unless some alleviation is secured. Any one who has been in the lumber camp on the Sunday and felt the slow hours

pacing by in the stillness of the forest knows the tedium these men have to endure. And it is not there that they need to be rated for their sins and short-comings, or that they feel any great appetite for the stale religious pabulum that some people so industriously collect for the shantymen. The men yawn and move restlessly about, their muscles miss the accustomed exercise, and their minds have nothing to distract them from the dreariness of their condition. Nothing is so brutalizing as low-browed toil without mental or moral uplift, and is it a wonder that men thus weakened should seek brutish or low means of enjoyment? The existence of a reading room, with games, magazines, pictures, music and books, with a man of tact, character and talent to instruct and stimulate the better instincts of the men should be an immense boon to them. They will soon begin to feel that something better is demanded of them than mere drunkenness and buffoonery.

This winter eight instructors are engaged in the reading camps, two of whom are College graduates. Most of these men swing the axe during the day and wield the ferule in the evenings. The companies pay from \$25 to \$30 per month, and the Association supplements this with from \$10 to \$20 a month, thus giving young teachers who are not afraid of a hardy pioneer existence a better average salary than is paid in the public schools, and the chance of becoming acquainted with one of Canada's greatest industries and with the men and methods employed in the work.

The object of the Association is to establish camp schools in all the camps and to extend the system of education,

as the library system has already been extended, to embrace the needs of those untutored men. Grants are given to evening classes in towns: why should not similar grants be given camp schools? Instruction is being given to miners; and the Correspondence Schools run instruction cars along our railways: why should not similar advantages be afforded to lumbermen? Besides, the men themselves are awakening to the advantages of the scheme and will force the companies everywhere to provide the same accommodation as is provided in certain places. They also may be counted on to assist in the financial support of the movement once they are fully aroused to its advantages.

The Association now in its organized form may expect a larger measure of public support; and that it is worthy of high confidence the names of the following officers chosen at a recent meeting in Lindsay will show: Hon. pres., J. R. Booth, Ottawa; pres., John Charlton, M.P., Lynedoch; 1st vice-pres., A. P. Turner, Copper Cliff; 2nd vice-pres., E. W. Rathbun, Deseronto; treas., Wm. J. Bell, Cartier; gen. sec., A. Fitzpatrick, B.A., Nairn Centre; educational sec., A. O. Paterson, M.A., Nairn Centre; literature sec., E. A. Hardy, B.A., Lindsay.

Queen's students will remember that our late Principal was a warm supporter of the movement which appeals so strongly to the justice and humanity of all broad-sighted men and is a dispenser of that "joy in widest commonalty spread" which was the aim of Wordsworth. Ideal manhood, strong, sane, beneficent, is what we should set up for ourselves and others; and thus make Canadian citizenship enviable the world over.

Book Reviews.

PROPHETIC IDEAS AND IDEALS.

By Dr. Jordan.

MANY worthy people are under the idea that what is called the Higher Criticism tends to impair the authority of the Scriptures. It would be very extraordinary if this were so. Here is a collection of writings which has done more than any other literature in the world to educate man's spiritual and moral sense. To say that all this laborious and systematic investigation of it, which has been one very characteristic part of the intellectual activity of the nineteenth century, has had the result of weakening the effective appeal of these books to the heart and conscience of mankind, is surely very like saying the opposite of "search the Scriptures." Surely it is as much as to say "don't search them; they had better be left in a dim religious light; the more you know about them the less good they will do you." Such an attitude of mind is very remarkable in any one who calls himself a Protestant. There is really something quite quaintly mediæval about it. It suggests the old "*credo quia impossibile*." It pre-supposes that there is a great gulf fixed between faith and reason; that our spiritual nature yawns asunder; that exact knowledge and religion must vary inversely. Of course it is true that some of the higher critics have been men of the mere logical understanding who wished to disembarass themselves of all mystery. Many of them, on the other hand, have been animated by a profoundly religious spirit and by the certitude that the Scriptures would bear the keenest light; that, in short, all truth is one, that man lives by the truth alone, and

that what commends itself to his intellect is in the long run the only thing which can sway his will and enlighten his conscience. The Scriptures stand; our view of them varies with our knowledge, and the clearer our grasp of them as they really are, the more effective will be the force they exert upon our lives.

There could be no more reassuring answer to those timid souls who are shy of the higher criticism than this book of Dr. Jordan's. Without any parade of the critical process, or any polemic against the so-called orthodox Rabbinical point of view, the results of modern investigation have been mastered and assimilated—noiselessly and calmly, but with unmistakable decision. And what is the result? An exposition of the prophetic teaching which brings it to bear upon our life to-day with a directness and power not easy to match in the whole range of our homiletical literature. The prophets here are living figures, men of flesh and blood like ourselves, struggling with the hard Sphinx-riddles of their own time, not portents in stained-glass attitudes, uttering gratuitous infallibilities about a remote future altogether transcending the sphere of their "practical politics." They speak to us because they spoke to their own contemporaries. They read the problems of their own age in the light of 'faith—the unconquerable conviction that the supreme force in the world is righteousness. Therefore they have a message which never grows old. And the elemental force with which that message possessed them, inspired the clear and moving tones of an utterance which must always command the attention of "him that hath ears to hear" in such things. They live for us across

the centuries because they lived so intensely for their own generation in that which "endureth throughout all generations," unchanged in its essential nature amid all the ceaseless changes of its outward expression—the life in God.

No open-minded reader can fail to gather some such general impression as this from Dr. Jordan's book. He will be forced to feel that Israel had in a very real and intelligible sense a distinctive mission in the world. He will also realize as he probably never did before the element of truth in the old—rather fantastically one-sided—view of the prophets as being of importance chiefly because they so wondrously anticipated the future. Dr. Jordan never omits an opportunity of showing in how true and effective a sense—much more wondrously than by any thaumaturgic prevision of details—these old saints and heroes did foreshadow Him who fulfilled and perfected both the Law and the Prophets, summing up and transcending all they had striven to say. But, of course, all such general statements as to the main effects of the book are a very inadequate description of it. It abounds in felicities of detail which could not be fairly represented except by extensive quotations. It is the work of a man who combines with very painstaking and scholarly study of his subject most unusual gifts of sympathy and imagination; who possesses a remarkable power of expressing careful thinking in simple and glowing words. Every student of Queen's should read it. It may safely be predicted that every one of average intelligence and capacity for being interested in such things, who begins it, will read it to the last page.

THE STRENGTH OF A PEOPLE.

A study in Social Economics, by Helen Bosanquet. Macmillan & Co., London and New York.

Mrs. Helen Bosanquet's writings on Sociology are scarcely less favourably known to students of that subject than those of her husband. Indeed, husband and wife seem to be intellectual counterparts. While the former lays great stress in his work on the influence of social and economic reform of various institutions, the State, the church, and trade unions, Mrs. Bosanquet relies rather on the family and on individual effort. In her recent book, *The Strength of a People*, she shows her usual clearness of thought and freshness of presentation, but is bolder and more ambitious than in any of her previous studies. She reviews the whole organization of modern society which she condemns as immoral, resulting as it does in a pampered and materialized upper class and a brutalized and discouraged lower class. Her criticism of society will hardly be disputed by those who know from actual observation how the other half lives even in this so-called country of opportunities, but of course will be dubbed extreme, pessimistic Tolstoyon by jaunty Optimists, those dwellers in the best of all possible worlds who neither know nor care to know the actual condition of the poor, are well fed and warmly housed and have a convenient set of platitudes for justifying the present arrangement of things so agreeable to themselves. Mrs. Bosanquet demands a closer approach to equality, a more equal distribution of wealth, material and spiritual. This is to be effected not through revolution but through education. Ignor-

ance, narrowness, insensibility to beauty, imperfect sympathy, are the causes both of the apathy of the lower classes and of the selfish exclusiveness of the upper. Both classes need to be taken out of their own narrow interests and shown the possibility of a fuller and more satisfying life than the dull stagnation of the one and the frivolous time-killing devices of the other. Mrs. Bosanquet perhaps minimizes the value of institutions, but her insistence on individual effort and the need of intelligence is a very necessary protest in this age of deified institutions and practical schemes of education.

Exchanges.

THE *Presbyterian College Journal* for January addresses itself to the sad duty of commemorating the death of Principal MacVicar. The number is a fine tribute to the late Dr. MacVicar, reserved in tone, yet intense in the expression of a profound appreciation and a deep sense of loss. Funeral addresses by Prof. Scrimger, Rev. Dr. Shaw, and Prof. J. Clark Murray, are presented, together with able articles, dealing with Dr. MacVicar's capabilities as administrator, preacher, theologian and teacher.

The current number of the *Dalhousie Gazette* is historical and reminiscent. Dalhousie, like the Presbyterian College and Queen's, has struggled upward under great difficulties. The educational influence of Dalhousie and kindred institutions in Canada has been of inestimable value; and the historical number of the *Gazette* is strongly, though unobtrusively, suggestive of this. The origin of Dalhousie is analogous to that of Queen's: Dalhousie

became a necessity owing to the aristocratic exclusiveness and religious intolerance of King's College, Windsor; while Queen's was called into being by the narrowness and bigotry of King's College, Toronto. Nobly have both institutions vindicated the principles represented in their foundation, the principles, namely, of individual freedom and an enlightened liberalism in matters of religion.

The January number of *Acta Victoriana* is in all respects a creditable number. The leading article, "A Backwoods Heroine," is from the pen of Agnes Maude Machar. The article on University life in Germany is full of interest and instruction. One feels inclined to envy the freedom from sessional examinations enjoyed by German students, not to speak of the delights of duelling, and the military uniforms. The familiar features of Rev. C. J. L. Bates, M.A., appear in a photo-engraving of a group of missionaries for the Orient. Mrs. B., we are glad to state, is there too.

The current number of the *University Cynic* (Vermont), devotes part of an editorial column to debating interests. The pending debate is with St. Lawrence, and the writer urges all the sundry to enter for the sifting process so that Vermont may have the best possible representation in the final contest. The editorial closes with the valiant position that 'Vermont can and must win' against St. Lawrence.

The *Cynic* contains also an account of the meeting of university presidents recently held at Washington, at which the question of the Rhodes' scholarships was discussed at some length. Judging from this report, the Ameri-

can colleges are beset with the same difficulties in connection with the Rhodes' bequest as their sister institutions in Canada.

The *Varsity* of last week devotes half a column in the editorial department to the question of dancing in connection with the annual *Conversazione*. The writer commends the resolution of the Literary Society to omit dancing from the programme on the ground that it is out of harmony with the true purpose of the *Conversazione*, the purpose, namely, of exhibiting the work of the University. It would be well, however, to placate the advocates of dancing by making this amusement the main feature of a student function to be held at a later date.

The *Smith College Monthly* for January presents a fine collection of literary articles, short stories and original poems. We print one stanza from Miss Barbour's poem, "The Knight of the Morning Star":

"The dragon has risen again, whom I
smote in days of old,
When my heart and my strength were
young, when my spirits were firm
and bold,
I smote him in days of old, I smote
him and laid him low;
At my feet he bowed, he fell; but my
strength was spent in the blow;
Spent and broken am I; and the stain
of the strife doth mar
My brow; ah, come to my aid, thou
Knight of the Morning Star!"

The poem swings a little like "The Truce of the Bear," but it's none the worse for that. The following stanza is from a poem entitled "December" and may suggest Swinburne:

"Bracken tangle brown, and lifeless
flowers,
Frayed fringes of a frozen, rut-scarred
way;
Sudden fall of night with lingering
splendour,
Blazoned upon the western edge of
day."

Other poems of merit are "Ave Maria," "In the Garden," and "Where the Mighty Rest."

Of the sketches, "The Inconsistency of Miss Case," and "Love and a Gymkhana" are noteworthy. These sketches are breezy and wholesome, and suggest anything but 'blue-stockings' tendencies.

The leading article, "Marlowe's Development," is a fine study of the work and worth of 'the father of English dramatic poetry.'

The *Educational Monthly* for January announces that the editorship of that publication has passed to Mr. John C. Saul, M.A.

Professor's Edgar's article on Emile Zola and the Realistic Movement in France presents in compendious form a general view of French literature during the last two centuries, together with an estimate of Zola's contribution to the literature of Realism. The writer points out that literary ideals change from decade to decade and century to century. Thus, in France, the "Classicism" of the seventeenth century crumbled to decay in the following century, and Romanticism flourished upon its ruins. Romanticism in its turn gave way to the Realism of Balzac and his successors. Realism makes available for the purposes of fiction many phases of life and a multitude of characters which the dignity of Classical art had neglected, and the

glamour of Romantic art had despised. Gustave Flaubert, following Balzac, was devoted to the ideal of conscientious art. Maupassant is characterized by precision of observation and simplicity and lucidity of style, though albeit a pronounced Materialist.

Coming to Zola, Professor Edgar points out that the work of this writer is marked by an absolute and narrow determinism. Zola's starting-point is the theory that life can be studied by the artist with the mechanical precision and unswerving accuracy of the methods of science. Zola's books, therefore, while giving the impression of solidity, are lacking in flexibility, grace and spontaneity.

Comparing Alphonse Daudet with Zola, Dr. Edgar finds that the former possesses a finer artistic temperament and the advantage of a closer contact with his subjects. He is not the victim of a theory of literary art; and being free from any preconceived idea that life is fundamentally an evil thing, he does not drench his pages with impurity. Daudet is the better representative of healthy Realism. Zola's chief claim to recognition lies in the intense earnestness of his work, an earnestness that goes far to offset the artistic deficiencies and deplorable grossness. His great mistake, however, was his misreading of science and his consequent misreading of what constitutes the true essence of humanity. Man's moral nature is not merely the developed instinct of the beast, nor is animalism a sufficient explanation of the phenomena presented by human life.

A feature of special interest in the January *Monthly* is the digest of Inspector Seath's report on Toronto

Schools. Mr. Seath reports in favour of a considerable additional expenditure in connection with the teaching and other equipment of the collegiates. The School of Art and Design is doing in part the same work as that done by the Technical School. The report emphasizes the urgent need for a reorganization of the present schools into a coherent system with co-ordinate secondary branches. The new system should probably include one or more classical high schools, a technical high school, a commercial high school (including the School of Art and Design), and a number of English secondary schools of different grades. To all of these schools the public library should become an important adjunct both from the educational and the economical point of view.

A PARODY.

Picture a Jew giving money away,
Or an Irishman treating a P.P.A.,
Then picture me getting my longed-for
B.A.—

That's a picture no artist can paint.

Picture the moon with a color of
green,

Or a Divinity flirting with a sweet sixteen,

Then picture myself, with a hood of
sateen—

That's a picture no artist can paint.

But picture me plugging like mad, the
last day,

And in the exam. room, with face of
dismay,

Then to hear that I've failed, and go
home like a jay,

That's a picture—I don't want to
paint.

R.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1899-1900

J. J. HARPELL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Advertisements.....	\$ 338 50	Deficit from previous year.....	\$ 153 25
Subscriptions.....	423 20	Printing.....	594 39
Extra Numbers.....	8 40	Miscellaneous.....	80 28
Deficit.....	57 90		
	<u>\$ 868 00</u>		<u>\$ 868 00</u>

Audited and found correct.

N. C. MACINTYRE.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1900-1901

J. J. HARPELL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Advertisements.....	\$ 717 25	Deficit from previous year.....	\$ 57 90
Subscriptions.....	530 00	Printing.....	881 32
Extra Numbers.....	16 60	Illustrations.....	184 97
Miscellaneous.....	22 25	Miscellaneous.....	139 93
	<u>\$1,286 10</u>	Surplus.....	21 98
			<u>\$1,286 10</u>

Audited and found correct.

J. GALLOWAY.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1901-1902

J. J. HARPELL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Surplus from 1900-01 Advertisements.....	\$ 21 98	Printing:	
R. Simpson & Co., Toronto.....	150 00	1st Number.....	\$394 35
Dominion Radiator Co., Toronto.....	100 00	2nd Number.....	81 60
North American Life, Toronto.....	50 00	3rd Number.....	81 08
Educational Department, Toronto.....	50 00	4th Number.....	97 35
E. P. Jenkins, Kingston.....	50 00	5th Number.....	95 18
Warden King & Co., Montreal.....	50 00	6th Number.....	75 96
Montreal City Cycle Co., Montreal.....	50 00	7th Number.....	70 00
Rathbun Co., Deseronto.....	40 00	8th Number.....	70 00
Lockett, Kingston.....	33 25	9th Number.....	78 99
Starr & Sutcliffe, Kingston.....	30 00	10th Number.....	79 00
C. H. Boyce, Kingston.....	30 00	11th Number.....	70 00
G. T. R., Montreal.....	25 00	12th Number.....	83 03
C. P. R., Toronto.....	25 00		<u>\$1,274 54</u>
Hong Lee, Kingston.....	25 00	Advertising Commission.....	247 30
Livingston Bros., Kingston.....	25 00	Illustrations.....	112 78
R. Uglow, Kingston.....	25 00	Postage.....	44 83
Henderson, (Photographer) King'n.....	25 00	Typewriting and addressing Envelopes.....	18 00
Crown Lands Department, Toronto.....	25 00	Stationery.....	13 75
St. Andrew's College, Toronto.....	25 00	Photographs for Illustration.....	8 95
Queen's University, Kingston.....	25 00	Telegrams.....	2 44
School of Mining, Kingston.....	25 00	Express.....	2 35
St. Margaret's College, Toronto.....	20 00	Delivery.....	2 15
Hillcroft Academy, Kingston.....	20 00	Miss King for Post Office Services.....	10 00
All others under \$20.....	318 70	W. Playfair, for Services on 12th Issue.....	8 50
	<u>\$1,241 90</u>	Advertising.....	10 00
Subscriptions:		Legal Expenses.....	5 00
Foreign.....	\$276 75	Daily Whig to N. M. Leckie.....	1 00
Professors.....	40 00	Printing Report.....	2 50
Divinity.....	18 00		
Medicals.....	51 00	Surplus.....	58 49
Science.....	38 00		
Arts.....	128 00		
	<u>\$ 551 75</u>		
Extra Numbers.....	6 90		
	<u>\$ 1,822 58</u>		<u>\$1,822 58</u>

Audited and found correct.

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Reserve Fund - - 850,000.00
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Educational Department Calendar

January :

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February :

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March :

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April :

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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Endowments matured and paid 1901,	- - -	100,000.00.

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N.B.—This year, 1902, will be the close of the Quinquennium.

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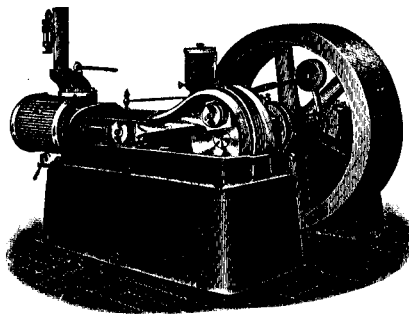
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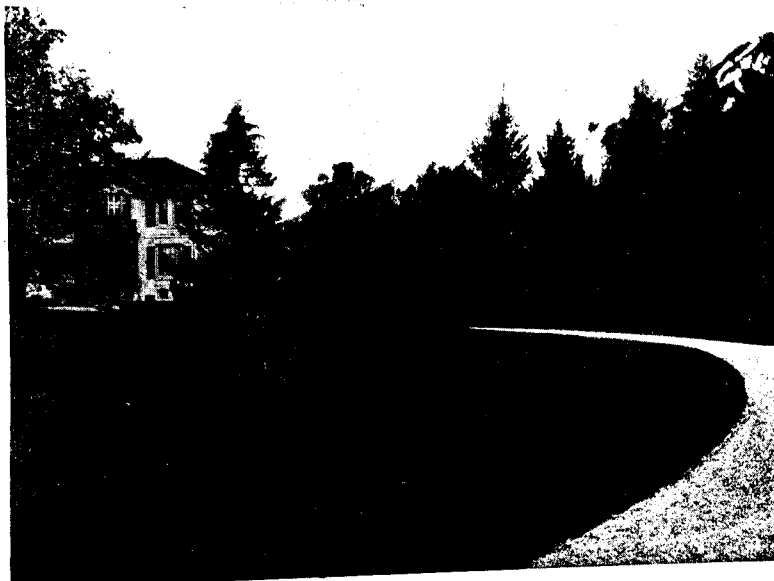
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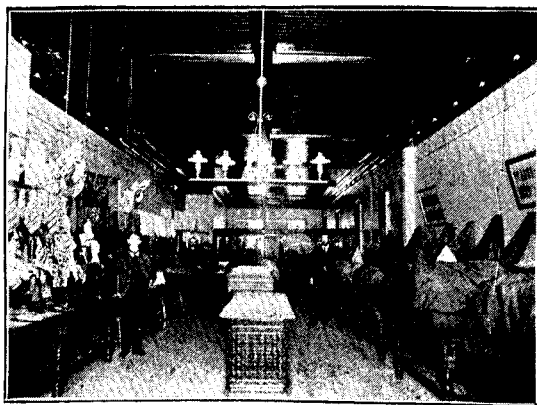


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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

FEBRUARY 20, 1903.

No. 7.

MEETING OF UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

AN open meeting of the University Council was held in Convocation Hall on the 9th inst. for the purpose of extending a formal greeting to the new Principal and transacting business in connection with the installation next October. As this was Principal Gordon's first meeting with the Council as a body, Chancellor Fleming took occasion to address those present on matters touching the interests of Queen's, past and present, and, in the name of the University authorities, to welcome Dr. Gordon as the new head of Queen's. Principal Gordon, replying to the Chancellor's address, expressed his views as to the true functions of a university.

We are pleased to be able to present the addresses of Chancellor Fleming and Principal Gordon.

CHANCELLOR FLEMING.

Members of the University Council:

"This is the first occasion since the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Gordon as Principal, that he has met the University Council. It seems to me, therefore, most fitting that we should review the progress we have made in recent years and consider our present position.

"In the year 1879 I had the great satisfaction of taking my place at the Board of Trustees with Dr. Gordon. During the greater part of the intervening 24 years he has been removed to parts of Canada at a distance from Kingston, while it has been my own greater happiness to have been more closely identified with the University than when we were associated as trustees. In these 24 years the students in attendance have increased in number nearly five fold.

"It is a matter of great gratification to the University Council to welcome here once more our old friend and former trustee. It is especially gratifying to receive Dr. Gordon as the executive head of the University. In 1879 Queen's had turned over the first page in her history. That page had been marked by many discouragements and vicissitudes, but the new page then opening has been characterized by marked progress and brilliancy. Before 1879 we had really no college buildings except the one that has since been enlarged for the use of the Medical faculty. In May of that year we had the distinguished privilege of having the foundation stones of our first Arts buildings laid by the representa-

tive in Canada of our late most gracious Queen, and by Her Majesty's illustrious daughter, the Princess Louise. On that occasion, too, we had the assurance of the genuine friendship and co-operation of the people of Kingston, as the then new Arts building, still an imposing structure, was erected by the liberality of the residents of the city. It is a noteworthy fact that the affection of the citizens of Kingston has never faltered, but has increased with every passing year. It is indeed a proud distinction which Queen's can justly claim that she rests on the support and affection of friends and benefactors, not only in Kingston but throughout the Dominion.

"In the first Arts building opened in October, 1880, a reasonable development of the University was contemplated, but, no one at that date anticipated that in less than twenty years it would be absolutely inadequate for the extraordinary increase in students. When that building was ready for occupation the total number of students in every faculty was 170 all told. To-day they number no less than 840, showing a remarkable numerical increase.

"The expansion has been an all round expansion, which unmistakably indicates the health, vigor and vitality of this seat of learning. The University has not failed to grow in any direction. The large group of buildings which we see around us gives the best external expression of this growth, and, in some respects, its actual measure.

"The increase in its Faculties, its Professoriate, and its students, is the internal growth which necessitated the outward increase of accommodation.

"For twenty years preceding 1879 the University had barely held its own. Since that year it has advanced by leaps and bounds. In 1880 the first fruits of Principal Grant's heroic labours appeared in the *then* new Arts building.

"In 1884 the testing time came. Then arose the agitation for federation with Toronto University. Had she not then felt the new life strong within her, the results might have been otherwise. It was a critical question for Queen's, and felt to be so. But the decision was soon taken, so characteristically expressed by Principal Grant in the saying that "Queen's roots were in the ground, not in the air," and that she would stay where she had first taken root.

"The question was submitted to the graduates and friends, and with almost absolute unanimity they said with the Principal "that to move her would be to sever Queen's from traditions, associations and affections, the very source of her growth and life."

"It was felt then as it is felt now, that there is a pressing need for such a university in Eastern Ontario, and that the removal of Queen's would be a deep injury to the cause of higher education in the Province. The wisdom of this decision has been fully vindicated.

"No one would now contend that Ontario would be better off had Queen's been absorbed by Toronto twenty years ago. Having elected to stay at Kingston, she must needs progress, and the next development of Queen's was on the Science side.

"Public spirited men from all parts of Eastern Ontario urged the Govern-

ment to establish a Science School at Kingston in connection with Queen's. and Sir Oliver Mowat, then Premier, after careful consideration, determined to yield to the request, provided a corporation was organized for the purpose, and a sufficient amount of money raised to guarantee the success of the enterprise. The result of these efforts is witnessed to-day in the School of Mines, Agriculture and Forestry.

"In 1892 the University Council brought to a successful issue negotiations for affiliating the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. That college became the Medical faculty of Queen's, with 105 students. The present number is 203. That is to say the students in attendance have nearly doubled.

"In 1894 Prof. Dupuis brought before the University Council and the Board of Trustees a scheme for the establishment of a Faculty of Science.

"The scheme was favorably viewed by the late Principal, who reported that the time had come when Queen's should organize such a Faculty to give theoretical, and, as far as possible, a practical education also, in the various branches of Applied Science. It had been pressed on his attention by students and benefactors at different times in various parts of the country. He saw that there was an increasing demand for such education, and bequests from the late Mr. Roberts and Mr. Doran rendered it possible to begin such a Faculty, so important in our age and in every new country.

"The Senate prepared a syllabus and the council passed a resolution un-animously adopting the scheme. Immediate action was thereupon taken and the result has more than justified

the wisdom of the scheme and the confidence reposed in Professor Dupuis.

"Such in a few brief words is the story of the progress of the University, and whilst the body corporate has been growing and expanding, the spirit has not slumbered. The men who founded Queen's were endowed with breadth of mind. They were representative sons of Scotland, loyal to the State, loyal to education, and loyal to their Church, too, but free from all spirit of intolerance. In founding a university they must not divorce education from religion—it would have been contrary to their traditions to do so, but neither did they desire a denominational institution. The Royal Charter truly expresses their purpose in these words: "the establishment of a college in connection with the Church of Scotland for the education of youth in the principles of Christian religion and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature." That there is nothing of a sectarian or denominational character designed is made manifest in the further words, coming as from the lips of Her Majesty the Queen: "We do further will, ordain and appoint that no religious test or qualification shall be required of, or appointed for, any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within our said college."

"The founders, and the men who have shaped the history of Queen's had in their mind an ideal university; they had before them as models the great Scottish Universities which are national, not denominational. This spirit always prevailed. In 1874 the desire had grown for broadening the constitution of the University. At that date the University Council was cre-

ated by the wisdom and sagacity of Principal Snodgrass and Professor McKerras, in consultation with the Board of Trustees. In this Council, graduates of all creeds and denominations have regularly met and deliberated respecting every matter affecting the welfare of the University, and it may with truth be said that all the most important advances of the last 25 years have been either originated or promoted by the Council. Thus it is obvious that the broad spirit inherited from the founders has permeated the whole body and may be taken to explain the marvellous vitality and growth of this seat of learning. This liberal spirit was again manifested in 1889 when the Parliament of Canada was asked to broaden our constitution with the view of increasing the efficiency, and extending the usefulness, of the University. An act was then passed enabling the University Council to elect from amongst their numbers five members to sit in the Board of Trustees, irrespective of creed. These members represent the whole body of graduates.

"The University has reached a position where the interests committed to her extend far beyond the bounds of the Presbyterian Church. This was recognized from the first as implicitly inherent in her constitution when her charter stated that her education must be open to all, irrespective of creed. It was inevitable that the University was designed to be free and open, and that the students were to be under the best influence of eminent professors. This condition of things the Church recognized in 1875, when at the union of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church the position was taken

that Queen's was an institution extending beyond the sphere of the Church.

"This condition has become more and more manifest, and has been fully recognized by the Church and the country.

"It is this continued growth and expansion which make it imperatively necessary that the frame of the constitution should be properly adjusted to the actual facts.

"This does not suggest or imply that there shall be any break in the friendly relations which exist between the University and its mother Church. That is a relation which cannot be broken. The historical and traditional connection must always remain—and continue to influence most deeply the destinies of Queen's.

"In the broadening process that has gone on, there has not been any severing of old ties or affiliations. The enlargement of the constituency has meant the gaining of new friends, not the dropping of old ones. Each step taken has had the approval of the Alumni and benefactors, including the mother Church, the greatest benefactor of all.

"When it was proposed to make the change in the constitution which had separated the University from its historic connection with the Presbyterian Church, the first step taken was to consult the Church itself, and the answer given by the Church is recorded in the minutes of the General Assembly held at Halifax in the year 1900. It expresses approval of any well considered change in the constitution of the University which would still further increase its public usefulness by making the body of Trustees most com-

pletely representative of the undenominational character of the work to be undertaken.

"A meeting was then called of the Corporators, Trustees, Senate, Council, Graduates, Alumni and benefactors of the University, which was held at Kingston in November, 1900. At that meeting the matter was fully discussed, and finally, after prolonged deliberation, extending over two days, it was unanimously resolved to proceed with the contemplated constitutional changes in order to effect the more complete nationalization of the University. The minute embodying the result of that convention sets forth that the growth of the University has been marked by the cordial support and encouragement of men of all shades of religious opinion, by a constant increase in the number of students and graduates who were not Presbyterians, by the University becoming an integral part of the educational system of the Province, and the conclusion reached is, that in the judgment of that convention the Governing Board of the University should be undenominational and should be in a larger degree than at present directly representative of the graduates and friends of the University.

"The General Assembly committee met the Trustees in Knox College, Toronto, on Dec. 6th, 1900, and after full consideration approved of the proposed changes. In June, 1901, the General Assembly at Ottawa confirmed this report and appointed a new committee to assist the University in working out the proposed changes. This committee met in this building on the 29th and 30th of April last, and made further progress in perfecting

the details of the scheme which had been outlined by Principal Grant, to give effect to unanimous wishes of the University constituency. At this stage matters still stand. The report of that committee may be found in the minutes of the General Assembly of 1902.

"What is taking place in Queen's is the historical repetition of that which for centuries has been going on in Europe. The Universities of Europe with scarcely an exception began their life under the motherhood of the Church, and in process of time outgrew their early constitution. We have seen the process taking place in our own day, in Oxford and Cambridge, when they were, for the first time, freed from religious tests. Again, we find in Scotland three great universities which were founded three or four centuries ago by the Roman Pontiff. These seats of learning adjusted themselves to new conditions which time had wrought. So Queen's, as a living organism, the gift of the Presbyterian Church to the Canadian people, carries with it the power of readjustment and adaptation to ever-changing conditions in national life.

"In receiving our new Principal, I extend to him, on behalf of the University Council, the most cordial greetings. On his return, after many years, he will find the whole atmosphere of Queen's undiminished in hope and enthusiasm. He will find an increased determination, if it be possible, to open wide the doors to all creeds and classes. He will see that no university in the land can be more truly national in her spirit, in her work, and in her aims. Our legal constitution in process of development will be moulded to meet new

conditions, but whatever form it may assume, I feel satisfied that the public will never forget the debt of gratitude which they owe to the founders, and still more to the church by which it has for long years been fostered, and by which it is dedicated in its matured condition to the high purpose of educating the youth of Canada.

"Accept my hand, Principal Gordon, in token of the great satisfaction this Council has in having you with us."

PRINCIPAL GORDON.

Mr. Chancellor and Members of the University Council:

"I am grateful for this opportunity of addressing you and of coming into closer touch with you in regard to matters affecting the work and welfare of the University. I came at your call and, had it not been for my confidence in your sympathy and support, I could not thus have answered your request, for I came to take up work laid down by him who gave unstintedly his splendid powers to make Queen's what it is to-day. I need not try to picture him to you, for you all knew him and you can never forget him; brilliant, versatile, fearless, indefatigable, strong and ready to help, spending himself without measure for the cause or the person he befriended.

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,

Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were
worsted, wrong would triumph,

Held we fall to rise, are baffled to
fight better,

Sleep to wake."

My supreme encouragement in accepting the office vacated by my life-long friend is found in God's promise to

Joshua, when calling him to succeed the great lost leader, "As I was with Moses, so will I be with thee."

"Since my first acquaintance with this University, it has lengthened its cords and strengthened its stakes beyond all our early expectations. Its life has become more complex, its agencies and influences more varied and extensive. It has greatly developed its power to impart that general culture for which a university should always stand; and it has largely increased its facilities for providing the special and technical instruction demanded of an efficient modern university. Along both of these lines Queen's has cherished lofty ideals and has tried to be true to them.

"What do we expect of a university? On the one hand the university takes young men and professes to direct them along such lines of study as shall call forth and strengthen their faculties, quicken their capacity for service, acquaint them with the ripest thoughts of the best thinkers, enrich them with lofty ideals, broaden their views and their sympathies, and enable them to act in the interests of life in more correct relations. A man's life consists not in the abundance of that which he has, but rather in the abundance of that which he is, and in all education the development of the man himself is the essential matter. Wisdom is to be valued, not merely as a means to an end, but for its own sake, apart from any wealth or fame or worldly comfort that it may enable a man to win. He is a rich man who can truthfully say: "My mind to me a kingdom is." Looking upon the young man who spends the strength and effort of years in acquiring scholarship

that may have no immediate money value, some are inclined to ask, "To what purpose this waste?" But the outlay is not waste if it enables him, with cultured taste and with a broad, liberal intelligence, to hold converse with the great minds of ancient and modern times; not waste if it has so built up his being that he can take a wider outlook upon the world, can see more of the meaning of life, can realize his kinship with the loftier spirits of his race.

"That is one function, one purpose, one ideal of the university. Yet not the only one, for a man's life consists not merely in the abundance of that which he is, but also in the abundance of that which he can do; and so the university, more especially in our modern conception of it, seeks to qualify many of its students directly for their life-work by the technical schools in which, along various lines, special training is provided for them. The efforts in this direction were formerly restricted to what were called the learned professions—law, medicine and divinity. But learning, scholarship, intellectual effort and attainment are not confined to these callings. They are required in many other fields of activity, and the university tries to meet this demand. Along the many lines of applied science, technical schools are being equipped. The engineer is as thoroughly trained as the physician. And there is no special limit to be set for such schools, no select circle of intellectual or professional activity to which the privilege of special training should be restricted. Chemistry is as important in agriculture and in manufacturing as in medicine. A scientific training may be as helpful in for-

estry as in engineering. Science is democratic, not exclusive, and the vast increase of scientific studies conducted in these later years in well-equipped universities has widened the bounds of university life, and has increased its value to the nation.

"The university itself has profited by this extension of effort, this reaching forth to meet the wants of those who along different lines of work require a scientific training, because the technical school, by constantly directing its aim along practical lines, has in some degree compelled the University to measure its work by new tests, to apply new standards of value to lines of study. At the same time, the technical school gains greatly by having its students brought in contact with the general culture of the University, for they thus learn that utility is not the only test of value, that the so-called practical studies may tend to narrow the man who ignores the claims of history and philosophy, of literature and art, and that, indeed, all studies are practical which enrich the life of the community.

"There is, no doubt, the tendency on the part of the student to rush quickly into the technical school, ignoring that wider University course, which aims at general culture rather than at special instruction. In many cases, this may be due to the pressure of circumstances, to the need of quickly reaching a position of self-support, but a general University training is of serious importance for all who can secure it or who can take advantage of it. Ask the foremost men in any profession—law, medicine, engineering—and they will tell you that the chief need is for the man of large views, well-trained judgment, capacity to in-

itate new movement, with that wider outlook that comes from general culture rather than from any special training. In every department there is the need of educated leadership. No doubt men must specialize if they would succeed, but the danger in all technical education is that we specialize too soon, and so become narrow and weak. It is one thing to bring a broad grasp and wide vision to a focus on some special subject of enquiry, but quite a different and altogether poorer thing simply to hold and see that special object without the capacity to take a wider grasp, or the knowledge that there are any other possible points of view. Even in training men for special work, the University seeks to make them all the better specialists by making them something more than specialists. It aims at providing a group of influences that shall act upon the student in such a way as to call forth and strengthen his faculties, uplift his ideals, broaden his horizon, enlarge his range of vision, bring him in touch with the best of human achievement. Doubtless a young man may have this done for him without entering a university. Intimate intercourse with some great men, some strong outstanding personality may do it. Garfield is reported to have said that Mark Hopkins at one end of a log and he himself at the other was all the college he required. Those of us who had the privilege in our university course at Glasgow of enjoying the friendship of Dr. Norman Macleod frequently felt that he was more to us than the whole college faculty. At the same time, there are few great men, and they are within the reach of only a very small number of students. But the university comes in to be, in its united in-

fluence, like some outstanding personality affecting the life of those whom it reaches, opening their vision, quickening their efforts, building them up in mental and moral vigour, touching their life to finer issues.

"Now, in trying to prescribe the course of studies to be pursued by those who seek its guidance, the university is constantly exposed to criticism. Some would reject all classical training as antiquated, contending that sufficient allowance had not been made for modern scientific studies, and that, even with the great variety of options now open to the student, the curriculum is still encumbered with some unprofitable subjects. But let us not too hurriedly cast aside the course of training that for centuries prevailed when the ancient classics, philosophy and mathematics were considered the essentials of a liberal education. It may certainly be claimed for each of these departments of study that it tends to develop the student, to train his judgment, to enlarge his intellectual capacity.

"The study of the classics may not be of great importance as a mere source of information, since most of the great works of Greek and Roman genius that are known to us are accessible in the form of translations, and the knowledge of these languages is less necessary to-day than formerly, as books are now so rarely written in them. The growth of modern literature has changed the relative value of the classics, but still it is well worth our while to know something of those remnants of ancient literature that have survived through so many centuries. Our modern thought and life have been greatly affected by them. The study of them tends to make us

respectful towards the past. It is essential, too, if we would perfectly know our own language, and even the best translation fails to express the full meaning of Greek and Roman writers, just as the plaster cast, however helpful, fails to fill the place of the original marble statue. Indeed, the study of the classics has, for purposes of mental training, a peculiar value. No two languages absolutely correspond in vocabulary or in construction. It is, therefore, impossible to render expressions and idioms of one with perfect accuracy in terms of another. We may reach a close approximation, but never a complete equation. Yet this very fact, with the consequent effort to get the best possible rendering, may make this department of study a helpful training for dealing with many of life's practical problems, where we must often accept and act upon a fair approximation, unable to get a complete solution.

"The value of philosophical studies. of logic, psychology, metaphysics, none would be inclined to call in question. The study of the mind itself, the investigation of the powers and processes of thought, the examination of the very faculties by which we do examine things and become acquainted with ourselves, the outer world and God. this, with the many problems and obstinate questionings which it implies, is a department of study so manifestly important as to need no advocacy. Whatever be the information we may gather from it, or the conclusions to which we may be led, we may admit with Sir William Hamilton that it is fitted to show us at once our weakness and our worth, and be the discipline alike of humility and of hope.

"As to the value of mathematical studies, this may be even more quickly recognized, and more generally admitted, for these not only furnish tools for work in fields of science, but they possess a special value in mental discipline: they train the student to accuracy of thought, leading him to seek for clear conceptions, to make sure of what he does know, and not to rest content with shadowy or uncertain fancies. So, too, the value of history and of English literature in a liberal education will pass unquestioned.

"But, however much may be said for this old familiar circle of subjects, we cannot regard it to-day as the necessary course for a liberal education. Other subjects have forced their way to recognition, possessing high value not merely for the direct results they yield, but also for the mental and moral discipline they furnish. This merit is claimed not only for such studies as political economy, but for the whole round of the physical sciences. In the study, for instance, of chemistry, biology, mineralogy, and kindred subjects, you are not only reaching results that may have a direct bearing upon material progress and upon the increase of wealth and of general comfort, but you are engaging in work of a high educative value. To pursue those studies successfully demands and develops accurate observation, patient investigation, careful induction, with loyalty to truth, freedom from prejudice, and faith in the ultimate issue of honest inquiry. All scientific study of nature is, to use Kepler's devout expression, "thinking God's thoughts after Him," and faith in the uniformity of law, which is the presupposition of scientific inquiry, is really incipient

faith in a moral order of the universe.

"Our modern modes of thought and life tend more and more to emphasize the sciences, and thus the boundaries of university education have of necessity been widened, until we are perplexed by the number and variety of subjects. Amid such variety selection must be made, for, however eager a student might be to annex all possible realms of knowledge, the function and purpose of university training is not to store him with every kind of information, but to direct him in such studies as shall most surely tend to develop the man himself. Here, of course, a large freedom must be allowed to the student, and a fair list of options is offered him, but to some extent the university must choose for him before he shall choose for himself, and in choosing, in arranging the courses of studies, the university must have regard to general culture before passing to lines of special training.

"Alike in the matter of general culture and in that of technical training, the university can never reach the limit beyond which no change or expansion will be called for. Here as elsewhere there is for us no finality, no point where we may say, "Let us rest and be thankful."

"New occasions teach new duties;
time makes ancient good uncouth;

"They must upward still and onward,
who would keep abreast of
truth."

I need not emphasize what is known to every member of the Council, that this has always been the policy of Queen's. The effort has been to give to the student the wider outlook, the larger sympathy, the loftier ideals of general culture, before he turns to the technical training of his own particular calling.

for the man is greater than the professional. Even if he be unable to take the full Arts course, his special studies may be so arranged that they shall not be merely technical—what a member of our staff calls "virulently scientific"—but they shall combine, in some degree, broad, general culture with technical education.

"Now, along both these lines a living university must be ready from time to time to make room for change and growth. Our idea of the subjects most essential for general culture, of the studies best suited to develop a young man's mental and moral faculties before he specializes in any direction, must be kept open for revision and enlargement. We cannot afford to bind ourselves to any stereotyped course. However great the wisdom of the past, however excellent and well chosen the lines laid down by the fathers for our guidance, yet "the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns." We come to recognize the value for general culture of new departments that have been opened up, as has already been the case with the physical sciences. Or, it may be, we come to lay fresh emphasis on studies once familiar that have been dropped out of sight. It seems very strange, for instance, that in a Christian land, where almost the entire population profess the Christian faith, and where, with scarcely a dissentient voice, the leaders in every line of social, commercial and political progress regard the Christian Scriptures as the guide to their life and the best of all literature, so very little is done to give a university student any light or help towards the knowledge of our English Bible. I do not now refer to the study of Theology, which is, indeed, the crown-

ing study, the science of sciences, to which philosophy in its loftiest achievements is but the introduction, and which, let us hope, shall in the future as in the past, find fitting recognition in Queen's. I refer simply to the study of the Bible as a department of general culture, with which every well educated man should be familiar. This marvellous book, which comprises a priceless and peerless literature, is relegated to theological halls as if it had been intended only for divinity students. We profess to take our morals from this source, and yet, instead of making our youth familiar with it in the university, we feed them on the very different morals and far inferior ideals of ancient Greece and Rome, much of which they must unlearn in later life. We desire our students to know their own language in its purity and to be familiar with the best thoughts that have been expressed in it, and yet we fail to introduce them to this "well of English undefiled" and to those glowing thoughts of Prophet, Psalmist and Apostle, to which no other literature makes approach. We direct them in their study of history, trying to make the past unfold for them its lessons and to picture the men most worthy of imitation, and yet we are silent about the course of that onward movement presented in our Holy Scriptures which gives us the true philosophy of history, and silent about those lofty souls who are the inspiring leaders of the Christian world. There are many reasons why the English Bible should find some place in the curriculum of a Christian university. I know no valid reason why it should not; and it may be that here, in Queen's, we have the freedom and the facility for ren-

dering specially helpful service to our students in this important field of culture.

"As with general culture, so with technical training; the university should stand ready to extend its help in all possible ways, careful, of course, to set the first things first, to take the claimants for its support in the order of their public importance so far as the means at its disposal may permit. For the university stands for service, service of the highest kind, service to the largest possible number and along the greatest possible variety of lines. True, it must be always only a small minority of citizens that will avail themselves of the university training but it is well for the university and well for the State to have this minority represent and influence a large number of callings. There is a certain type that some regard as the perfect product of university life and training, the man who is well informed but exclusive, critical, reserved, oracular, a consciously superior person. But, instead of aiming at producing this kind of scholar, is it not rather the true aim of the university to stretch out its hand to the representatives of many classes, to help them climb the heights from whence they can get clearer, truer views of life and its manifold interests, to lead them along lines where they shall find their own life unfolding into greater fullness and perfection, to fit them for larger and ever-increasing service to their fellows? The production of a narrow and exclusive circle of scholars is not the main achievement of the university; rather it is the wider extension of learning, the broadening of intellectual privilege, the enrichment of the nation at every point at which, by

means of its great variety of students, it can reach the life of the people. The university recognizes that true wisdom does not sit solitary, that she is not exclusive, cut off in fancied superiority from fellowmen, but that she "rejoices in the habitable parts of the earth and her delights are with the sons of men." Hence the aims and the ideals of a university must be national. Sometimes it may be denominational in name and yet national in outlook and effort. Or it may be national in name and yet narrow and sectarian in spirit and in work. But it fails to fulfil or even to recognize its true purpose unless it broadens its range to include a national horizon and takes up its burden of service to the country at large.

"I think we may claim that his has always been the ideal of Queen's, and in trying to realize this ideal, Queen's has put forth her efforts to serve the country in a growing variety of ways frequently taking the initiative in higher educational movements. Although lack of resources has prevented her from extending technical education as widely or as rapidly as might be wished, yet her students have been able to take advantage of facilities otherwise provided for this purpose. Thus the School of Applied Science—of Mining and Engineering—which through private beneficence, backed up by Government assistance, has been established at Kingston and which is in affiliation with Queen's—furnishes the technical training desired by many of the university students; and the value of this school is shown by the increasing number in attendance and by the positions of trust and usefulness already occu-

pied by many graduates. To this School of Mining it is proposed to add a School of Forestry. We Canadians are gradually becoming aware of the importance of caring for our forests, its importance to the nation at large, to the governments of the different Provinces, and to the vast industries dependent on the lumber trade. The Board of Governors of the School of Mining in making this new departure in connection with forestry, have been greatly encouraged by the pledge of Government assistance; for the aid given to the School of Mining has been amply justified by the results, as, it is confidently expected, it will be with the School of Forestry.

"The course of lectures lately given here by Professor Fernow convinced all who heard them of the need of introducing scientific forestry into Canada; and a School of Forestry seems to be essential for training competent men who shall make the most and best of our forest resources, even in the interests of the possessors of timber limits, still more for the welfare of the Crown lands as a national asset. Looking at the forest resources of the country, there is no point at which this department of study could, for the public weal, be so effectively carried on as here at Queen's.

"There are also other interests that might well ask the university for light and leading, men of other callings that might ask what we can do to fit them for their work so that they may be equipped for the most helpful service to the nation. When, for instance, a young man desires to take up journalism and comes to the university for guidance, what can we do for him? The printer's office was Joe. Howe's

college, and it has been the training school for not a few of our most prominent public men. But the race to-day is to be won by the well-equipped. Here is a calling that has great and increasing influence. The journalist is one of the most active and powerful educationists of our day, doing much to mould the opinion and life of the people. Can the university do anything to help him qualify for his profession, anything more than merely passing him through such classes as he wishes to take? Can it select and combine a course of studies for him more wisely than he could choose for himself—for instance, of languages and philosophy, of history, political economy and literature, giving him some helpful training in his life-work? It can; and here in Queen's, although the selection of studies for this purpose has not been formally made a special course, yet, under the guidance of a member of the staff, such a choice of subjects has been made and is being followed with a view to special preparation for journalism.

"The same may be done and is, indeed, here being done for young men who look forward to a mercantile career. It is often asked: has the university no special help for young men who look forward to commercial life? We know that the manufacturer is dependent on the investigations of science; the pulp mill and the iron works require their chemists; the university laboratory, if properly equipped, should be a field for research that tells on the commerce of the country. All this we recognize, but if there come to us a young man who desires to fit himself for dealing in a large and effective way with the work and prob-

lems of a mercantile career, what help can the university offer him? This at least, we can do: we can select for him from our lists of subjects a course or group of studies that shall be specially suited to prepare him for commercial life, studies, for instance, in English language, literature and history, in political economy, in mathematics, in modern languages, and in some branch of science or philosophy. This is already being done here, and, under the guidance of a member of our staff, several are pursuing such a special course. But the young man himself should largely be relieved of the difficulty and uncertainty of selecting a course of studies. He has not the experience to do this wisely. He should feel entitled to turn to the university for guidance. The Faculty, rather than the individual, should suggest and choose the course of study most likely to prove helpful to him in dealing with the problems that must face him in business and in citizenship.

"At the same time those who seek to be thus fitted for commercial life must remember that the university cannot give the technical training of a merchant's office. Merchants and bankers would not wish it to attempt this, for they have their own way of doing it. And they must also remember that the value of any university training to a young man going into business depends on the spirit with which he takes up his duties after he passes from the college class-room to the commercial office. He may foolishly assume that he is already superior to some of the clerks who were in the office before him, and may be unwilling to begin where they began. If so, his college training has seriously unfitted him, blinding him to his need

of that technical training in which he is as yet inferior to those who may not have his general education or ability. But, if he is willing to learn, he may find that, after mastering the office duties, he can bring to the general business an insight, grasp and breadth of knowledge, such as will enable him, other things being equal, soon to forge ahead of his less educated competitors.

"These are illustrations of the way in which the modern university may extend its helpfulness to the nation, touching the life and welfare of the people at many points, which in the older idea of the university could not be taken into account. The important fact is that the university stands for service—the highest kind of service—to the nation. The material help it gets is given back transmuted into intellectual and moral aid and multiplied a thousandfold. It is possible that it may render the largest service by giving rare and exceptional education to a few who become prominent as leaders of their fellows; eventually, however, its value must be measured by the extent of its influence, by the number whom it can reach and serve, for, with the college as with the individual, "he that is greatest of all is servant of all."

"Of course, if this be the ideal that is cherished, there can be no finality in the life and progress of the university. Its face must be turned towards the future, ever growing to meet the growing needs of the community. For the fulfilment of such an aim, the university must, of course, be always in want of funds, with ever new demands upon its treasury, and, therefore, with ever fresh appeals to friends and benefactors. I need not remind you that this has been characteristic of the his-

tory of Queen's. This university was founded in faith and self-sacrifice, and by faith and self-sacrifice have its walls been reared; nor do I know a firmer foundation or more binding cement. Hitherto it has been upon the moderate contributions of many friends that Queen's has had to rely. Is it too much to hope that the time has come when, from among her wealthier friends, some may come forward to assist her with larger gifts than she has yet received from individual benefactors? It is difficult to suggest any other lines by which the wealth of the rich can so largely benefit the nation as through the upbuilding of a vigorous and progressive university, which seeks to recognize and meet the people's needs in higher education.

"If any have withheld their support on the ground that Queen's was denominational, that plea is no longer truthfully possible. Even when denominational in name, this university was national in spirit, and we expect to have it made as national by statute, as it has long been in practice. This is but its natural development along the lines of its past history, the result of its growth into a larger life than was contemplated for it by its founders. Locally, it has become the university of Eastern Ontario, from which it draws the majority of its students, but in character, in aim, in service, it is national. It has its friends, benefactors and graduates throughout the country, a constituency distinctively its own, whose members are united by their loyal attachment to the university and by their interest in its progress and prosperity. One after another passes away from her council board and from her list of benefactors, but Queen's remains a living, growing

organism, not dependent upon even the wisest of her counsellors, or the most bountiful of her benefactors, because drawing to herself, by the very power of her vitality, the elements requisite for her support. The life so strenuously maintained in the past, so vigorous and helpful to-day, is the best pledge of what awaits her in the years to come; and our hope is that with increasing equipment, by wisely directed effort, through the earnest co-operation of all who seek her good, Queen's may share and may assist the expanding life of our country, and may from year to year become more capable of rendering the loftiest kind of service to the nation."

IN MEMORIAM.

DR. SMYTHE.

The late Dr. Smythe, whose photograph appears in this number of the JOURNAL, will be greatly missed in business and social circles in Kingston. The sudden call which came to Dr. Smythe was a great shock to his many friends; and all who knew him will feel that an estimable and useful man has gone. Dr. Smythe was a good friend of Queen's, and at one time served as a member of the University Council. When the call came Dr. Smythe was on his way to the University to assist in awarding honours at the Kingston-Varsity debate.

MISS GRANT.

It was little more than a year ago that it fell to the lot of the students' paper to chronicle the death of one of the girls in attendance at the University. Once again the ranks are broken, once again we mourn the departure of one whom all of us knew and all of us liked. Miss Flora

Grant, a member of the Junior year of Queen's, passed away at the General Hospital on Wednesday last, the 18th inst., after a short but very severe illness. Before Christmas she had not been by any means herself, and we hardly expected to see her return when the holidays were over. But it was not long before she was forced to lay aside her work, and all too quickly we learned that her earthly tasks were really over. No one doubts the real and deep-felt sorrow that moves the heart of every student who knew her, and especially of the girls, with whom Miss Grant was in daily touch. Her frank, whole-hearted sympathies were always enlisted in behalf of friends and acquaintances alike, and one instinctively turned to ask her advice and opinion on disputed questions, sure of that helpful response which sprang from real interest and sane judgment. If sunny temperament and large kindness help to make this work-a-day world a little brighter, then surely we Queen's girls have lost a good deal of sunshine from our academic circle. It seems hard to have her go, hard for a young girl full of life and enthusiastic enjoyment of its good things, to drop her tasks all so quickly and pass from her round of college duties out into the great unknown. Yet,

"Surely, somewhere afar
In the sounding labor-house vast,
Of being, is practised that strength,
Zealous, beneficent, firm."

We must have faith that life is but beginning for her—that her powers are at last finding full play, when earthly limitations with their hampering weights are put by, and effort and aspirations are at one with achievement.

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's
University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers
during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year : single copies 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor or to the Business Manager, Queen's College, Kingston.

The debating championship is still to be lifted.

The JOURNAL extends hearty, though belated, thanks to the Aesculapian Society for their courtesy in entertaining a member of the staff at the recent dinner.

Owing to an unusually large supply of material for this JOURNAL it has been found necessary to hold over some interesting contributions and other matters till next issue.

Editorial thanks are due to those who are giving the JOURNAL the benefit of their artistic skill. We regret that some of the cuts were not ready in time for the last number.

The first of the Sunday afternoon addresses was given by the Principal on the 15th inst. A large audience of citizens and students greeted Principal Gordon, and listened to a fine-spirited and appropriate discourse on the subject of duty.

THE Varsity-Queen's debate for the inter-university championship, was held in Convocation Hall on the evening of Saturday, February 14th. The representatives from Varsity, Mr. D. B. Gillies and Mr. F. R. Munro, argued the affirmative of the resolution "Resolved that Canada should contribute to an Imperial fund for the general defence of the Empire," while Messrs. J. H. Philp and K. C. McLeod, representing Queen's, took the negative side.

The course of the argument indicated divergent views as to the interpretation of the resolution, the affirmative position evidently being that an Imperial fund, so far as Canada was concerned, meant a voluntary money contribution in support of Britain's navy, without reference to the action of other colonies and dependencies. The Queen's men understood the resolution as implying an arrangement entered into by all branches of the Empire, as no scheme involving less than this could be regarded as Imperial.

Want of space forbids any detailed review of the arguments advanced by the various speakers. The leader of the affirmative, Mr. Gillies, devoted his energies to showing that Canada must maintain her Imperial connection. Statistics were quoted to show the extent of Canada's exports to Britain. Attention was also called to our growing responsibilities in different parts of the world. The net result of this speech, as stated by Mr. Gillies, was that it established (1) The necessity of contributing, and (2) The ability to contribute.

Mr. Philp, the leader of the negative then took the floor, and argued with considerable force that the unity

of the Empire is essentially spiritual, it is a unity based on a common love of freedom. The scheme of an Imperial fund was a menace to the free and spontaneous development of the spirit of loyalty. The only contribution Canada could make consistently with true Imperial unity was in enlarging her own naval and military resources as occasion might demand. There would be co-operation, certainly, but it would be free co-operation. Mr. Philp, in summing up, claimed to have proved that the Imperial bond was spiritual in its nature, and not external and mechanical, that in our relations with Britain we must hold to the fullest possible autonomy, that development along this line is in the best interests of both Britain and Canada, and that the autonomous policy is perfectly adaptable to the needs of Imperial defence.

Mr. Munro then entered the lists for the affirmative, and after warming to his subject, made an excellent speech. The speaker endeavoured to show that the only way in which Canada could discharge her duty was by contributing to an Imperial fund. Canada's present policy was pusillanimous and shameful; we received a multitude of favours and benefits from Britain and made no adequate return. When time was called Mr. Munro was earnestly insisting that no compulsion was involved in the proposed scheme.

Mr. McLeod, supporting the negative, took the ground that the scheme set forth in the resolution was impracticable. A central board would be necessary for the administration of such a fund, and difficulties would at once arise in connection with appointing

colonial representatives. On what basis would the representation of any particular colony be determined? There was no basis for deciding the question of relative representatives. Again, if the board of control were constituted, there would still remain the difficulty of apportioning the contributions of the various colonies. Having shown the impracticability of the scheme proposed, the speaker went on to argue that true Imperialism demanded that we should maintain a strictly autonomous position with regard to naval and military interests. The charge of ingratitude was met with the argument that Canada was not a charge upon Britain. On the contrary, Canada relieved the Mother Country from all her anxiety in this part of the world, and in point of fact Canadian independence would impose additional burdens upon great Britain. Mr. McLeod's speech was well received.

Mr. Gillies closed the debate with an able statement of the general argument for the affirmative position.

The judges then retired, and after deliberating about a quarter of an hour returned a verdict in favour of Queen's.

A musical programme, consisting of selections by the Mandolin Club and vocal solos by Mr. J. M. McDonald, formed a pleasing feature of the evening.

To Mr. J. L. Whiting, K.C., chairman of the board of judges, fell the sad duty of announcing the death of Dr. Smythe, who was to have been present to assist in awarding the honours of the debate. On his way to the University Dr. Smythe had been taken suddenly ill, and before medical aid

could be summoned, had passed away. This announcement cast a gloom over the meeting, and the decision which would otherwise have been greeted with tumultuous applause was received in silence.

Arts.

DEUTERO-Isaiah and the Logos doctrine have so puzzled the poor Arts editor that his brain is all in a whirl and consequently the readers of this column will have to put up with some dizzy ideas. Sartor Resartus and the McGill-Queen's hockey came upon the scene and rather upset his thinking apparatus, while good old St. Valentine, along with all the nice things he brought, didn't favor the distracted writer with a theme upon which to say a few words. Still it is always necessary to fill space in the JOURNAL even though you don't say anything—and it seems to me a fortunate thing that we have this advantage over our readers—so we shall venture a word regarding the late conference. We have not called it a theological conference—if we did so the Divinity editor might think that a report of the proceedings was more *germaine* to his column than to the Arts column, and for a better reason still we would rather consider the conference as being more cosmopolitan. The meetings represented not especially theology, but every department of university life from the present state of the critical problem to the question of forestry. In this conference all divisions, if there are such, between the different faculties, were lost sight of, the different elements of university education were brought

closer to one another, and a fresh impetus was given to stir the sleeping soul.

At the request of a number of freshmen we submit some old-time "boarding-house" geometry. It has been corrected and revised since its first appearance, and is now published in neat book form with an introduction by a member of the class of '03 in Arts. This little book may be had along with the remaining six issues of the JOURNAL for 50 cents. Those who wish to take advantage of this offer might kindly call at the JOURNAL sanctum between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon and two and four in the afternoon.

We herewith submit a specimen page of what this book contains:

DEFINITIONS AND AXIOMS.

All boarding houses are the same boarding house.

A single room is one which has no parts and no magnitude.

A wrangle is the inclination of two boarders to each other that meet at a point but are not in the same room.

The landlady of a boarding-house is a parallelogram—that is, an oblong and angular figure which cannot be described and is equal to anything.

POSTULATES AND PROPOSITIONS.

A pie may be produced any number of times in any direction.

A bee line may be made from any one boarding-house to any other boarding-house.

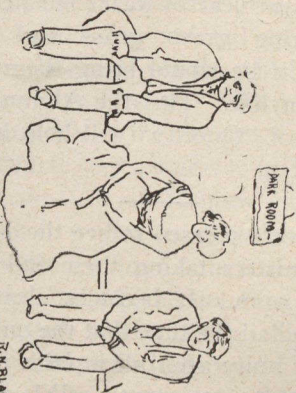
The clothes of a boarding-house bed, though produced ever so far both ways, will not meet.

If from the two extreme ends of any



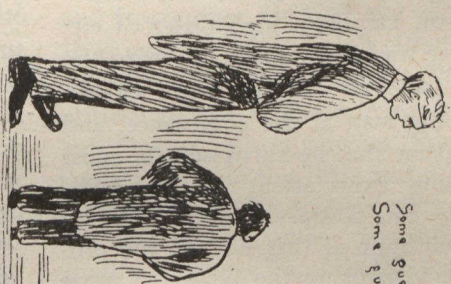
R. M. BLACK

The beautiful one - "Why do you girls always hiss each other when you meet?"
She - "Because we do not wish to see each other as we would that others should do with us."



IS A DADDY ALWAYS NECESSARY?

R. M. BLACK

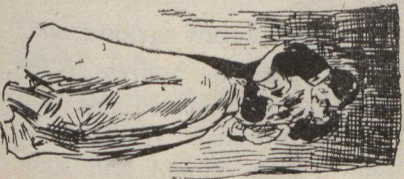


Some guests were short.
Some guests were tall.

R. M. BLACK

A FEW SNAPSHOTS
- AT -
THE CONVERSATION

And they say he
was a Science
man, too.



boarding-house there be drawn a line passing through all the rooms in turn, then the stovepipe which warms the boarders will be within that line.

If there be two boarders in the same house on the same flat, and on the same side of that flat, and the amount of space for the one be equal to the amount of space for the other, each to each, and the wrangle between one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal also, each to each. For if not, let one bill be the greater. Then the other bill is less than it might have been—which is absurd. Therefore, both bills are the same.

Q.E.D.

Divinity.

FROM the opening address of Principal Gordon to the last lecture by Prof. Dupuis a high order of excellence was maintained. Perhaps the Principal was watched more closely than any man at the conference, and we believe that he surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his audiences. His address to the University Council showed that he had the prophetic vision and the power to move us on towards the high ideals that keep ever dawning on us as we advance. "Queen's must have no dead line—no finality—but must ever follow with open mind and heart the Spirit of truth who will lead us into an ever fuller life."

The pity is that the number in attendance is not many times larger. The minister above all men must be intensely alive and working. The true shep-

herd must not loll complacently in the shade, while the sheep are nibbling an existence on the sun-burnt pastures, on which indolence and narrowness keeps them year by year; but he must be seeking green grass and fresh streams if he would bring them more abundant life. This the Alumni conference of "Queen's" will help him to do.

We were pleased to see the Methodist ministers taking their full share of the work. It becomes clearer to our mind all the time that the only real bond of unity after all is faith in, and attachment to, truth. When men honestly set themselves to work, not to find sentences to back up preconceived dogmas, but to sincerely search for facts that they may come nearer to the heart of things then there is a real fellowship—a real bond of unity. Men engrossed in such a search forget that they belong to this sect or the other sect. They have no time for such trifles, for the glory and the power of the true vision is upon them; and so it is that until we have the open minds of little children, we can in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven or realize the fellowship of the Spirit of truth.

THE STUDY OF HEBREW LITERATURE.

The Principal, in his address to the University Council, uttered this sentence: "There are many reasons why the English Bible should find some place in the curriculum of a Christian university. I know no valid reason why it should not; and it may be that here in Queen's we have the freedom and the facility for rendering specially helpful service to our students in this important field of culture."

It seems strange that a book like the Bible is often made the cause of bitter contention. If men would read Shakespeare or Wordsworth simply to find proof texts for some preconceived theory would they not fail entirely to receive the real worth which these writings have in store? So it is with the literature of the Hebrews.

Of course, our professor in English does make use of Hebrew literature and uses it with a masterful hand, as was evidenced in his lecture to the Alumni. But can he not render us a still greater service along this same line? Perhaps nothing would so help a professor to overcome in his pupils the tendency to bombast and verbosity as the study of Hebrew literature. Its style is so pure, simple, direct, so void of sham, so full of glowing life and vividness that it must surely proceed from wholesome views of life that can do no student harm. If it were given an optional place on the Arts curriculum it would enable the theological student to give more of his time to science, and the Science and Arts students to become more acquainted with Hebrew literature, a change which we believe would be better for all. To take this matter in hand, we know of no man better fitted than our own Prof. Cappon, and of course we would expect him to treat the poetry of Isaiah or the Psalmist in the same way as he treats that of Wordsworth or Browning.

CROSSLEY AND HUNTER.

We believe that every community and every church, should welcome any movement that will tend to give to the individual and to society a more wholesome and sturdy life. Religion can help men if it can give them

an inspiring idea of God and show them that He deals with men in a way worthy of His most wise and perfect nature. Jesus came to give us life—a richer, a more abundant life. His was the complete life that He would have us possess. No man was more anxious that humanity should receive good. He understood human nature well and knew the best method to pursue. Can we imagine Jesus entering into a synagogue and giving a performance such as Messrs. Crossley and Hunter gave on their first Sunday evening in Kingston? Can we imagine such stories as they told, passing from His lips? Can we imagine Him making such appeals as they make, that men may hold up their hands to be prayed for? These are things worth thinking about. It is possible, even with good intentions, to do more harm than good. It is possible to have a number “go forward” and also in a far larger number to create disrespect and irreverence for God and religion. It is an easy thing to talk frantically about the Bible and to consign “higher critics” to the warmest parts of the hot regions. It is another thing to know what is in the Bible and to sympathize with men who have difficulties just because they allow themselves to think. It is one thing to tell sceptics that they may laugh now, but they will laugh on the other side of their face in the next world. It is another thing to use some earnest thought and study to show them what is real and what is worthy of belief.

WORK AMONGST LUMBERMEN.

Rev. A. Fitzpatrick gave an interesting account of the work that is being attempted amongst the lumbermen. There are now about thirty

camps in which reading rooms and libraries have been established. One great drawback is the inability of about fifty per cent of the men to read or write. Thus it is necessary that one man as teacher should be at each camp. A number have already taken up this work and are carrying it on successfully. The shantymen must be helped, and to do so men must go in amongst them to give them not only mental culture but to teach them true manhood.

Rev. John Edmison, B.A., of Cheltenham, has taken unto himself a partner in life's joys and sorrows in the person of Miss Fitzgerald, of Peterboro. Rev. George Edmison, B.A., was his best man in the crucial ordeal. Among the many presents received by the bride was a piano, so that John will be able still to practice his "basso profundo." We send our best wishes and at the same time look eagerly for a cake for the Hall so that the young men may dream dreams and the old men see visions.

Rev. W. Guy, B.D., of Bath, has accepted the call to Macdonald's Corners and will take charge of the work in a few weeks.

Many, still in college, can recall the name and fame of one of our quondam fellow students, J. A. McCallum, B.A., now a third year theolog. at Union Seminary, N. Y. John's oratorical powers, like some other good things about which, however, divinities are not expected to know a great deal, appear to be improving with age, for at the last report the JOURNAL had of

him, he had been chosen as representative of the final year to address the class of freshmen at their annual reception.

FAMILIAR ALUMNI FACES.

Rev. Stewart Woods, B.A., the famous humorist of '96, is as happy as ever and assures us that he is enjoying to the full measure all the ordinary blessings.

Rev. T. Heeney, B.A., wears the clerical suit with grace and carries also the same old genial smile that we like to greet.

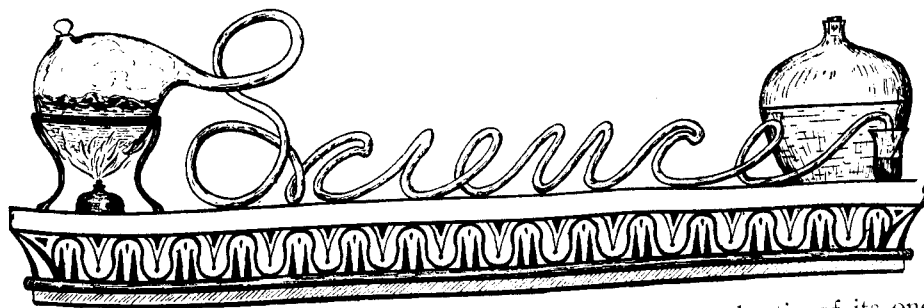
Rev. W. C. McIntyre, B.A., spared time to greet the brethren at the conference, but did not favor us with a paper. At one time he was an ambitious orator in the bud, and we wonder how much he has sprouted.

Rev. Messrs. Laird, Strachan, Thomas, Salem Bland, C. E. Bland, Crummy and Macgillivray, favored us with papers of a very high order. Dr. Milligan presided in his usual unique manner.

Rev. Messrs. Harper Grey, of Dundas, Turnbull, of Bowmanville, McConnell, of Morden, and numerous others, were with us and seemed to enjoy themselves.



THE LATE DR. E. H. SMYTHE, K. C.



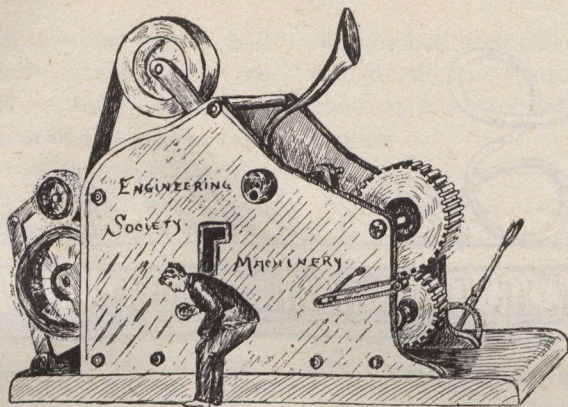
A MID-WINTER NIGHT'S DREAM.

THE hour was almost midnight when I had finished my work. and after a cursory examination of the completed task, I filled my brier with good old "sun-cured," extracted a match from the holder and "smoked up." The rest of the boys had gone to bed, leaving me with my pipe to finish the best part of the day alone. So, tilting my chair far back and with my feet on the table, I watched the magic restless wreaths of smoke float upwards from my lips. Curling and circling, the fragrant mist seemed like some fine interlacement of infinitesimal threads that wove themselves as fancy dictated into delicate tracery or gruesome shape.

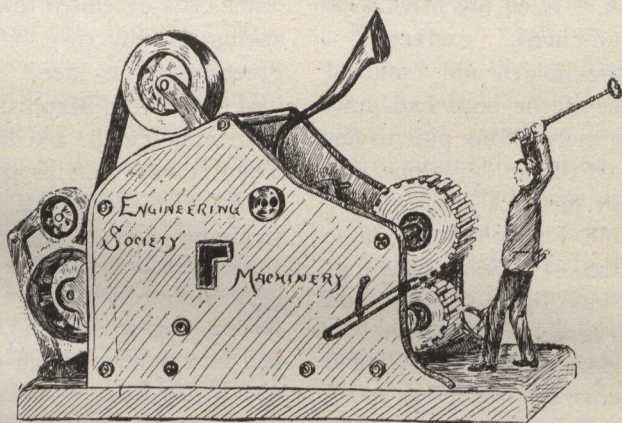
Watching these fairy pictures I fell to thinking of the future and for all it contained for men of the engineering profession. What would we be, and what would be the end? So intent I was in trying to pierce that heavy veil that hung between me and the years to come, I had not noticed that the smoke from my pipe had grown thicker and was even now forming the shadowy outlines of what seemed to my half-closed eyes a human form. As I looked, the apparition grew and took more definite shape, until it stood completed before my astonished eyes.

Red it was, from the tip of its one curved horn to its cloven foot; a forked tail hooked over an arm that terminated in a claw-like hand. The other claw extended towards me, as if asking for my own hand in friendly greeting. The face? Great Presenius! the face of Mephistopheles looked into mine with a complacent grin. Then slowly the lips parted, and like liquid fire the words fell upon my straining ears: "You would see the future? Come then with me and it shall be unrolled before you." Hardly realizing what I did, my hand slipped into that extended claw, and with irresistible force I was dragged down, down, down, so quickly that I could not catch glimpses of the geological strata through which we passed.

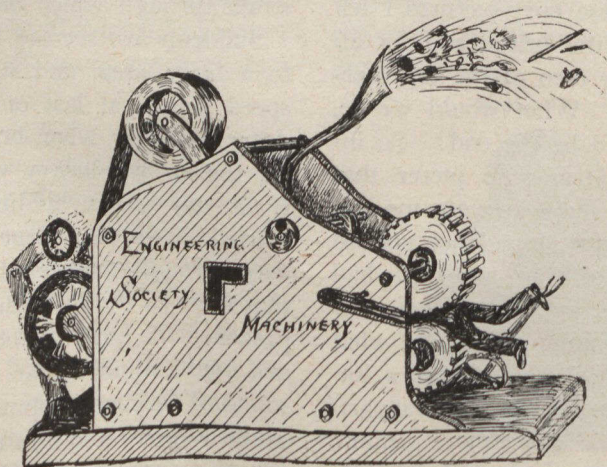
Suddenly we seemed to emerge into a large area, and with slackened speed landed at last on a small hill. After catching what breath I could, for the air was heavy with fumes of S O , my guide, bidding me follow, started down the slope, picking his way through masses of broken rock that strewn the hill-side. As we approached the bottom I could hear now and then a muffled roar, not unlike the sound of Science freshmen attending a Math. lecture; and on turning the corner of a large rock the whole panorama was before me.



There is a elique, must be something wrong



Guess I will fix it



!!! — — — —

I was so absorbed in watching a group of men directly before me that I was nearly knocked off my feet by a wild creature with a foot-ball under his arm, who kept tearing about hither and thither as if possessed.

"Who is that man and what is he doing?" I asked "Oh, that is your friend, E. M--l--ne; he has a game of foot-ball lasting ten years, and he is under the impression that he must make 1009 touchdowns to win, there being always only two minutes to play." It was pitiful to see his anxious, straining face, and I would have spoken a word of comfort had not my guide hurried me on. A few steps brought me before a man bending over a large rock. No need to ask who he was. I knew at once—B. St--ch--n—but could not make out what he was doing, until I noticed a countless number of thumb-tacks driven hard into the stone. Then I understood; he was trying with his naked fingers to pluck the tacks from their position, but alas! poor fellow, he had no sooner dislodged one than another took its place, and all his work must be repeated.

From this sad spectacle I turned to watch the group that I had seen the minute before; and on closer inspection was able to recognize (with difficulty, as the faces were much distorted) T. Su--h--nd, K. M--K--y, A. C--tw--ht, F. R--d and H. B--l--ur, standing in a circle about a large evaporating dish from which the green fumes of some mysterious liquid were arising. Suddenly an explosion took place, followed by such a dense cloud of the acrid fumes that I was unable to see anything.

To be continued.

TAILINGS.

The first Science dance has come and gone, not without, we think, some measure of success due to the unfailing energies of a hard-working committee. Science thanks these gentlemen from the bottom of her crucible. May she always be served as faithfully.

The JOURNAL extends its sincerest sympathy to Sam Squire, and wishes with every Science student, that he may soon be able to kick every friend he has.

Mr. Collins has been confined to his room for the past few days through a serious illness—his laundry did not come in time, and Ross had his other one borrowed.

Henery—Where are you going, Rip?

Rip—Crazy.

Henery, soto voce—You ain't got far to go.

If you never saw a case of nigger-driving just step around to the mill and watch Stan. Graham put Jess Baker and B. Pense through their paces screening ore.

The editor wishes to acknowledge the receipt of a most beautiful valentine. He didn't know he was so popular.

Weary W. W. was willingly wandering womenwards, when we went to press. We wish W. was wiser.

The business representative for Science has been annoyed lately by re-

ferences slightly made to an illusionary uncle. Any repetition of this offence will be electrically prosecuted.

THE DANCE.

Since the dance has been a-brewin'
There has been a pile of stewin'
By the boys who on the venture took
a chance,
But that trouble isn't in it
With some chaps, for half a minute,
For—hang it—Peggie's gone and
learned to dance.

There's a two-step practice doin'
When the classes should be goin',
And even 'Ma' McNeill's begun to
prance,
Since a yarn is bein' whispered
That Stony's feet are blistered,
With teaching Peg. and Jesse how to
dance.

Suthy talks of quittin' minin',
And his face is bright and shinin'
When he thinks of 750 and a manse;
For he longs to leave the tearin'
And the polished Gaelic swearin'
When Peg. and Fin. and Jesse try to
dance.

In the mill they do a five-step,
On the street they do a three-step,
They cultivate a graceful elegance;
But there'll be somethin' doin'
And a pile of trouble brewin'
When 'he' McCallum starts to learn to
dance.

The JOURNAL takes pleasure in presenting to its readers the new design which appears at the head of the Science department. Science has also contributed several well-executed cuts which tend to make the JOURNAL an artistic, as well as literary, success.—Ed.

Ladies' Department.

THE PRINCIPAL'S FIRST ADDRESS TO THE GIRLS.

We were more than delighted last Friday evening at our Y.W.C.A. to have our Principal with us. We appreciate this privilege, not only for the splendid address he gave us but for the evidence thus given that even in the present press of duties he was willing to give this hour to meeting and talking with the women students of the University.

With a few appropriate and fitly-chosen words of welcome the president, Miss Byrnes, introduced the Principal to us, and gave the meeting into his charge. After reading Psalm XV and Phil. IV 1-8, followed by a prayer, Dr. Gordon gave us a most enjoyable and inspiring talk. Beginning, he expressed his pleasure at thus having an opportunity of meeting with the girls, and assured us, that having a daughter in college he could all the more readily understand and appreciate our difficulties and pleasures; and we might therefore find him quite in sympathy with every phase of our life here. He then proceeded to speak to us as college girls, believing that as such we must have much in common, both among ourselves and with other college girls, something which has led us each one to seek a realization of self through the education and life which a college course affords.

As students, we all experience a great change in our lives. In the training of the judgment, broadening of the horizon, quickening of the instinct, we begin to see life in a different light. We cannot come in contact with professors and students with-

out having a change wrought—a change which is almost unconscious, which we scarcely realize until we waken up to the fact that we have a different view of life. It is to be hoped this change is that of an upward growth, an enlargement of the capacity of human life, and that the growing acquaintance with what men and women have done in the past will quicken our desires to do the best in things to come. The enlargement of vision, which must always come to the true student, enables us to take a more hopeful view of life, to see life more truly, and to come to a knowledge of what is the real significance and outcome of life. As Browning says in "Pippa Passes,"

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world;
and again in "Rabbi Ben Ezra":
Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first
was made.
Our times are in His hand
Who saith, "A whole I planned,
Youth shows but half; trust God;
see all, nor be afraid."

Continuing, he said we as students were, to a certain extent, as one regarding aim, yet our paths of life as graduates, or when we leave college, will diverge greatly. Some will re-enter the home, and to these the Principal had a special message. If, after our life here, we return to the home life, which is the foundation of the civic and the national life, it should be with a determination to brighten and beautify that home circle, to enrich it from the stores we have received; because whatever the range of life, our light should shine most on those nearest and

dearest—that is, on the home circle. After the college course there is too frequently a narrowness and restraint felt with the home life and surroundings; but it must be remembered that this is not fostered by a university training, but belongs to the spirit of the individual. It should not be a part of education to make us dissatisfied with home, but should draw us nearer to the home life, and show us our duty lies not in cherishing discontent, but in carrying back something of the wealth we have received, the quickening of hope, and broader outlook in life, mindful always of the home sacrifices and economy which have perhaps been necessary to give us such an advantage.

In regard to women entering the professions, there have been great changes wrought in that line, and in many cases advantages and blessing have accrued from the enlargement of women's sphere. There should be the largest possibilities thrown open to young women, and they should avail themselves of all the advantages possible, believing that Christian common sense will provide the limit as to what is appropriate, both in occupation and in recreation, for the truly womanly woman.

The Principal then addressed us as Queen's students, reminding us of the spirit of Alma Materism which has ever been synonymous with the name of Queen's. This he attributed to the ideas and ideals which have always characterized this institution—granting to the students the largest possible freedom, and relying upon the students to recognize the responsibility that freedom brings. In other words, I am free to do what I ought to do, to be a law unto myself—the higher law

of the best self. Along with the freedom to recognize the higher life, comes freedom to serve, to make life of the largest possible usefulness. We who enjoy a university education, with its accompanying advantages, are constrained to render better service to others, because life depends on a spirit of service and sacrifice. There are the two modes of life: that of the diamond—everything tending to increase its magnificence, to make it brighter and more brilliant, every effort directed towards self; then there is that of the seed—dying to self in order to live. Which life is ours? Only as we strive to serve do we make the most of life, and these ideals which have always marked the life of this University should be cherished by every student, and stamped upon the life and character always.

We have all studied sufficient ethics to know that to aim at happiness does not mean to obtain it. Aim at duty, rather, and the happiness will follow. Happiness will not come by conscious seeking, but of its own accord, to those who take up life in earnest, and the richest in self-sacrifice are always the happiest. Follow the line of duty, and the line of beauty will follow you. All our university training, lofty ideals and attainments are but efforts to fulfil the thought of the Apostle: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." "The more our thoughts turn towards them, the more our efforts go towards

them; thus we form conscious habits, and with habit we build character."

We shall not soon forget the message from our Principal, spoken in his own impressive way. It has given him a place in our hearts and greatly endeared him to us, because we feel he is our friend. But it has done infinitely more, too, for it has furnished food for thought, and has sown seeds which we know will yield a harvest, and we hope a bountiful one. A few words of our sincere thanks tendered by the president, brought our much-enjoyed meeting to a close.



THE LATE MISS GRANT.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of Queen's Alumnae Society was held in the Levana room on Thursday afternoon, the president, Mrs. Shortt, in the chair. Some interesting questions were discussed, among others, the advisability of requesting the Senate to provide for women students a course in Social

Science leading to the degree of B.Sc. It was decided, however, to leave this request to be made by the women students themselves when they should feel the need of such a course. With a view to helping and encouraging Queen's women to pursue post-graduate work, a committee from the Alumnae was appointed to collect information about scholarships offered by the various American universities. The election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., Mrs. Shortt; vice-president, Miss Fowler; secretary, Miss Brown; treasurer, Miss E. Malone. The most pleasing feature of the meeting was a very interesting paper read by Miss McNab, M.A., on "The Women of New France." To Miss Murphy, M.A., the author of the essay, much praise is due for the careful and pleasing manner in which she presented her subject.

At six o'clock the ladies of the Alumnae left the dim regions of the Levana goddess to gather round a cheery table spread for them in the museum, where they welcomed to their midst several members of the graduating class. The birds and beasts of the glass case, who had grown weary of learned discussions on Jonah and his whale, looked relieved and glad to hear the rustle of skirts and the hum of gentle voices. How they pricked up their ears and grew interested when the toasts were proposed! No wonder. For they, too, would be glad to drink to the health of King Edward, to our sister universities, to graduate teachers and house-keepers, to Queen's Y. W. and Levana Societies. Our friends of the glass case could not but be interested in the bright and merry speeches that came from graduates and students. Had they been members of

the Y. W. and Levana Societies, they with the others would have been proud of the neat and graceful speeches of their two presidents. And who of those who sat about that table but felt the inspiration of Mrs. Shortt's words of hopefulness and kindly advice? In years to come those days of Auld Lang Syne on the Old Ontario Strand will ever be remembered with loving, loyal hearts by every alumna of dear old Queen's.

PERSONALS.

The many friends of Miss McNab, M.A., '01, were pleased to see her in our midst again during Alumni week. Miss McNab, we believe, is proving that a college education does not unfit a woman for domestic duties, and that the winner of medals and scholarships can quite readily adapt herself to home life.

The Conversat. brought back to college halls once more many once familiar faces, among them Miss Jessie Wilson, B.A., '02, who is also enjoying life at her home in Gananoque.

Medicine.

PSEUDO-AMBITION.

ONCE upon a time there was a young doctor, with the ink on his "sheep-skin" still dewy, who hung out his gilt-lettered sign in a town up West, thus announcing to the community his ability to do medical and surgical things to those in need of the same. Now, this young green tree of knowledge, this verdant mixer of drugs, was (all unconsciously) suffering from that toxic disease of youthful know-alls — *Cranium Inflatum*. The bones of his top gallery were con-

tinually on the stretch, so great their elasticity that the hardest knocks failed to leave even the slightest trace of any impression. His cerebral substance had undergone what is known as functional cystic degeneration, the cysts being filled with delusions of grandeur and other debris. What he did not know could be put into about three millet seeds without making their capsules at all tense. He threw it on several layers deep. "Look as if you were doing all kinds of business, and had rolls of the green stuff," was one of his favorite mottos. He had a regular fit-reform wardrobe and dressed to the limit. A gold-mounted thermometer case peeped from his vest sulcus, and when optics were on him he toyed with it. Well, this infantile Aesculapeite, believing that horeses were fast going out of date and before long would only be seen in sporadic cases, sank his bank account into an automobile. He was bound to have the correct thing, and what a diagnostic sign of success it would be! Just one lesson from the agent on the anatomy and physiology of his *nil-ante* go-cart did he need to know perfectly how to treat it. Now, at this time he had a heart lesion for one of the fair daughters of the place whom before long he hoped to annex by bonds of marriage connective tissue. To take the damosel out for a spin the day after he gets his machine is his first care. All over the place they circulate to stimulate the optic nerves of the simple townsfolk, and let them know of the prosperity of the new young physician. Then the engineer turns the course into the country along the gravel road. With the throttle dilated to the full, how they do zip along, the telegraph poles looking like a high board fence. A

cow is displaced from the track, and the car, upon running over a few sheep, almost undergoes coagulation necrosis and breaks down, but the fibrotic structure withstands the strain and all is well. But now, just in front a sharp bend in the road is seen—time to slow up. What's this? He backs water on the "speeder" and pulls the lever; there is no reaction. The autobetter will not undergo resolution. For once his treatment is at fault and the prognosis is most grave. Jerks and pulls are negative. In despair he tries to stop the pathological workings of the internal viscera of his benzine buggy by puncturing the oil tank. And what of the girl? As she sees right in front at the curve a rocky tuberosity, wild with fear she endeavors with a hat pin to stab the pneumatic tires. In spite of all the prophylactic measures the automobillygoat heads right for the calcareous mass—chaos, then all is dark.

Upon coming out of it, the motor specialist finds himself in the corner of a rail fence, on the left occipite posterior position. No bones are broken, for he lit on his vertex, which acted as an air buffer, thus minimizing the shock. He manages to proliferate slowly over to the broken-down caseous mass; and then he extricates his hysterical companion from amid the ruins. A farmer happening along, driving a team of the 'out-of-dates', gives the contused couple a lift back to town.

Next morning the doctor bought a hat three sizes smaller than the one he lost and found it an exact fit. The young lady having broken the engagement in the accident, he moved away to a far distant village and is there working up a practice in the good old

J.L.

Professor in Surgery (performing a pseudo-operation for the benefit of the final year): "Gentlemen, in removing the appendix, you first make an incision about three inches in length, so: carefully raise the caecum and feel (suiting the action to the word) for the appendix. (A piece of chalk is extracted from the wound amid muttered imprecations from the Prof. and smothered laughter from the 'gods'). To continue, gentlemen(?), insert the knife—I don't see any trouble about this—and cut across the—cake of soap!! At this point a thunder-storm burst in the room, gentle footsteps quickly pattered down the hall outside. and for the next five minutes there were "things doing."

SECOND YEAR STUNTS.

'Mugsey,' '05, describing a certain soprano's high note: "Why she can go 'way up high and twist 'round."

'Shannon,' of the (0)6th, conferring with his second, Joker K--ys, the day after the battle in the hall: "Revenge! Revenge! I'll fight him with the long-distance telephone!"

'Tootsey' O'C--nn--r, '06, seeing the scrap: "Sumbuddy hould me! G-r-r-!"

Prof. in Materia class, to Tansy R--nd-l: "Give the action of Gentian on the mouth."

D--yle to R. (in a stage whisper): "Diuretic!"

R--nd-l, to Prof.: "Diuretic!!"—aside to D--yle (as he sees Prof.'s face assume a strange expression): "You — fool, 'tishn't either!"

OTHER STUNTS.

It is reported on good authority that Jno. K--ne has been seen in the 7-cent store trying to buy a rubber doll. Why not try Montreal, John?

Eddie Shef. seems greatly tickled over his prospective position. The final year are now waiting with dilated ears and exophthalmic eyes to ascertain whether he is going to spring another joke or just wear his red socks again.

N.B.—Let it be the socks, Eddie!

The president has returned from a Napanee house-warming with extreme aphorea; it reminds us of the white-haired boy of the entertaining committee, two days after the dinner.

'Foxy Quiller,' entering drug store, hatless, breathless and perspiring: "Say, mister, what's good for a woman with a crushed finger?" In a few minutes he emerged, radiant, carrying in his hand three "little devils" and a lead acetate lotion.

Professor (exasperated beyond all endurance) apostrophising to final year: "You are the d---t lot of students I ever saw."

A noble art is chemistry,
Replete with information
Of how to fool with slops and things
For our great delectation;
We learn to split all matter up,
With the greatest of facility,
But all the same we can't destroy
The indestructibility.

Just split the small bacteria
By dozens, hundreds, trillions,
And still there'll be in half an inch
Four hundred thousand millions;

Or pick a drop of water up
And watch it half a minute,
You'll see the little molecules
All skipping round within it.

And when you lift a schooner high,
All foaming in convulsion,
Straight down your throat the beer
will fly,

And this they call repulsion;
Yet still our minds are over full
With taking notes on paper,
And I long to be a molecule,
And skip around in vapor.

We do not wish to prevent anyone from following in our footsteps, but we give the following technical term as a mild specimen of our suffering in the study of medicine. Take it in parts or it will dislocate your jaw: Dacryocystosyringokatakleisis. Frequently, when we are accused of swearing, the initiated know that we are only repeating some of our scientific names.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Freshman in Physiology—"Why is the human body like a humbug?"

Senior—"Give it up."

Freshman—"Because it's full of cells."

Practical question—Diagnose salivation from wisdom teeth.

Biology Knights—"Our desire for knowledge is unlimited, and our patience under suffering great, but really we object to hour and a quarter lectures, unless furnished with cushions for the seats.

Sarah G— (at Aesculapian meeting)—"Mr. Chairman, I want this society to understand that if any one

calls me "Sarah" at next year's dinner I will have him arrested; I will, I swear it under the lost hairs of my upper lip!"

Athletics.

HOCKEY.

Queen's, 7; McGill, 0.

Varsity, 6; Queen's, 5.

McGill, 2; Queen's, 1.

DESPITE the criticism of the Montreal papers, the game in which Queen's defeated McGill was very fast hockey. Again and again the large body of McGill students who, with their Glee Club, were present to gloat over their team's victory, were electrified by the speedy rushes of the fast little forwards of Queen's.

The size of the Arena hockey rink, which appeared fatal to Queen's chances, was really an advantage, for their forwards' superior skating counted then for the most. The McGill team, expecting an easy victory, after the first goal seemed to lose heart, and Molson at point did not receive the support from the rest of his team that he should have had. Though the McGill forwards played well together, they were weak in a very important point, namely, following back.

The referee, Mr. Quinn, of Montreal, was not strict enough. Again and again off-sides were not called, nor were rough players penalized. A small number of Queen's supporters made up for the scarcity by their enthusiasm. At the close of the game Dr. Anglin entertained the Queen's seven.

VARSITY-QUEEN'S.

The outcome of this game justified the saying that 'there's nothing so un-

certain as a dead sure thing.' The majority of Queen's students expected an easy victory. The smallness of the rink, the heavy ice, and, strange to say, the referee, all militated against us. The Torontonians neglected to secure the Montreal man demanded and 'Bunt' Dalton refereed. Afraid to seem partial to his home team, he let much rough play go by that should have been punished. Weight and body-checking counted for more than speed and stick-handling, and it was the former that won Varsity the game. Mills made some phenomenal stops. MacDowall and Knight also played very strong games.

Queen's outnumbered Varsity in supporters, and the Gaelic slogan surprised many of the effete southerners.

M'GILL-QUEEN'S.

How doth the coll. sit desolate that was full of glory! She that was great among colleges, how is she fallen! Her prophets have seen vain and foolish things for her, and are now a jest to the profane, yea, to them that point with the finger and say, "Aha, it is a go!"

They of McGill have devised mischief against us, have bent their bow, and rudely delivered goods not of our choosing. Woe to us who for fifteen years have called ourselves It, for how are we fallen! Woe, woe, the jig is up!

But it was not McGill that defeated us Friday evening. It was destiny. Poor luck in shooting was the cause. To say that Queen's shot on the McGill goal fifty times would be no exaggeration, while on actual count there were only four shots on the goal of the red, yellow and blue.

In the earlier part of the game Queen's set the pace and had it not been for the efforts of Molson, they would have scored a dozen times. Wilson had his hand cut and a long delay resulted. Then after a few moments' play, Molson made a fine rush from one end of the rink to the other, passed to Sims, who scored.

A few seconds before half-time Richardson passed from the ring to Walsh at centre, who scored Queen's one and only goal.

Again and again in the second half the puck was down on the McGill goal and how it was saved is hard to say. After one of the mix-ups Walsh was ruled off, and it was while Queen's were playing a man short the second McGill goal was scored by Wurtele.

Six times afterwards did Wilson, Merrill and Knight strike the McGill goal posts with the rubber, while the spectators held their breath and looped-the-loop in nervous expectation. Six times did the Queen's forwards go down the ice and shoot, while their backers kicked flies off their left ears in anxious hope, but each time some evil spirit would interpose itself and the rubber would go half an inch to the left or right.

For McGill, Molson and Ryan were the stars; for Queen's, Merrill, Wilson and Walsh. Knight did some very fine checking.

Evans, of Varsity, refereed the game. Six players were ruled off: two Queen's, four McGills. Near the close of the game, Young, McGill's cover-point, was injured, and another long delay ensued.

"GILLY-WILLY."

We've clashed with many men inside
the rail,
And some of 'em could play and some
could not,
The Varsities, the Red-coats, and old
Yale,
But the Gillies were the finest of the
lot.
We met 'em first in spring of ninety-
five,
A lot of "Vics." and "Shams." and
touted fellows
Who swore to eat old Queen's right
up alive,
And hear no more of Reds and Blues
and Yellows.

So, here's *to* you, Gilly-Willy, at your
home in Montreal,
What you swore to do, you didn't—
pride goes before a fall,
For we had a team of MAGNUMS,
Randy, Ray, Fen, Dunny, Guy,
And they crushed you, Gilly-Willy,
saying, "Come back bye and bye."

You took to writing stories full of
"me's,"
That we were scared to don our skates
and roam,
Forgetting that the Shamrocks cross
the seas,
While Defenders skud and skim along
at home.
But we knew you'd give up ink and
come to ice,
Perhaps some time when all thought
we were goners,

And right we were, the Gillies came up
twice,
And twice we sent 'em back without
the honours.

So, here's *to* you, Gilly-Willy, at your
home in Montreal,
On the steel-things you're a daisy, but
on paper you're all gall,
Then we had a team of MEDIUMS.
Ward, Bunt, Spider, Jock and Guy.
But they licked you, Gilly-Willy, say-
ing, "Come back bye and bye."

For eight long years we held the place.
so dear
To all who love to make the rafters
ring,
All hoping that the time was drawing
near
When inter-college games could be the
thing.
At last it came—again we hear the
fuss
The Gillies made in all the daily pa-
pers,
'Bout what forsooth their team would
do to us
Ice-wagons, who were only fit for
scrapers.

So, here's *to* you, Gilly-Willy, at your
home in Montreal,
We scored as many as make a team,
and you got none at all,
Yet we had a team of MIDGETS.
plucky peewees played the game,
It's a case of Willy-Nilly—"Old
Queen's gets there just the same."
"CARL CAP."



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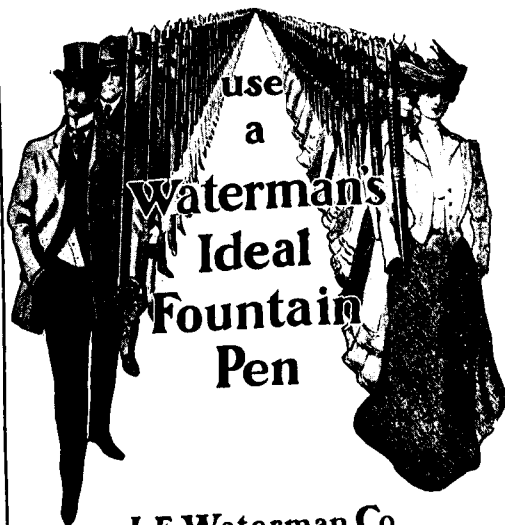
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Educational Department Calendar

January:

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February:

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March:

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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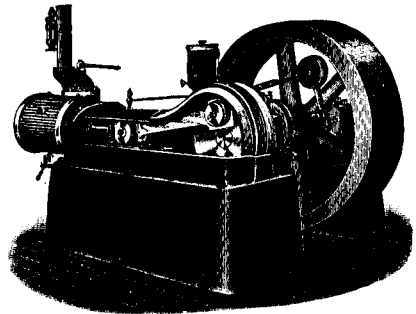
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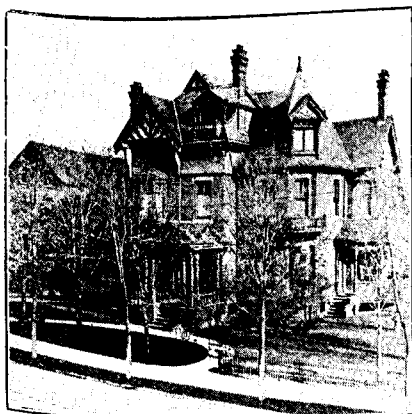
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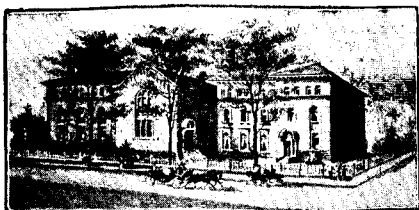
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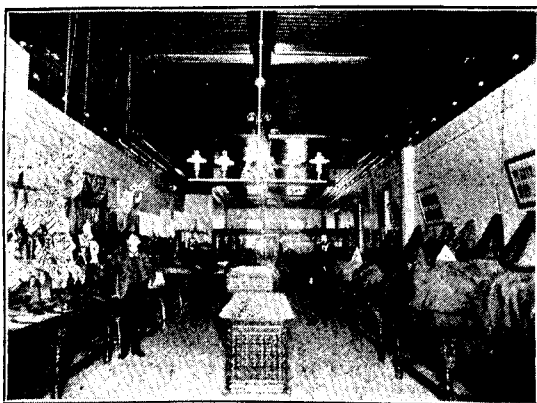


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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

MARCH 6, 1903.

No. 8.

THE GREEK OR EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH.

THE term "Greek" as applied to a branch of the Christian Church conveys a quite different meaning at the present time from what it did fourteen or fifteen centuries ago. In the first five or six centuries it was merely a geographical determination used in reference to that part of the Christian Church which occupied the eastern portions of the Roman Empire where Greek was the language generally spoken. When the term is used in our day it indicates not merely the national or predominating church in any particular section of country, but a church having its own distinctive doctrines, ritualistic forms and methods of government. The main body of adherents of the Greek Church is no longer to be found in Greek-speaking countries and in those sections where it had its origin. It is among the Slavs that the Greek or Eastern Church counts by far the largest number of its members, though in passing to its new home it has undergone some slight modifications. The term "Greek Church" is used by some only in reference to that branch of the Christian Church which recognizes the primacy of the patriarch of Constantinople, but as this limitation would

exclude the Russian Church, which in form and doctrine is essentially the same as the Greek Church though for now nearly two hundred years it has been independent of the see at Constantinople, we prefer to use the term in a broad sense as applying to doctrine and form, not locality. The main difference as we shall see between this branch of the Greek Church and the other branches is that in the Russian Church ecclesiastical supremacy is vested in the Czar instead of in a church dignitary.

In the first centuries of the Christian era the Church throughout Christendom was essentially one in doctrine and in form, though no doubt from the very first slight differences existed in different localities; but before the Church had completed three centuries of its history there were indications of a coming struggle between its eastern and western branches. The east and the west differed in temper and habits of thought; the eastern mind was always more given to metaphysical speculation and theorizing than the western, while the latter surpassed the former in practical matters. We can see this difference coming out in later history when the eastern Church concerned itself with barren theological speculation while the western made

man's nature, his salvation and the extension of the Church its great concern.

From 330 A.D., when the seat of empire was removed from Rome by Constantine to Byzantium, which was afterwards called Constantinople, in honor of the Emperor, there was a continually increasing tendency to disruption between the east and the west. This founding of new Rome led to a jealousy which with other causes finally resulted in separation.

Dr. Schaff sums up under three heads the reasons for the ultimate schism ; (1) "the politico-ecclesiastical rivalry of the patriarch of Constantinople backed by the Byzantine empire and the bishop of Rome in connection with the new German empire," (2) "growing centralization and overbearing conduct of the Latin Church," (3) "the stationary character of the Greek and the progressive character of the Latin during the middle ages."

The history of the movement is in outline as follows: One of the first indications of the future schism is found in 594 A.D. when Gregory the Great objected to the title "Episcopus Ecumenicus," being assumed by the patriarch of Constantinople. (Patriarch was a name originally given to all bishops but afterwards restricted to the presiding bishops of the great imperial dioceses and still later to the five greatest of these, viz., Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem.) The title was ratified by two councils of the Church and for a time the storm passed.

The first serious conflict was in the last half of the seventh century when a controversy arose between the east and the west on the subject of *Mono-*

thelism (the belief that though there were two natures in Christ, the human and the Divine, there was but one will, which was Divine.) Although the Eastern Church did not unite in supporting Monothelism nor all the Western in condemning it, yet the line of separation was clearly enough marked, to show that the edge of the wedge was entered which would result in splitting the Church into two rival factions.

A little later another cause for dissection arose, known as the *Iconoclastic* controversy. In 724 the emperor Leo issued an edict against the veneration of sacred images. This edict was resented by the Western Church, indeed so far did Gregory III, bishop of Rome go, that he called a council of bishops and condemned Iconoclasm and Iconoclasts, though he was careful enough not to mention the emperor by name. The emperor retaliated by transferring Greece and Illyricum, which up to this time had been under the jurisdiction of Rome, to the jurisdiction of the Byzantine patriarchate, confiscating at the same time certain revenues of the Roman Church. About twenty years later the new emperor, Constantius V, convened a council at which the worship of images was condemned. The Roman bishop refused to appear at this council, and those who did attend were mere creatures of the emperor. Leo IV, the son and successor of Constantius, was more tolerant, and his wife, who seems to have been an ardent advocate of image worship, after his death issued a decree of toleration. In 786 a council was convened first at Constantinople and afterwards at Nicea at which veneration (*proskunesis*) of images

was sanctioned, but such service (*latreia*) as belonged to the Divine nature only, was forbidden. It may here be noted that the images referred to were not the works of sculpture but paintings or mosaics, and it is remarkable that the Greek or Eastern Church has never departed from the decree of this council.

The pope and Church of Rome had been represented at this council and had accepted its findings. Twelve years later, however, its decrees were rejected by the Frankish clergy at a council at Frankfort. At this time the relations between Charles the Great, King of the Franks, and the papacy were of the most friendly character; and as the pope was anxious to retain Charles as an ally, for he felt his grasp upon the east loosening, these differences of opinion regarding the worship of images were not allowed to lead to serious results. It did seem as if the threatening breach between the east and the west had been healed, but rivalry and jealousy were still rife, so that by the end of the eighth century we find the west resting uneasily under the burden of taxation imposed by the eastern empire, and fretting over the apparent partiality of the emperor toward the Byzantine see.

The real rock on which the Church split does not appear until about the middle of the eighth century; this was the controversy regarding the *procession of the Holy Spirit*. This rock had made its appearance before, but not as a rock of offence. One clause of the Nicene creed as drawn up in 325 had read, "we believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord, the Giver of life *who proceedeth from the Father*, &c., i.e., the

words "and from the son" (*filioque*) now found in the creed, did not appear, although it seems to have been generally understood as early as 431 (Council of Ephesus) that the Holy Spirit was to be regarded as proceeding from the Son as well as from the Father. However, the clause did not appear, and there seems to have been a general understanding among the churches that to avoid disputes no further additions were to be made to the formularies then under consideration. Nevertheless in 589 at the Council of Toledo the Western Church had inserted the "*filioque*" clause and the Eastern Church thought as little of complaining as the Western did of offending. Afterwards, however, when jealousy became strong between the Latin and the Greek Churches, exception was taken to the clause of the Western Church on the grounds (1) that it went beyond scripture, (2) it had never been sanctioned by a general council of the church. In 809 a council was summoned by Charles the Great at Aix-la-Chapelle to discuss the "double procession." The council was in favor of retaining the addition, but Pope Leo III refused to sanction the insertion of the clause and caused a copy of the creed without the addition to be set up in St. Peter's Church at Rome. But shortly afterwards the addition was accepted by the Roman Church and became one of the abiding causes of the great schism between the east and the west.

The first really serious estrangement between the Latin and the Greek Churches took place about the middle of the ninth century. Ignatius was appointed patriarch of Constantinople in 846 and shortly afterwards Michael

III became emperor. Ignatius refused communion to Michael's uncle, Bardus, on the ground of drunkenness and immorality. The emperor interfered and banished Ignatius, putting in his stead Photius, an exceedingly clever and learned man, but ambitious and unscrupulous. The legitimacy of Photius' elevation to the see was questioned and Ignatius' supporters who thought him wronged appealed to Pope Nicolas I; but Photius had anticipated them, having already laid the matter before the Pope. Nicolas as mediator assumed a haughty dictatorial air, but finally confirmed Ignatius' deposition, having been deceived by a false report brought to him by his legates. On discovering the fraud in 863, he reversed his decision, deciding in favor of the deposed Ignatius, pronouncing sentence of deposition against Photius and threatening excommunication in case of disobedience.

Meanwhile another cause for ill-feeling between the Roman see and that of Constantinople had arisen. The Bulgarians, a Slav people, had been converted to Christianity by the Byzantine missionaries, St. Cyril and Methodius about 850. The Bulgarian king, after his conversion applied to Rome for teachers and asked for the pope's opinion regarding Photius' right to the patriarchate. Nicolas considering this a golden opportunity to increase his jurisdiction, replied that Photius had not been lawfully appointed and had no right to confirm candidates who presented themselves for confirmation. Angered at this, as he thought, unjust intrusion of the pope, Photius held a synod and deposed in turn the head of the Roman see. Further, he issued a circular letter to

the eastern patriarchs, denouncing the interference of the pope in Bulgarian affairs and accusing the Roman church of irregular practices and heretical doctrines. He charged the Latin Church with fasting on Saturday, shortening the time of Lent by one week, using milk, cheese and butter during the forty days fast, enforcing celibacy of the clergy, despising priests already married, and above all corrupting the Nicene creed by adding the "*filioque*" clause. These accusations practically include the main differences between the Eastern and Western Church to this day.

In 867 the emperor Michael was murdered and with his death came the downfall of Photius. The new emperor, Basil, deposed Photius and recalled Ignatius. Two years after his accession the emperor convened a general council and confirmed the papal decrees against Photius; but the council was not representative and but poorly attended, so that the formula of union between the east and the west, drawn up and signed, was barren and short-lived. The Bulgarian question soon came up again. In 869 it had been agreed that Bulgaria belonged to the Byzantine see and that Roman clergy were to withdraw from the country. Pope John VIII refused to ratify this agreement and demanded the recall of Greek bishops and priests from Bulgaria, claiming the right of jurisdiction over it. Friend as Ignatius was of the Pope, his love of power was too great to allow him to make such concessions to him, so the quarrel continued. In 877 Ignatius died and Photius again obtained the patriarchate. It may be worth noting that before Ignatius' death, after so many years of alternating fortune, the two

rivals became friends. Photius now in power convened a large council which annulled the decrees of the council of 869 and reaffirmed the ancient form of the Nicene creed, i.e., the form without the *filioque* clause. The pope was deceived into ratifying the action of the council through misrepresentation by the papal delegates, but on discovering the deception he despatched bishop Marinus to declare invalid what had been done. Marinus was seized and thrown into prison by Photius, whom the pope therefore anathematized. Before his death in 891 Photius was destined to be deposed once more. Five years before his death he was removed by the new emperor Leo IV to make room for the youngest brother of the emperor. His last years were spent in a cloister, and thus ended the life of the man who perhaps more than all others was the means of bringing about the separation between the Eastern and the Western Churches.

The quarrel about the election of the patriarchate and the respective rights of Rome and Constantinople over Bulgaria lingered for some time. Friendly relations were reestablished in 900 A.D., but the reconciliation was neither cordial nor complete, and throughout the tenth century there was but little intercourse between the two churches. At the beginning of this dark century in the church's history a circumstance arose which tended to further estrange them. Leo the emperor had married a fourth wife in violation of the laws of the Greek Church, which forbade fourth marriages. The patriarch of Constantinople protested against the emperor's action, and as a reward for his med-

dling was deposed by the emperor. To justify himself, Leo appealed to pope Sergius III, who sanctioned the marriage. Constantine, the son and successor of Leo, prohibited fourth marriages by an edict; in this the pope acquiesced, so the schism slumbered during the dark tenth century.

In the following century both the emperor and the patriarch of Constantinople were much annoyed at the increasing power of the papacy and at the threatened loss of Italian possessions through the progress of the Normans in Italy. In 1024 the proposal was made to pope John XVIII, that the title *episcopus ecumenicus* should be enjoyed equally by the bishops of Rome and of Constantinople. With this proposal was sent a considerable sum of money to help him come to a decision. The mercenary John was ready to accept the proposal and to renounce all claim of superiority over the eastern patriarchs, but the negotiations came to nought when the treasonable plot was discovered.

And now we come to the man who really completed what Photius had done so much to bring about, *Michael Cerularius*, the patriarch of Constantinople. Cerularius and Leo, the metropolitan of Bulgaria (the metropolitan was the presiding bishop of a province, so called because in early times his see was commonly fixed in the civil metropolis), addressed in 1053 a letter to the bishop of Trani in Apulia, a diocese then subject to the Eastern Church, warning him of the errors of the Church of Rome. These errors they grouped under four main heads; (1) that, following the practice of the Jews, unleavened bread is used in the Eucharist, (2) that the Romans fast on

Saturdays during Lent, (3) that they eat blood and things strangled, (4) that they sing the great Hallelujah at Easter only. Pope Leo IX despatched three envoys to Constantinople but as they brought with them counter-charges against the Greek Church, the patriarch of Constantinople refused to treat with them. The charges they brought were, (1) that the patriarch had usurped to himself the title ecumenical, (2) that he wished to make himself chief of the patriarchs, (3) that the Greeks rebaptized the Latins, (4) that they permitted their priests to live in wedlock, (5) that they neglected baptism of their infants before the eighth day after birth and (6) that they had omitted the *filioque* clause from their creed. The emperor had received the legates kindly, but Cerularius would hold no conference with them, so they excommunicated and anathematized the haughty patriarch. Cerularius retaliated by anathematizing the legates, accusing them of fraud and by writing to the pope laying charges against the Roman Church. The patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem supported the see of Constantinople, so the schism was complete.

While these controversies were being carried on between east and west, by what we might call a lucky stroke of fortune, the Greek Church had received a large accession to the number of its members by founding the Russian Church. The Western Church had reproached the Greek for its lack of missionary spirit, and not without good reason; for though within a very short time large numbers were added to the church, it was rather because they sought the church than that the

church sought them. Discarding as legendary the stories of the missionary labours in Russia of St. Andrew and St. Anthony, history shows us that it is not until near the end of the tenth century that Russia was converted to Christianity and "that the Eastern Church," as Dean Stanley says, "silently and almost unconsciously bore into the world her mightiest offspring."

In 862 the Normans who were sweeping over Eastern Europe took possession of the throne of Russia by making the family of Ruric rulers. Some of the descendants of this family seem to have come into contact with Christian missionaries; one, Olga, is said to have been attracted to Christianity through a sense of policy, but as far as can be learned Christianity had taken little or no root in the country. It is not until the time of Valdimir, grandson of Olga and duke of Russia and Muscovy, that Christianity could find a foothold in Russian territory. The story goes that envoys from the Latin Church, from Jews and from Mohammedans each came to Valdimir to show the respective merits of their form of religion and to ask Valdimir to accept it. He refused to accept any one of them apparently partly because of his regard for ancient customs and partly because of the strict morality enforced by these religions. This is well illustrated by his reply to the representative of Mohammedism, who had told the duke that wine was not allowed a follower of Mohammed. The duke's reply showed that he was no prohibitionist; "drinking," he says, "is the great delight of Russians, we cannot live without it." Later a missionary came from Greece who ex-

pounded to the duke the truths of the gospel, but Valdimir was not yet prepared to forsake the rude idolatry of his countrymen. On the advice of his nobles, however, he agreed to send men to the seats of these different religions to report on this teaching and form of worship. The envoys set out and visited representative churches of the different religions, coming last of all to the magnificent church of St. Sophia at Constantinople. Here the dazzling splendour of the church service completely overcame the envoys. The chanting of hymns, multitude of lights, and angelic appearance of the deacons and sub-deacons so struck the Russians with awe that they thought they were no longer upon earth but in heaven. "We want no further proof," they said, "send us home." The envoys returned home and gave their report advocating the adoption of the Greek form of worship, but Valdimir still hesitated at coming to a decision. At this very time he was laying siege to a small city called Cherson, and he vowed that if success attended him he would be baptized. He had threatened to lay siege to Constantinople and was bought off only by receiving the hand of the emperor's sister in marriage, though he in return promised his own conversion. He kept his word and accordingly was baptized in 988, at the same time issuing orders for a general baptism of his people at the town of Kieff. The people did not dare disobey, so as dean Stanley remarks, "the whole people of Kieff were immersed in the same river, some sitting on the banks, some plunged in, others swimming, whilst the priest read the prayers." Thus without the sacrifice of one missionary or the outlay of one

dollar for missionary purposes a whole nation was brought into the fold of the Greek Church.

(To be completed in next issue.)

INDEXING A LIBRARY.

THE system here described may not be the ideal one, but it is at least simple and practicable. In order to put it into effect the first step is to number the books in the library. It is not necessary to make a catalogue of them, though it might be an advantage to do so. If the library is still quite small it may be better to leave some blanks in the numbering, so that when new books are added afterwards, they may be arranged on the shelves near those which correspond with them in size.

When one has numbered his books he should procure a Bible with a wide margin. Beside me, as I write, there lies an old volume in appearance like a family Bible. On the inner portion of each page there is only a narrow column of printed matter; all the rest—about seven inches—is margin. It is not necessary to have so much margin, but there should be at least sufficient space for several entries. In making references in this Bible to books in the library, the neatest and simplest form is the fractional. The denominator may stand for the number of the book and the numerator for the page. To illustrate: in the Bible beside me I find opposite Matt. 5:45 this reference $\frac{193}{737}$. By turning to the library I find that book 737 is a volume of sermons by Prof. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, entitled "Sermons to Young Men"; and when I turn to page 193 of this book I find there, as I expected, the beginning of a sermon on Matt. 5:45.

What has been said has reference mainly to texts, sermons and outlines of sermons. But the same system of references may be employed advantageously with other books. For example I am at present taking a mission study class through that excellent little text-book, "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation," by John R. Mott. The margins of the pages of my copy are liberally sprinkled with references in fractional form. First, I read our text-book, and afterwards, whenever I found anything bearing upon any statement made by Mr. Mott I made a reference as above. Now, I am able, in an instant, to lay my hand upon anything I have ever read bearing upon the subject in question. A single illustration will show the *modus operandi*. On page 10 of our text-book Mott mentions four methods of mission work, viz., educational, medical, literary and evangelistic. On the margin opposite that statement I find this reference $\frac{66}{447}$. Turning to the library I find that book 447 is "A Study of Christian Missions," by Prof. W. Newton Clark, and on page 66 of this book there is an interesting discussion of evangelistic and educational methods in mission work.

Every student should provide himself with a good common-place book, or *index rerum*, and in this he should make entry, under its appropriate heading, of any material which may afterwards be of service to him. When a quotation is brief it may be written out in full, but if it be long the reference may be made to it in fractional form. A student should be able to trace up all that he has ever read upon a given subject as readily as a merchant can find in his ledger

the name of any man with whom he has been doing business on credit. In my common-place book I find under the head of "Ambition" 26 entries. Some of these are only brief quotations; others, which are too long to quote, have a reference made to them showing where they can be found. Among the latter I find these:

The first is a statement made by Gibbon regarding the ambition of Mohammed; the second is an opinion given by Meyer in "Israel"; the third is a poem by Giles Fletcher. How easy it would be, with all this material at hand, to find quotations and illustrations if one were writing upon the subject of "Ambition"!

One is always reading to purpose when he is making references of this character. His mind is on the alert; he is forming the habit of grouping and classifying facts; and he is laying all his reading so under tribute that when, in after years, he desires to make use of certain material he can find it without delay. One cannot read so rapidly, but he is no more losing time when he is thus fixing his reading, than is the merchant when transferring an item from the day book to the ledger, or when filing away a letter in a modern cabinet.

CLIPPINGS.

Opinions differ as to the best method of handling clippings from newspapers. Several very good schemes are advertised, but the objection to most of them is that they are too elaborate. The best system is the simplest so long as it enables the student to find immediately the materials he requires. A scrap-book meets the former of these conditions, for it is certainly simple enough, but it is objectionable on the ground that it cannot be

indexed, nor can clippings be removed from it without a good deal of trouble. I have used, with satisfaction, Breed's Portfolio Scrap-book, and also the Acme File. The latter, which is only a series of envelopes, or pockets, conveniently fastened together, is probably the simplest and cheapest method extant. Each pocket may be labelled with a subject, and all clippings bearing upon that subject may be kept in it, and referred to without any difficulty or delay. When a clipping has been used, it may be replaced or destroyed according as the owner wills.

W. S. McTAVISH.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting of February 27th, was addressed by Mr. G. D. H. Gibson, on the subject "Redeeming the Time." Mr. J. Watts was the speaker at the next weekly session, his subject being "Faith in Practical Life." A pleasing and profitable feature of the Y. M. C. A. meetings is the interest manifested in discussion. Following is a brief synopsis of the addresses.

MR. GIBSON.

Redeeming the Time.

To redeem the time means to seize and utilize the moment upon which may hang a human life or eternal destiny. Men are wasting time and if every person were to stop wasting time the result would be more startling than the story of the sun standing still "on Gibeon" and the moon "in the valley of Ajalon," when the Lord fought for Israel of old.

The divine way concerning man is one that requires time. Jesus said: "So is the Kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground,

and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how. For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come." To give due importance to the reaping does not lessen the importance of the stage when merely the "blade" exists, or the "ear," or "the full corn in the ear." The present is represented by one or another of these stages. The present is of vital importance. "Act in the living present." Mr. Archer Brown of New York, said lately in his address to young men: "Time is the stuff life is made of;" says Benjamin Franklin: "Every man has the same amount of it in a year. One improves it and reaps great results. Another wastes it and reaps failure." To use time aright, have a system. Shape everything to it. Divide the twenty-four hours between work, recreation, sleep and mental culture. The scheme will quickly go to pieces unless backed by persistent purpose. "Be always ready for the next step up. Go to the head and stay there." "Learn the might of minutes." "Do not educate the muscles at the expense of the brain." It is of greatest importance to be conscious of moving through life in the right direction. He who keeps looking back as he ploughs is not worthy of the name ploughman.

The Jews did not believe that it was necessary, yet an event had to take place that would give direction—a new direction—to the trend of events. Before Christ came it was hardly possible to find anything in life more than bitter and fruitless strife. With Jesus

came a divine love which could transform the most fruitless struggle into a life worth living, or a fight worth fighting. Every life, no matter how humble or secure, could also find its place as a part of the great whole which He called His kingdom.

If life is a gain it is the result of time redeemed. It is not a gain for those who expect to receive in a future life a joy that would out-weigh the pain of life on earth. A theory of compensation in a future life is not moral. The late Principal Caird of Glasgow University, says: "No man is even at the threshold of the religious life so long as he has an eye to anything to be gained or got by religion."

To redeem time is to seize in spite of all opposition, the best that is for man. In redeeming the time man needs divine help. This is granted. In the conflict of right against wrong, man is between duty and inclination, but in this struggle in which the greater odds are against man, his reinforcement is nothing less than divine love.

When men are bound in habits of sin, and when they have no use whatever for reason and resolution, when the time has almost come that their only cry would be "the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved," the spell may be broken, and the remaining time in such a life may be redeemed, and along with other special means of bringing such men to Christ, what is commonly called getting converted at evangelistic meetings, has been, and continues to be, of value. The generosity of divine love saves men as long as there can be found in their breasts one spark of the manhood that was in the penitent thief when he rebuked his evil comrade, saying, "Dost not thou fear God?"

We receive the due reward of our deeds, but this man hath done nothing amiss."

MR. WATTS.

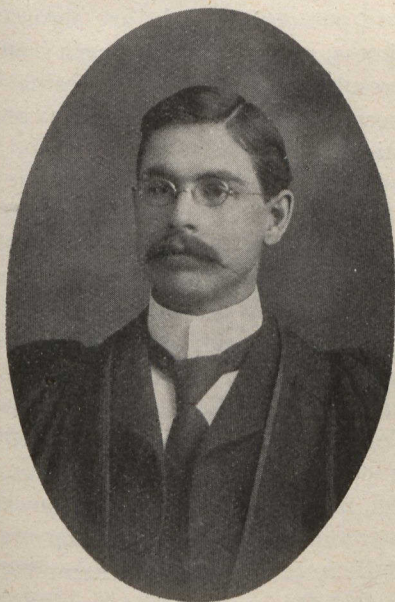
For Feb. 27, the subject was "Faith in Practical Life," and the leader was Mr. J. R. Watts, B.A. In dealing with the topic some wrong conceptions of faith, which make it a passive assent to dogmas of the church, a something which does not touch life and its needs, were pointed out and criticised. Many a man in this way held one creed, while his life and his attitude to the world were shaped by another. This other was the real faith of his life. Faith was not merely knowledge or conviction. It was knowledge that directed the will. Some examples of men of great faith were then considered, and in each case it was pointed out that behind the heroic deeds which made them famous there was such a knowledge, and that it was this knowledge or insight which inspired noble deeds. In making application of this truth the leader sounded a warning against the tendency, so strong at present, to overlook faith as impracticable, and to hurry to action without the necessary preparation. The need for a noble faith was also emphasized, and faith in God as He is revealed in Christ was shown to be the best preparation for what is called practical life. The discussion which followed the paper was one of the most interesting of the term.

Owing to the extraordinary readiness with which contributions have been recently pouring into the editorial sanctum, it has been found necessary to hold considerable material till the following issue.—Ed.

QUEEN'S DEBATERS OF SESSION 1901-2.



J. A. DONNELL, M.A., ALEX. CALHOUN, M.A., vs. VARSITY.



J. R. WATTS, B.A., I. N. BECKSTEDT, B.A., vs. MCGILL.

teaching and the concrete illustrations that have been used to enforce that teaching. The time is fast approaching when teachers and preachers must cut loose from the trammels of conventionality and long-established custom, and place the ethical and spiritual content of Scripture on a firm basis, the basis, namely, of assured experience, and not especially on this, that or the other event, coming down to us from the distant past. Prof. Dupuis' lectures, apart from their scientific interest, were valuable as showing how wide had been the relations of all races and peoples from the beginning and as tending toward the separation of some things which too often in Christian teaching are unequally yoked together.

* * *

At the last session of the conference Principal Gordon expressed his gratification at the interest displayed in connection with all the subjects discussed and the excellence of the papers presented. One of his remarks seemed to convey the impression that he would favour an extension of the range of subjects usually presented in the programme of the Association. Such an extension would no doubt work out to the interest of the conference. Many fields of science have been wonderfully enlarged during the past few years, and it would surely be a good and wholesome thing to include from year to year two or three lectures in biology and physics. It is easily possible to get too far from the physical sciences both in sympathy and thought, with the result that theology and philosophy come to be regarded as isolated branches. This is unfortunate, as it cannot be too strongly insisted upon

that truth is a unity, and that all departments of knowledge should be laid under contribution in the grand emancipation from error and misconception. It is true we have been earnestly assured that there is no isolation or antagonism, and no doubt most people understand this, but if scientific subjects formed a part of the conference programme there could be no room for misunderstanding.

* * *

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed with the practice of collecting an admission fee from students attending the evening lectures of the conference. The amount of the fee is not worth considering, but there may be some ground for the view that it is objectionable on principle. The lectures are certainly worth the fee many times over, but it is just because the conference presents such excellent opportunities for receiving inspiration and instruction that the Alumni should be prepared to forego the small pecuniary advantage of the fee in question. Anything that savours of close dealing and excessive economy cannot but repel the sympathies of the students, and we believe the evening sessions would have been much more largely attended had there been no fee.

I N a recent number of the *Presbyterian College Journal* a contributor, writing under the heading "Talks About Books," says of Dr. Denney's book, "The Death of Christ," that it is hard to say why it was written. The writer says further that Dr. Denney, when in Chicago a short time ago, startled the world theological with his radical views and that in the present book he is the most orthodox of the

orthodox. Now we have not read the work embodying Dr. Denney's Chicago lectures, but the *Expository Times*, in a notice of "Studies in Theology," uses the following language: "This book is so sincere, so convincing, that it will make others *as orthodox as its author*." This shows that the standard of orthodoxy is not any too clearly defined in many minds, not always in the minds of those who are leading lights in the theological world. Letting pass the question of orthodoxy, we offer as an explanation of "The Death of Christ" that the author considered such a work timely, and therefore wrote it. Dr. Denney's purpose was to set forth the New Testament interpretation of the death of Christ. The question is not what this, that or the other individual may think, but what is the teaching of the records. The book is a protest against the too common practice of torturing the writings into a mould for which they were never intended. We see in these days many grotesque attempts at impossible accommodation, attempts which grow out of a desire to preserve authority and at the same time establish a special theory. If an interpretation is found to be inadequate or mistaken, why not say so frankly, and use terminology corresponding to the new view? Dr. Denney does not say that the doctrine set forth in his book covers all the ground; what he does say is that the doctrine is conspicuous in New Testament teaching. After a careful reading of "The Death of Christ" we certainly think the book has a purpose back of it, and that notwithstanding its *orthodoxy*, it is a distinctly valuable contribution to Christian thought.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Who was the Senior who purchased two tickets for the debate at 12½ cents each?

Why doesn't Divinity ask the Arts men to become members of the Hall?

We take pleasure in acknowledging Mr. J. Wallace's valuable contribution "The Greek Church," the first section of which appears in the present number.

The editorial strength has been seriously weakened by the removal of Mr. T. H. Billings from the Staff. Mr. Billings was a very capable Editor, active, enthusiastic and obliging; and his relations with the other members of the Staff were of the pleasantest possible kind. We deeply regret that his valuable work on the Journal has been interrupted by illness.

The Sunday afternoon addresses in Convocation Hall continue to be well attended and to call forth much interest. Professor Macnaughton's address of two weeks ago was warmly appreciated, and the Rev. Eber Crummy spoke with excellent effect on the following Sunday. It is announced that Professor Jordan will deliver the address next Sunday.

The Journal extends congratulations to Mr. J. Bradley of the class of 1900 on his late happy entrance into the circle of benedicts, and gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a piece of the cake. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will reside in Calgary, where Jim is forging to the front in the building line, and acquiring pre-emptions on lots as a

side issue. We rejoice in our friend's prosperity, and join with the members of his year in wishing him every joy in this his last and most fortunate venture.

DIVINITY STUDENTS AND THE ARTS SOCIETY.

IT is not often necessary to say anything in defence of theological students. Divinities have their faults, serious ones, and the writer is well aware of the fact. The Divinities, so far as we have noticed, are quite willing to profit by criticism and, when fun is poked at them, they as a rule take as mirthful a view of the situation as their critics. The course pursued, however, by certain members of the Arts Society at its annual meeting a few days ago calls for some serious comment, and raises the question as to how far theological students and other students should work together in the same societies.

First let us ask: Have the theological students in the past shown themselves useful members of the societies to which they belonged? Has their presence in these societies been beneficial or otherwise? It is almost superfluous to ask the question. It is admitted of course that numerically the theological faculty is not strong. It claims only about thirty-one of the total eight hundred and forty students. Along with this fact, nevertheless, it is well to note a few others. Of the last six presidents of the A. M. S. four have been Divinities. The editor-in-chief of the JOURNAL for years past has been chosen from Divinity Hall (two numbers of the present volume were edited by one of the staff; this is the one exception). Two of

the best players on the football team last fall were students of theology. Divinities as a rule give the heartiest support, financial and otherwise, to any public function, e. g., more than two thirds of the Divinity students subscribed to the *conversazione* this year; can the same be said of any other faculty?

In the face of all this it seems strange that some individuals should have done their utmost at the annual meeting of the Arts Society to have the constitution changed so as to exclude Divinities from membership. We refer not so much to their open opposition, though that in itself was strange, but to the paltry means they used to gain their ends. The question was thoroughly thrashed out once, a vote taken and a decision declared in favour of the Divinities. A good many of those interested then left the meeting, thinking that the matter was settled. The members above referred to took advantage of this circumstance and succeeded in bringing exactly the same question to a second vote. Again the decision was declared in favour of Divinity Hall. Then the chief obstructer, raising a trivial point which he ought to have raised long before if he had honestly felt its importance, managed to block proceedings until the meeting was forced to adjourn. The remark may be in order here that it is more graceful to submit quietly when a decision is announced than to try by hook or by crook to have it altered. The matter will have been settled one way or the other before this article appears in print. Meantime all are awaiting developments.

As to the general question many feel strongly that the more closely

Arts men and Divinities are associated the better it is for all concerned. It is one of the disadvantages of our present period of growth, that the students of Queen's do not know one another as well as they did in the old days when one building held us all. We boast that Queen's produces healthy, broad-minded men. Who can tell how much this is due to the free inter-mingling of Theological students with Medicals, Science men and Arts men? Surely it is not a time to sever the ties that have bound the Arts men and the men of Divinity Hall so closely together for more than sixty years! We have a great past behind us and in the name of all that is sacred let us be true to our traditions.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

There has been but a slim attendance at the last two or three meetings of the A.M.S. We need not be surprised as it is usual at this season of the year for only the faithful few to come out on a Saturday evening and attend to the despatching of necessary business. However, things are brewing that will probably cause longer meetings during the next few weeks. The Athletic Committee will report on the second Saturday in March and interesting matters will have to be discussed. A committee was appointed at the last meeting to nominate the Athletic Committee for 1903-4.

A good deal of valuable time has been taken up in deciding whether or not to pay for a sleigh that was broken by some of the students while the A.M.S. was meeting at the G.T.R. station. It was finally decided not to pay the bill, on the ground that the A.M.S. was not responsible for the

action of individual students. A collection is being taken up by one or two of the students who feel that the bill ought to be paid in some way. It would have been a much simpler plan for the A.M.S. to have settled the matter promptly and no possible harm could have resulted.

At the last meeting a committee was appointed to bring in suggestions as to what programme we should have on "Students' Day" in connection with the installation ceremonies next October. Logie Macdonnell was appointed Associate Editor of the Journal in place of T. H. Billings who has unfortunately been taken ill. After one or two other matters had been settled the meeting adjourned.

Ladies' Department.

LEVANA.

THE meeting of the Levana Society postponed from Alumni week was held on Wednesday, February 18th, in the Physics room of the old Arts building. Professor Carmichael gave us a most instructive and entertaining lecture on color—Red, Green and Blue particularly. It was with feelings of wonder that many of us wended our way to that meeting. "Red, Green and Blue" was what our programme announced, but what did it mean? Had it been Blue, Red and Yellow we might have made some conjecture, being well used to that combination. Others, however, with the superior advantage of having passed Junior Physics, went in anticipation of something familiar and interesting. But whatever our motive for going—curiosity, wonder, interest or duty—we were all alike rewarded, and enjoyed

the hour very much. If we did not all follow and thoroughly understand the new region into which we were plunged, it certainly was not the fault of the lecturer, nor of the lecture, which had been most carefully prepared for us, not only in the matter, but in the illustrations, which latter even the most ignorant of us understood and appreciated. The resolution of the Spectrum in his explanation of color was a surprise indeed to most of us, and quite banished our preconceived and misconceived ideas on the subject. In closing, some of the mysteries of photography were revealed to us, and mention made of the new developments in photography—the reproduction of color, with a scientific explanation of how it was to be achieved. We hope it will not be the last time Professor Carmichael will welcome the Levana Society in that room, for our meeting, though unique, was none the less educative and enjoyable. Our thanks are certainly due the lecturer who so kindly gave us of his time and knowledge.

A mirror and comb have at last appeared in the lower cloak room. Nature in despair had pity on us and came to our aid, and by piling snow by the windows provided us temporarily with the former requisite. Perhaps her kind forethought has prompted this recognition of our needs. Whoever our benefactor, abundant thanks!!

Howsoe'er this March has reached us,
Lamb or lion-like it rose;
We much fear that for all students
There's a lion at the close!

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Our regular meeting of February 20th was perhaps one of the most impressive and beautiful of the whole session. Our Association during that week had lost one of its Active Members; one of our most enthusiastic workers had been called to her eternal reward. It seemed fitting that our meeting should be of the nature of a memorial; but that our sorrow might not be one of despair, but of hope, a service of song was a prominent feature. Miss Clark, the Vice-President, presided. After the opening exercises Miss Montgomery played a violin solo—Handel's *Largo*—which, with her rendering, gave a beautiful keynote to our meeting. Miss Knight sang "While Mary Slept," after which the Vice-President gave a short but most impressive talk on that which was uppermost in all our minds—the death of our class-mate. Most earnestly she spoke of the lesson for us, of the thoughts which being thus brought face to face with death calls to our minds. Sorrow we must, but not despair. However dark a mystery death may seem, we do know and rejoice in knowing that once beyond the gates "We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." Miss Munroe then sang the very appropriate solo, "The Plains of Peace." Miss Singleton played an instrumental, following which Miss Cook read Mrs. Browning's beautiful little poem, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep." Miss Clark's solo, "The New Kingdom," and the hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden" brought our Memorial Service to a close, and one and all of us felt it had truly been good for us to be there.

I N connection with a suggestion offered in a previous JOURNAL for maintaining interest in the subject matter of the College paper, the editors of the Ladies' department received a contribution in the shape of a short story which is tentatively offered to the critics:

THE GREEN-GOLD MAIDEN.

I am the girl of the Queen's song-book. The little green and golden maiden who stands so demurely on the cover of that famous musical compilation which is making its way into students' private dens, professors' homes, ministers' studies, Glee Club practices and concert halls. A public life, indeed, for a retiring little maiden like myself, and, I assure you, a most embarrassing position also, to one of my temperament were not the sense of merited retribution and the certainty of ethical efficacy more than counterbalancing influences. However, I feel it due to myself, in view of my native modesty and apparent affrontery, to offer some little explanation of the public stand I have taken.

My name is not enrolled with the scholastic maidens who chant the praises of the old Ontario Strand. Doubtless among them there are many who question my identity and vaguely try to number me with clans or families who have passed through the old halls I am frequenting for the first time. But their efforts are bound to end "in shallows and in miseries." My name will always remain a mystery—while my fate will never cease to be a warning. And this is my strange little story:

Far back in the pre-historic times I lived down deep below the sea, "A mermaid fair, with golden hair,"—so

beautiful, so enchanting, and so seductive in my charms that many were the brave mariners I lured to destruction, many were the "humans" who followed me to a watery grave. You have heard the stories often. I was the mermaid of whom poets have sung

"Down, down, down,

Down to the depths of the sea."

and

"Who would be a mermaid fair,
Sitting alone, combing her hair,
Under the sea?"

A merry life I led—fascinating, all-conquering in my charms! A beautiful green and gold maiden flashing in and out among the bright waves, playing with the water-babies, and combing my lovely locks. Sometimes I would pull myself high up on the tall shore rocks and gaze at the land stretching out before me, and wonder about the lives the "humans" led on its barren wastes; but the green waves were so entrancing that away from the land-lubbers I would leap down again in the shining depths "to lose myself in the infinite main." This was life to me, and had I only realized it then, my story would, perchance, have been a different one.

One day as I sat on a high, sunny rock near the shore, plying my little gold comb, a boat came sailing by—"sail and sail, with unshut eye." "Sounds of music, bliss revealing," came floating over the waters. Beautiful strains, entrancing, delicious! I held my comb poised, as the notes came nearer, clearer, and echo answered echo from the cave behind. The boat was filled with beautiful humans, who played upon instruments of music. They played and played, but never a word sang they. I gazed and gazed

and still the wonder grew. But there was not a sound between us save the beat and the splash of the waves against the bare, dark rocks, and the sweet, sweet notes of the players, "piercingly sweet by the river."

But all on a sudden, and I know not how it happened, my golden comb caught in a ray of sunlight and flashed in the eyes of the foremost boatman. He was gazing out across the waste of waters, seeing nothing, but drawing forth such sobbing notes of ecstasy that they thrilled my very being. When he saw me in my dazzling beauty (ah! how I have changed), he leaned out over the boat, stretched up his arms and called—"At last we have found her, the maiden of our music, the soul of our melody. Is she not a poem in herself? Is she not that which we have yearned to express and all in vain—the words we meant, but could not utter?"

His gesture was so rapturous, his glance so adoring, that instead of exercising my charms to draw him nearer to the fatal rocks, I felt myself move, as though by some unseen power, down slowly, crag by crag, nearer and nearer, as his thrilling tones continued: "Come to us, oh, mermaid! You are beautiful as a song—come! You are a dream to set to music. Come and give a soul to the notes we are playing to you. We have music—we have no poem. Leave your rock-bound coast, and the cold, green waves and enter the land of music. We will immortalize you in verse; in the sweet land of sounds will we enthrone you, that land of pure delight, whose "echoes roll from soul to soul and grow forever and forever."

Ah, I was but a mermaid, and his

words were fair! A long good-bye to my ocean home and the salt sea waves. For the music could not find its words in me. I was beautiful, ah, so beautiful! but a mermaid after all, and the human had forgotten that a mermaid is but half a loveliness. His melody was spoiled, his verse was halting, there was no measured beat which could suit with me, no feet which could fit a mermaid!

But the human was grieved for my grief. And since I could never return to my old sea home, he tried to bring me as near as was possible to the beautiful band of music. So in green and gold, my old mermaid hues, I stand on the cover of the song-book, a sad little monument to foolish ambition. The college cap and gown I wear for fear of leading young students astray with my old seductive charms—and my golden locks are cut.

At times, indeed, I appear, chameleon-like, to have changed my color, and I stand, a dark shadow of my former radiance, sombre on the wide, green page—this is the reason why the song-books of ordinary use cannot picture me as a gree-gold maiden—so frequently do I sorrow for my sins. But whenever "fond memory brings the light of other days around me," the golden hours are always apparent, and this is my best self, for then it is I know that my punishment is just.

Only if you notice closely you will surely see a far-away look in my eyes—memories of the old free life on the sea shore, wher I would leap and dance in the waves, and "ever with a frolic welcome take the thunder and the sunshine."

But my skirts—they branch away into nothingness. A mermaid, a mermaid after all!

Arts.

In these advanced days it is fortunate indeed if anyone escape the ruthless sword of criticism. The age is a critical one and we are prone to criticise. As it has been said "a man must serve his time to every trade save censure; critics all are ready made." In this statement there is without doubt quite a measure of truth, and while we acknowledge that there is criticism which is just and wholesome, we are rather inclined to think that there is another kind which is rather one-sided and misleading. During the last few weeks all are aware of the Evangelistic work which has been going on in the city under the direction of Crossley and Hunter, their work and methods have been variously criticized by several individuals both in open speech and through the press. And not the least of these criticisms is the one which appeared in the last issue of the Journal in the Divinity column. In regard to this criticism it has much that must commend it to everybody. The writer opens his remarks with some broad and generous statements which admirably place before the reader a high conception of what life should be and a noble example for the strenuous Christian to follow. But we make bold to say that the writer descends to a lower level when he shows such a meagre appreciation of those whom he is speaking about in his subsequent remarks. He says, "Can we imagine Jesus entering into a synagogue and giving a performance such as Crossley and Hunter gave on their first Sunday in Kingston?" Now while we might give the negative answer to this which the writer had on his lips, no doubt, when he wrote the above, yet the question naturally arises

within us. "Does following Christ mean exactly such a slavish adherence to what He did and what He said. In other words, does "in His Steps" do the deepest justice to its name?" We cannot see that it does, and for this reason we would be very guarded in criticizing men whose work, although it may not be carried out as Christ Himself would carry it on, all must admit, has been the means of giving many a poor and unfortunate one, at least a start upon the right road—if only a start. The question as to the real value of the work which Crossley and Hunter are doing naturally leads a student to ask what is the spiritual value of the culture which he is receiving day by day. The writer would be the first one to admit that true greatness does not consist in braggart shouts concerning power and resources, but in the strength, dignity and inspiration of our social countenance set against any wrong,—that the inestimable service we render others by patient self mastery and painful toil, is felt wherever we move as a corrective for that fatal superficiality of temper which breeds cheap men, cheap thinking, cheap phrases, cheap hymns, cheap everything, and reinforces the burden of shoddy product beneath which we groan. We are aware that the true evangelist for others is he who has spent many hours of weary toil himself, and we should cheerfully accept the drudgery of thinking the unfamiliar and submit to the unremitting sweat of brain, which can alone lift the fog and scatter the mist of darkness. We are aware that until we do this we do not grasp the true meaning of "ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

Now while all this is true there is

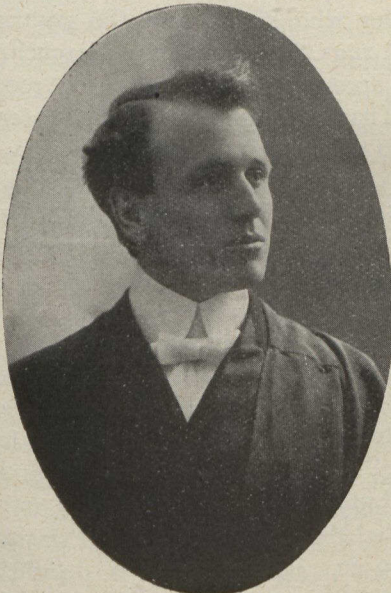
another side to the question. We are not going to champion the cause of Crossley and Hunter, their methods and their ways, but we cannot help saying what we think that tolerance and forbearance are after all better virtues than intolerance and cold criticism. Are we not inclined somewhat to see only the mote which is in the other fellow's eye? We may not approve of other people's methods—perhaps it is well that we do not—we may not see as others see and it would be a queer world if we did, but should we for this reason condemn others? How often it is with us that to be different is to be wrong, and that the followers of a religion whose cardinal doctrine is charity unconsciously sanction persecution.

HOCKEY—CLASSICS VS. DIVINITY.

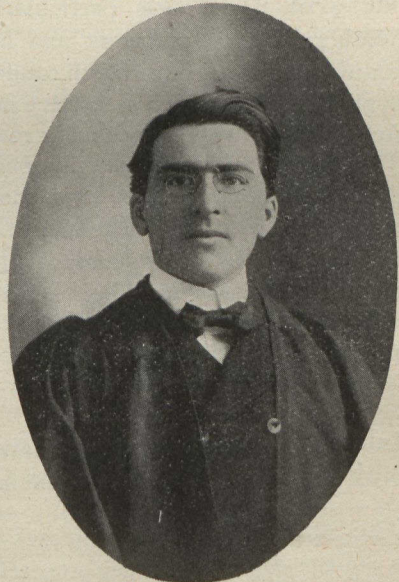
The result of the hockey contest between Honour Classics and Divinity

resulted in a score of 4-1 in favour of the former, and had it not been for the effective work of "Logie" and W. McG——, surnamed Barbatius, on the Divinity team, a greater score might have been registered to the credit of Classics. The "*boustrophedon*" turnings of these quondam Greeks was a powerful aid to a team which would have been weak. As to the work of the other members of the Divinity team it is not worth while mentioning except perhaps "Sol" proved a strong tower of defence and a very formidable opponent to come into close contact with. As for the players on the opposing team it is hardly possible to speak of them in too glowing terms. The captain perhaps was the weakest man in the lot. This was due to the fact that he was somewhat out of practice while the other players were in excellent form. Still, before the game was over he warmed up to his subject

QUEEN'S DEBATERS vs. VARSITY, SESSION 1902-3.



J. H. PHILP.



K. C. MCLEOD.

and made things lively. All of the other six men possess great potentialities which were manifested in different forms. The goal keeper had very little to do, but he showed by the way he held his stick and the hostile attitude which he assumed at times, that in seasons of danger he could adjust himself to the requirements. The forward line was particularly strong. Wilson in memory of last year's hockey sometimes played against his team, but when he came to his true senses, he rushed up the ice with such a force as to scatter all before him. The individual work of other members of the team was no less noticeable. "Archie" thought that to level out his man was as easy as easy, and to walk over the Divinities was like scanning a Greek chorus. Duncan, Black and Quigley completed the team which we believe holds the Inter-Class Cup for 1903. These last men showed that they knew something more than how to do Latin prose. The clever stick-handling of "Joe" was particularly noticeable to the spectators and his brilliant stops were greeted with rounds of applause. The other men were not so formidable in appearance as in reality,—which in fact is a general remark which might be applied to the whole team. If we were to characterize the Divinity team by any general statement we would say that the reverse was true. In their case their bite was hardly on a par with their bark.

NOTES.

In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of—exams.

The Sunday afternoon addresses in the College are being much appreciated by the students as well as others.

It is an unfortunate thing that the typhoid has made its appearance among the students at such an unreasonable time.

It is said that the interest in the Arts Society meetings is running quite high at present.

Year meetings and other meetings are rather poorly attended at present.

Science.

THE Engineering Society dance, held on the 17th of February, was, we are assured, a success in every sense of the word. It was the maiden effort of Science, and we think they may be expected to do it again next year.

The floor was fine, the orchestra never played better, and the decorations—but if we start to describe decorations we shall have to do it in poetry, prose never could do justice to such perfection.

Science wishes to thank the many ladies who kindly sent the cushions and rugs that contributed so much to the decorations of the sitting-out room.

Thanks are also due to the students who devoted their time and energy to the work that such an event entails, but to Mr. Chaplin, especially, we express the unlimited gratitude of the year and of the Society.

On Tuesday evening, the 24th of February, Dr. and Mrs. Goodwin were at home to the senior year in Science. After a most enjoyable dinner had been disposed of, Dr. Goodwin arose, and in a few well chosen words, introduced the final year to the Principal, who in response made a delightful speech in which he said many nice

things about Science, and by special request told us a very funny story. After dinner songs were rendered by several of the more musically inclined. And our Director favored us by singing two German student songs.

The senior year wish to thank Dr. and Mrs. Goodwin for a most enjoyable evening, and indeed for the many evidences of kindness shown to one and all.

A MID-WINTER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Continued from last number.

While I stood waiting for the cloud to lift, my guide explained that these unfortunates were compelled to carry on analytical work under the strict supervision of a hard-hearted, fork-tailed demonstrator, who required results obtained by actual practice, and would not accept any rapid mental work. "The explosion," he said, "was caused by a hot adjective from Su--th--nd's lips falling into the evaporating dish," such accidents being frequent.

By this time I had passed the chemical squad, and after walking through a dark alley, my attendant halted me in front of a small frame building, in front of which hung the following sign: "Coal, Sulphur, Coke.—Fin & Bunty, Props." Entering the door I was fortunate enough to catch Fin in the act of telling a yarn to the office hands, and it was with no small satisfaction that I noticed the looks of amazement on the faces of those present. Waiting until he had finished, I shook hands with the old chap, and was assured by him that he was perfectly happy. On asking for Bunty, I was told that that gentleman was in bed, but if I would sit down for a

week or so, I might perhaps be able to see him; however, time was limited, and I had to hurry on. Just outside the door I was run into by a little chap who carried a pair of curling stones under his arm. I turned to my guide and asked where the curling rink was located. "That's what your friend Stoney would like to know; he has been looking for ice ever since he arrived, but you see the temperature is just a trifle too high, and besides we don't allow the sale of Scotch drinks on the premises." Poor old Stoney, he was certainly up against it hard.

We were now passing a large building, and from the frenzied howling that I heard, I suspected that things were doing inside. Opening the door, I entered a long room at the far end of which were a pair of red-skinned creatures, who had fastened a steel collar to Dr--m--d's head, and after tying his hands, were amusing themselves by placing close to his ear the mouth-piece of a phonograph from which issued a continuous reproduction of the victim's singing. That certainly was the limit, my nerves already over-strained, could not withstand the shock, so I turned and fled. But I had run only a short distance when I heard some one calling, and, turning about, noticed two little boys chasing up the path after me. As they came towards me I recognized Bill and Chap, but they were so winded with running that I couldn't make out at first what they wanted, at last "Chap" managed to splutter, "Have you seen a ball?"

"What kind of a ball?" I asked.

"Why, a 'high ball.'" No I had not, and with that the pair, their tongues hanging out, were off like a shot, hunting for their high ball. I watch-

ed them out of sight, and turned to look for my guide, whom I had left behind. It didn't take long to find him, especially as he was looking for me, and appeared to be in a horrid temper.

"Where have you been?" he demanded in a menacing tone. I retorted that it was none of his business; and as the tone he adopted riled my temper somewhat, I started in to make a few personal remarks about things in general and him in particular; but I had no sooner started than he caught me a terrific crack across the head with the butt of his tail that sent me reeling, and I came down with a crash. When I had collected my scattered wits, I found myself on the floor in my own room, and, O blessed sound! the music of Fin's nasal organs reached my ears.

TAILINGS.

Science extends her sympathy to all students who have been overtaken by the typhoid epidemic, more especially to those of her own children who have been taken ill, and will rejoice with no uncertain note when the sick ones are returned to us cured.

A letter from Jim Bartlett, dated at Central City, Colorado, contains the information that he is about to hit the trail for greener pastures, which, being translated, means that he has "jumped his job," and has his headlights set for a bigger pay streak.

Information on any and every subject supplied hot while you wait. Ap-
ply to J. W. Wells, mill laboratory.

June. Joe was up against the real thing when he tried to rearrange the course in qualitative, and in conse-

quence thereof the second year moves as if in a dream. If Joe had only listened to "Ma's" advice things might be different, but as "Ma" says herself, "Joe is such a headstrong boy."

Mr. MacNeill, having completed his exhaustive treatise on every rock that ever was, will remain but a short time longer in collegiate circles before proceeding westwards to the parental roof.

Medicine.

IN CÆSAR'S EYES.

THE following is a very literal translation of a manuscript which serves to reveal to us the fact that we are watched in some of our doings by no less a personage than the eminent Roman, who in the capacity of shade, continues his great work:

Cæsar de Mortalibus, Liber X. Cap. VI.

And now Cæsar, on the seventh day out from Hades, on his twenty-fifth trip to the land of mortals, arrived at a place which is called by the inhabitants, Belleville. And the wind having dropped (and indeed it is seldom that a dust is raised in that quarter) and the shades thus being hampered in their journey, our mooring been made fast, and converse having been held with shades travelling westward,—among whom, indeed, was Cicero,—about the sixth watch we loosed, a slight breeze having sprung up, and came to a place which in our own tongue has for a name "Reginæ Collegis." This place is not unlike the old school of the Greeks, both in regard to its philosophic standard and by reason of the playfulness of those who assiduously follow them as often as opportunity, arising from a dearth

of delectable entertainment, permits. Cæsar, revolving many things in his mind, determined to stay there a few days in order that he might study more closely the manners and customs of the barbarians. For he had heard of an arena wherein the scholars from among the barbarians, to the number of many score were accustomed to disport themselves upon ice, both male and female, some holding hands, others unarmed, gazing with sad faces from the lines : also that at times the arena was a place of meeting in mimic warfare of men chosen from among the most skillful in various tribes. Nor did Cæsar scorn this. He had heard also of sports enjoyed in common by the barbarians, not a few, when, having assembled in the banqueting hall, they would indulge in such feats of skill in dancing and music as are a part of our own heritage below. But of special interest to Cæsar were those of the barbarians whose line of practice enables them to discern disease, following as they do, heathenish methods of discovery in a square fortress over against the arena, whereby they are enabled to compound antidotes for the relief of such maladies as "*amor malignans*" which is peculiarly prevalent in that region, (and which, moreover, though only recently defined, attacked our youths during the Gallic wars). Of these medicos, moreover, as also of their fellow-tribesmen who pursue learning in all other branches, whether in the liberal arts which pertain to culture, or in the study of the law, of the gods, or in that of the stars, it has been said by a certain scribe in those parts that they are overly-eager to allay their thirst, betaking themselves openly to the tankard, thus being as

a mockery to all decent modes of living. Other things were said also by the scribe, but Cæsar having travelled much and being learned, having, moreover, watched these same attendants at the shrine of truth, placed no confidence in the words of the scribe thinking rather that they came from one lacking in general knowledge and . . . Here the vellum has been torn in such a way as to make further translation impossible ; but it is to be hoped that the learned chronicler of the ages may leave some more loose pages of his work lying around. C. L.

PARTIALITY.

Apropos of the article which appeared in a former issue regarding short stories, the following sketch was handed to the Medical editor. While there is hardly as much feeling shown in the handling of it as is shown in the story referred to by Prof. Marshall, there *is* an element of feeling which we shall leave the reader to observe.

The special column of the Journal usually devoted to dog-fights being overcrowded this issue, we take the liberty of inserting this in the Medical notes, knowing that no student will feel that anything personal is intended.

"While walking down street the other day, my attention was attracted to a couple of dogs who were having a heated discussion over affairs in general ; in a moment more the one had seized the other by the neck and was hurriedly attempting to put his spinal lamina together, the lesser dog—at the earnest solicitation of his competitor—was reclining on his vertebral column, when a careless wagon came dashing along and ran over his prostrate form, seriously interfering with his digestive

organs and limiting his respiratory movements to a nil; all this while, the aggressive canine retained his hold with the tenacity of a foot-ball player. A man who had been standing on the side-walk complacently watching the performance, now stepped into the road and sought to separate the combatants by vigorously kicking the injured one. My temperature, which, at the sight of this injustice, had been rapidly rising above normal, now rose to about 105° F. and, hastening to the scene of action, I commenced kicking the other dog with right good will, and to the effect that in a few moments he released his hold sufficient to look around to see what was coming off. "That's my dog you are kicking!" said my contemporary in an irritated tone. "Indeed," I puffed as affably as I could between kicks. "Seems to have a great grasp of the situation; remarkably intelligent dog!"

At this point his dog, feeling somewhat hurt at the treatment accorded him, dropped his grip and started for home, while the unfortunate victim limped painfully off. The dog owner scowled at me as if he would have liked to give *me* one for luck, and then, growlingly turned on his heel.

Moral: When your dog is in the wrong, kick the other fellow's!

On Friday, Feb. 27th., at the request of the final year, Dr. Hagen-Burger read an interesting paper to the members of the Aesculapian Society on; 'The Influence of the Higher Altitudes on Pneumonia.' He showed that the mortality from this disease in Montana, and in fact, in the higher altitudes generally, is between 60 and 80 percent and in winter during epidemics

it sometimes runs even higher. Owing to climatic conditions—the lightness and dryness of the air—physicians were powerless to help their patients and nearly all would die during the stage of engorgement or cyanosis, death being due to the patient's inability to respire rapidly enough to prevent cyanosis. Dr. Burger reasoned that if it were possible to, in some way, increase the atmospheric pressure, there might be some hope of tiding the patient over this stage. After years of study and experimental work, he succeeded in devising an air-tight room in which the patient was put and the atmospheric pressure was raised from eight and one half to fifteen pounds per square inch, or in other words to a sea level pressure, thereby enabling the patient to obtain as much oxygen in one respiration as he would under the previous conditions obtain in two. This arrangement on trial proved a success, and a number of patients thus treated recovered. The paper showed a great deal of careful study and research and the lecturer received applause from time to time. Other equally interesting points were touched upon but space will not permit of further explanation. The students who had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Burger appreciated the lecture very much and at its conclusion moved a vote of thanks which was heartily carried.

MEDICAL NOTES.

All things in this world are relative; the difference between the man who graduates and the man who fails is only one of degree—and just one degree at that.

Eddie Shef. stops to look at a lean and hungry horse as it drags its weary

feet over the frozen road, impelled onward by the promptings of a youthful driver. The young lad noticing his deprecating gaze and resenting it, cries out: "By gol, he ain't as skinny as you are, anyhow!"

W. McK-nl-y, passing a little girl who is playing on the sidewalk: "You're a nice little girl, aren't you?" Little girl (who seems strictly up to now): "You've been takin' too much sugar in your tea, mister!"

A Medical has suggested that the Residence clock be consigned to the watchmaker for repairs, as at present it requires winding four times between ten and ten fifteen! N.B.—We have a suspicion that there was a "Scientist" somewhere near that clock.

It was with the deepest regret that we learned of the illness of Dr. W. T. Connell, who has been confined to his home for the past few weeks with Typhoid fever. It is our earnest hope that he may soon be restored to health and strength.

The fact that so many of the students are laid up with Typhoid is a matter of anxiety and alarm. We would advise all students of Queen's, and any others in Kingston who may see this, to have all drinking water boiled and to avoid drinking milk until this epidemic is past. These are the two greatest sources of Typhoid and a little precaution may save many a severe illness.

On account of inconvenient spacing it was found impossible to insert the large cut at the head of Science in this issue.—ED.

Divinity.

Epistle written to the King of Mars by Shimshai, Scribe and Prophet, in the year 3903.

THOU hast commanded me, O King, to write unto thee concerning my researches in that planet called "the world." It is true, as thou sayest that I have mastered all learning and am the greatest of living Higher Critics, that since I invented the flying machine which conveys me safely from planet to planet, no scientist has so great a reputation as I.

On my visit to the earth, O King, I met with great difficulty in my researches, in that the world is now almost a solid mass of ice. The only living inhabitants are certain bipeds known as Divinities. They keep up such perpetual noise that I could converse but little with them and was forced to seek information from old records which I found. The reason for the long life of these Divinities (aside from the fact that they are notoriously wicked) is thought to be as follows: A great battle was fought just two thousand years ago between this sect and a tribe of Classic Philistines. The Divinities were, strange to say, defeated but the applause and sympathy of the ladies so warmed their hearts that they have been able to withstand the exceeding great cold which has been fatal to the most of the human race. It is difficult to say what form of church government this sect had at that time. A Pope is mentioned, also a Moderator. At one time they had a Patriarch; but about a thousand years ago, when all the Classics were dead, he also died of grief, since now, in spite of the good ice, there could be

no more combats. I found what appears to be an account of the last great battle between the tribe of Classics and the tribe of Divinities. The manuscript has black borders and reads as follows:

"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle and how is the glory of the Divinities departed! Tell it not in the Queen's land nor in the Limestone City, lest our enemies rejoice and exult in triumph. O ye heavens, send forth rain and ye cold winds of the north blow, and cover the land with ice. Go forth, O Divinities, into the forests of Lebanon and get for yourselves weapons. Chase the fleet-footed deer upon the hills that you may learn to chase the puck, and yet bring destruction upon your enemies." At this point the document was blurred, but it seemed to speak of sack-cloth and ashes and great mourning; then there follows an account of the battle, with an attempt to discover the cause of defeat. It reads thus:—"From sunrise until mid-day victory was unto us, but as the second part of the day wore on fear came upon us and we prayed the sun to hasten down, for we were sore afflicted. Nevertheless we stood and fought and did not run. Why we were so grievously oppressed it is difficult to tell. Some say at mid-day while we tarried and gloried over our success that the Pope became jubilant over the enthusiasm shown by the ladies for the tribe of Divinities, and that he gave his blessing to the ladies instead of the warriors. Others believe that visions of a manse in the west caused him to neglect working the necessary miracles for the winning of the battle. One after another our heroes began to lag. One addressed the Pope thus:

To be or not to be, that is the question:—

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer,

Torture from this tribe; and bear their jeers and taunts

In after days; or to be at them with all one's might

And lay them stiff and cold upon the field.

Aye there's the rub; for in their death one's own might come,

Or at least a thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to.

A man's a fool to spend his strength and risk his life to slay a paltry tribe.

Fight easy, have your fun.

Though this time they may win, no harm can come.

For the Great Zeus is over all, so that whatever is, is best.

Others also held strongly to the doctrine of fore-ordination, for that which had never been known before or since, happened at this time. It is stated as an actual fact that the Divinities became short of wind, and this is held to be more wonderful than the 'sun standing still upon Gibeon or the moon in the valley of Ajalon.' It was also said that there was a certain hairy man, of the tribe of Esau, whose whiskers caused much consternation in the ranks, for at different times as the enemy swept upon us like the rushing of a mighty wind, the whiskers flying in the air obscured our foes and they landed their most deadly shots; moreover the whistling of the wind therein caused much noise and added to the confusion.

Our advance ranks fought nobly, but in vain. Billius the nimble-footed, sped hither and thither like a bird upon the wing that tarried not. Logius, the bright-eyed and eager,

made onslaughts in every conceivable way. He even dashed with fury, like a battering-ram with head and body into the walls of the enemy. He rushed here and rushed there, rallied his comrades, prayed for more wind and strength, but all in vain. Moreover, there was a swarthy man like Saul of old, who could vault high in the air and do many mighty things. He had two systems or plans of attack carefully worked out in every detail, by which the enemy could be defeated. One of these was a system of loafing which without labor would bring victory to us. This, however, was stolen by a certain Cameronian that was amongst the enemy, and sad to relate, the other system could not be put in operation for the wind had failed us. Moreover there was amongst the enemy a certain Goliath who was their champion. He was a mighty man of valour, and his height was seven cubits and a span. He was armed with a coat of mail and had greaves of metal upon his legs. Swiftly too could he go and in very truth he was a warrior of great fame. But we chose one to meet him who was but a wee stripling of a laddie like unto David of old, and we said within ourselves, he is fearless and wily, perchance the giant will not see him until he smite him and the victory will be ours. And so the laddie ran and he smote him hard upon the legs, but the giant had upon him greaves of brass, so that no harm he could do. Then we said, run to the brook, pick for thyself two or three smooth stones, and with thy sling smite the head of the great champion. But alas! when the battle waxed hot and the laddie ran to the brook no stones could he

find; and so it came to pass that we were defeated on the seventeenth day of the second month of the first year of Daniel the King; for so it was predestined and fore-ordained.

This much, O King, I now send you by my faithful messenger, Dustius, the white-haired, whose lower garments I shortened that he may speed all the more quickly. Farewell.

Athletics.

C. I. H. CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.

LAST fall Queen's, at the first of the college session started agitating for an Intercollegiate Hockey Union. Each week when the men from the different universities came together to the football games, the hockey business was brought forward. Finally, after persistent effort the C. I.H.U. was formed. As the movement for an Intercollegiate Hockey Union (which by the way goes back for a number of years) was brought to a head this year mainly through the efforts of Queen's, Queen's men felt that they had a special responsibility to see that the new venture should be a success.

One of the first questions naturally was that of a cup. As McGill men had presented the Football Union with their cup, and as Varsity had not been very keen on entering the C.I.H.U., and as Queen's had been anxious for the Union, it looked as if a cup would come most fittingly from the old Limestone City. The matter was discussed before Christmas, and all were agreed that it was the proper move, but no definite action was taken until after the holidays, when a list was passed around among a few of the admirers

of Canada's winter sport and as a result a very substantial amount was realized. Designs from several manufacturers were submitted by Mr. Spangenberg, and from these one was chosen which has given very great satisfaction. The cup is of sterling silver, mounted on an ebony base. The handles are of stag horn, which not only add to the appearance of the cup, but are also a convenience as they do not soil when the cup is handled. Around the top of the bowl is a wreath of chrysanthemums, the flower of Queen's. On one side is the raised figure of a hockey player, surrounded by a wreath of maple and oak leaves. On the other side is the inscription:

*Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey
Championship Cup.
presented to the C.I.H.U.
by Queen's University Hockey Club
February, 1903.*

The cup received a splendid ovation from the Union at the Intercollegiate supper in Montreal, and was pronounced by all a very fitting token of the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey championship.

BRUIN'S LAY—WITH APOLOGIES TO MR.
LAVELL.

The others looked at Bruin where he
sat,
Glum as a black bear, 'mid the stormy
bunch,
And said: "O, go sing now a mourn-
ful song
Such as our fathers sang who played
the game,
And when defeated home they did re-
turn.

Then did the Skald arise and dry his
tears,

Down laid the pipe that smelt so beast-
ly strong,
Even in reverence they had named
them,
Chief and Most Honourable of Glue
Factories.
Clearing his husky voice he straight
began:

"The player for his hockey stick picks
out
Wood closest joined, long seasoned
straight and light,
And from a bundle such, proffered by
Alfie,
The wary team matched 'gainst oppon-
ent teams,
Long doubting singles yet once more
the best.

"Even so the coaches singled out their
team;
Nor yet for them did every tool suf-
fice,
Nor tin-horn sport playing the game
With pants and sweater clean, such
As delight the heart of dames, but ever
seem
Lacking in something to the eyes of
men.

"Yet to our sorrow and before our
eyes
Even was the choice of all the Coll.
laid low;
For even as they shot some demon
sprite
Bailed out from hades but for that
short time,
Camping upon the puck would mis-
direct it,
Sending to left or right the baleful
rubber,
While all around arose a mournful
wail."

He ceased, and instantly the frothy
tide

Of wassail interrupted, roared along;
But yet the Atom, musing, sat apart,
Grinding his teeth upon a teething
ring,
Ever refusing comfort in all forms.

CARD OF THANKS.

To Principal Gordon, members of the Senate, and students of Queen's, who have shown so much kindness to our daughter and sister during her late illness and so honoured her memory at her death, we desire, through the college representative, to express our sincere thanks. To know that she was esteemed by you makes us the more thankful for the life she lived and for the days that were hers. It helps us to bear our sorrow when we know so many sympathize with us. We trust that as in our home so in your midst her life has not been in vain, and that we may all be given faith to say "Thy will be done."

On behalf of the family,

JOHN GRANT.

OVERHEARD ON THE K. & P.

While the south-bound K. & P., Limited, was standing at V— Station on a recent Monday morning the following conversation was overheard in the car:

Indignant damsel to gentleman friend.—"Who is that young fellow sitting over there?" Gent. friend.—"Oh! that is young——. He goes to Queen's!" Indignant damsel.—"My how bold he is! He dares to smile at me." Gent. friend.—"He is a freshman, that accounts for it."

Exchanges.

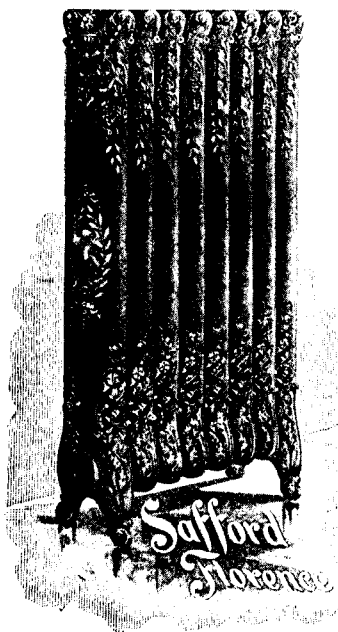
THE current number of the *McGill Outlook* contains the substance of an address by Mr. Frank A. Munsey, the well-known publisher, on Journalism as a Profession, which ought to be of practical help to all who are thinking of entering on this career. Mr. Munsey states clearly what faculties are likely to give a man success and lays most stress on a habit of accurate observation, which he defines to be the habit of hearing and seeing things as they are with all their light and shade of meaning and the interest that they contain. There is something interesting in everything if we can only see it. Fiction is the great field of writers to-day; for in spite of the great supply, the demand is by no means filled. 'Journalism is the grandest of professions,' because its scope is as wide as the world. It has none of the limitations of the church, medicine or law, and there is no calling so fascinating. The only training Mr. Munsey says is in the editorial room, but preparation is best made by a first-rate education supplemented by wide reading. He emphasizes the need that there is to-day of a new and higher school of journalists, and on reading the abstract of his lecture one cannot but feel that journalism has a true call for every one whose talents lie in that direction.

Ice cream he bought his darling,
And she ate and ate and ate,
Till at last her heart she gave him
To make room for one more plate.

—*News Letter.*

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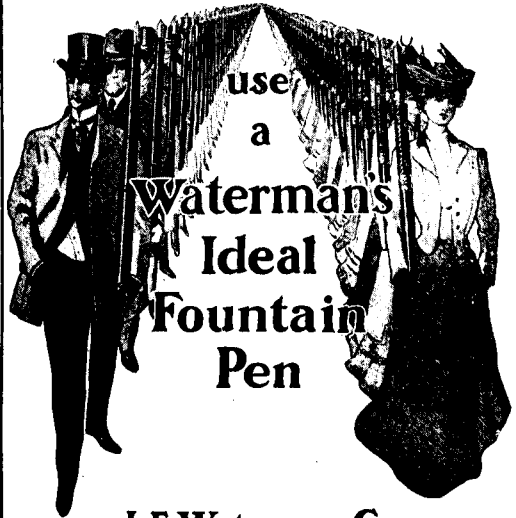
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Educational Department Calendar

January:

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February:

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March:

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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N.B.—This year, 1902, will be the close of the Quinquennium.

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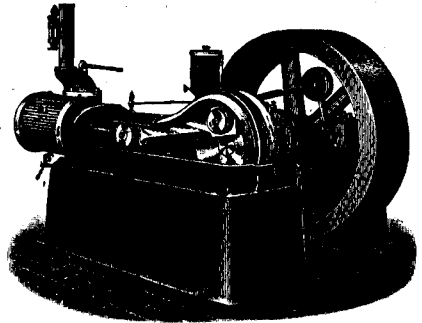
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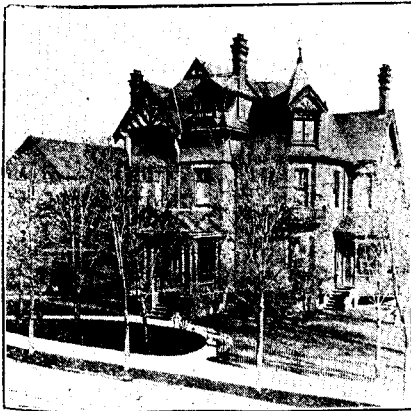
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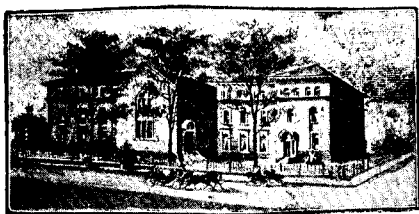
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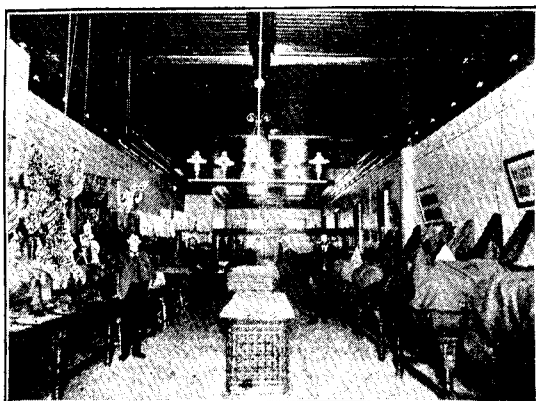


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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

MARCH 20, 1903.

No. 9.

THE GREEK OR EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH.

(Continued from last issue)

TO return to the history of the struggle between the Eastern and the Western branches of the Church. It might have been expected that the Crusades, which were engaged in with such religious zeal during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, would have united the East and the West in a common cause, and tended to remove the barriers separating them; but they had just the opposite effect. The contempt with which the Crusaders treated the Greek Christians in Palestine, the brutal atrocities of the Crusading army that captured Constantinople in 1204, the establishment of a Latin Empire in the East and the elevation of an Italian to the patriarchate, increased a jealousy and enmity which already were only too great to be overcome.

During the thirteenth century when the Greeks were being hard pressed by the Mohammedans, the Emperor tried to bring about a reconciliation, that he might gain the help of the West against the besiegers, but met with very little success. In 1261 the Latin Empire in the East fell, and the Greek patriarchate was once more restored. To prevent another attack being made on Constantinople an at-

tempt was again made to bring about a reconciliation with the Pope and so secure his aid. A general council was convened in 1274 at Lyons for this purpose, the object of the council as declared by the Pope being (1) reform of the Church, (2) union with the Greeks, and (3) help for Jerusalem. It may be interesting to note that the famous schoolman and mediæval philosopher, Thomas Aquinas, was to have attended this Council, but died on the way to Lyons. Over five hundred bishops and upwards of one thousand lesser dignitaries attended the Council. The Greek ambassadors, who were received with the highest respect, seem to have been more ready to make concessions to the Western party than at any time in the past. The result of the Council was that the primacy of the Pope was acknowledged and the Nicene creed adopted with the "filioque" clause, the schism apparently being at an end. But schisms and long standing quarrels are not so easily healed. If a few representatives of the Greek Church had submitted to Rome the Church in general was not prepared for any such step. While the Emperor Michael Palaeologus, who had strongly advocated the union, lived, the East was forced to acquiesce in the reconciliation, but with the Em-

peror's death in 1282 came the formal revocation of the act of submission to the Pope.

During the fourteenth century, when the Mohammedans were pressing hard upon the East, several appeals were made to the Pope, the Emperor, John Palaeologus, in 1369 going so far as to acknowledge the supremacy of the papacy and the "filioque" clause, but the obstinacy of the Greeks and the deep-set animosities, prevented anything in the way of union being accomplished.

In the fifteenth century another attempt was made to bring about a reunion, a Council was convened at Ferrara in 1438, when it was agreed that twelve champions from each party should debate the theological differences. The disputed questions were ranged under four heads, (1) the procession of the spirit (filioque) (2) purgatory, (3) the use of unleavened bread, (4) Papal supremacy. The Council lasted nearly a whole year, and it was not until February, 1439, when the Council had transferred its sitting to Florence on account of a plague then raging at Ferrara, that an agreement could be arrived at. The Western Church seems to have carried the day on almost every point, articles of agreement were drawn up and signed by the Pope, the Emperor, bishops and archbishops, also by the representatives of the Eastern patriarchs, except by the patriarch of Constantinople, who had died while the Council was in session. In return for these concessions made by the East the Pope promised to send help against the Mohammedans. But these articles of union proved as ineffectual as their predecessors. As soon as the terms of

union were made known, Russia, which had not given its consent, and the Eastern Church as a whole refused to accept them, declaring that their representatives were traitors. They soon felt themselves the more justified in their course as the Pope had failed to keep his promise to send help to the East. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1450, which was destined to mean so much for modern Europe in opening up the stores of Greek philosophy, literature, culture and art, by driving Greek scholars to the West and producing the Renaissance, put an end to all political schemes for reunion. The Greek Church had never been possessed of any great vitality, but the fall of Constantinople was a blow from which it has never recovered. Since then the patriarch of Constantinople has been in such abject subjection to the Sultan that his freedom and power are very limited. He is now a mere creature of the Sultan; for though he is appointed for life, he can be deposed at the arbitrary will of the Turkish ruler.

About the middle of the seventeenth century Pope Urban VIII made an effort to win over the Eastern Church to the Roman see, but met with vigorous opposition from the learned Cyril Lucar, patriarch of Constantinople. Lucar's enemies ingratiated themselves with the Sultan and had the patriarch executed. His successor actually apostatized to the Roman faith; but the next patriarch to occupy the see was animated by the hereditary hostility of his countrymen toward the Western Church, and all his successors have remained rigidly opposed to any concessions to Rome. As time has gone on the breach has continued to widen.

During the nineteenth century the schism has been intensified by the formation of two new dogmas by the Western Church, viz., in 1854 the immaculate conception, and in 1870 the infallibility of the pope; and against these the Eastern Church takes strong ground, so that when invited by Pope Pius IX to the Vatican Council, the Eastern patriarchs indignantly refused to attend. Papal supremacy and the "double procession" have remained to this day insuperable barriers between the two Churches, and no doubt will remain so, until both parties are willing to deal with one another in a more sympathizing and tolerant spirit, and until they learn to place more emphasis on what they hold in common and less on the points wherein they differ.

Such is the history of the Greek Church in the vacillating movement of its growth and development, though properly speaking the Eastern Church has had no continuous growth. It has been stationary in creed, form and missionary enterprise. In the Levant it has been losing ground; the patriarchates of Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem still exist, but little more than in name. Their jurisdiction is limited, as Greek Christians are far outnumbered by Copts, Armenians and other sects. The only really powerful branch of the Greek Church is the Russian. Until near the end of the sixteenth century the Russian Church was governed by a metropolitan appointed by the patriarch of Constantinople. The metropolitan resided at Kieff and exercised considerable power. In 1589 another metropolitan was appointed at Moscow, and from this appointment the history of the Russian national Church really begins. The Russians felt themselves inde-

pendent of Constantinople, for in 1667 when a strife arose between the patriarch Nikon and the Czar Michaelovitz, Nikon was deposed and ecclesiastical matters were made subject to imperial authority.

Peter the Great was the great reformer of the Russian Church. Up to his time widowed priests (for all secular priests had to marry) had to become laymen; but Peter issued an edict allowing them, even after a second marriage, to be employed as rectors, if they applied themselves diligently to study and especially to preaching. Peter's greatest reform was the abolition of the patriarchate, for which he substituted for a time an exarchate, but later in 1721 he replaced it by the "Holy Governing Synod" of twelve members who were dependent upon the Czar. The head of the Synod, whose members now number more than twelve, is a layman who represents the Czar. Each member on taking office must swear that he recognizes the Czar "as supreme judge in this spiritual assembly," yet the Synod has great power. It proposes to the Czar candidates for vacant sees, translates and deposes bishops, gives dispensations, and with the approval of the Czar can make new laws for the Church. It also watches over doctrines, ritual and purity of the Church, controls ecclesiastical colleges and superintends payment of clergy. Ever since the appointment of the Synod remarkable harmony has existed between Church and State, and the Greek or Eastern Church is now the fully established Church of Russia.

About the end of the sixteenth century a vigorous attempt was made by Pope Gregory XIII to win over the Russian Church to the Roman see.

The attempt was in the end unsuccessful, for though a number of Russians residing in Poland professed allegiance to Rome, before a century and a half had passed nearly all of them returned to the fold of the Russian Church.

The missionaries of the Greek Church have been few in number, nevertheless, as we have seen, two, St. Cyril and Methodius, were active missionaries and about the middle of the ninth century had succeeded in laying the foundation of the Greek Church in Servia. As the princes of Servia recognized a sort of feudal superiority in the Emperor of the East, so the Servian Church recognized a sort of primacy in the Byzantine see, though no patriarchal jurisdiction was exercised by the mother Church. In 1354 the chief bishop of Servia was made patriarch by a national Synod. But in 1689 the patriarch, having joined with the Emperor Leopold in an effort to expel the Turks, was forced to migrate with his followers into Hungary, where he established a flourishing Church. The Sultan filled the patriarchate with a creature of his own choosing, and this patriarchate lasted till 1735, when Servia became subject to Constantinople. In 1830 Servia secured its independence, and henceforth appointed its own patriarch. Eight years later Belgrade, which was made the capital, became the seat of the metropolitan, who, though he has all the power of a patriarch, has never assumed the title.

Jurisdiction over the Bulgarian Church was, as we have seen, one of the disputed points in the long struggle between East and West; and for a long time it was doubtful which party it would join, but ultimately it cast in its lot with the Greeks, though

its patriarchate remained independent.

The bishops of the Greek Church in 1833 asserted their independence, which was finally acknowledged by the patriarch of Constantinople in 1868. The form of Church government in Greece is much the same as the Holy Synod of Russia. The metropolitan of Athens is the president of the Synod, and each bishop is selected by the king from a list of three candidates submitted by the Synod.

Such is a bare outline of the history of the Greek Church in the main countries where its adherents are found, still it must not be concluded that all Greek Christians are in European or Asiatic countries, for out of a total membership of about ninety millions it is estimated that ten millions reside in America.

Let us now glance briefly at the main doctrines and forms of the Greek Church. The only serious difference in doctrine between the Eastern and the Western Church is regarding the "double procession." The Greek Church holds stubbornly by the old form of the Nicene creed without the "filioque" clause. Besides the Nicene creed the Eastern Church has adopted three subordinate confessions, viz., (1) The orthodox confession of Peter Moguilas; (2) The Eighteen Decrees of the Synod of Jerusalem; and (3) The Longer Russian Catechism of Philaret. The Greek Church has made little or no progress in its theology; it still holds by the theology of the early fathers and rejects all succeeding scholastic theology. It spent its time in metaphysical subtleties, in theological and Christological speculations, paying but little attention to the great subjects of interest for the West, viz., the doctrine of man and

the order of salvation. The Greek Church was content to sit quietly aside to discuss the meaning of *ousia*, *hypostasis*, *homoousia* and *homoiousia*, while the West was concerned with the more practical work of saving men and extending the bounds of the Church. For the Greek the all important matter was to hold orthodox doctrine i.e., have knowledge or enlightenment, for the West it was to be connected with the true universal Church. The Greek Church does not use the term Purgatory, though it teaches that there are two hells, from one of which there is no redemption, prayer is offered for the dead and good works are regarded as having a saving efficacy. The Church also teaches a belief in transubstantiation, the seven sacraments, detailed confession and the sanctity of monastic life. In these respects it will be seen that its teaching corresponds to that of the Western Church. Sunday is spent in hearing mass and in resting from servile work. The centre of worship is the mass, which in Turkey is said in Greek, except where the community is Slav or Roumanian. The liturgy used is that of St. Chrysostom. The service is most elaborate and complicated, as a writer in Schaff's Dictionary says, "it is strongly oriental, unintelligibly symbolical and mystical, and excessively ritualistic." Like the old Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Greek excludes organs and musical instruments from its services: all works of sculpture are also excluded, though an exceedingly large number of paintings and mosaics are found within the churches. The number of different attitudes assumed during worship, crossings, gestures, genu-

flexions, etc., is almost beyond reckoning, so elaborate and complicated is the ceremonial. The Greek churches have an extraordinarily large number of fast days in their calendar—every Wednesday and Friday, Lent, the fast of the Mother of God—Aug. 1-15; Christmas—Nov. 15-Dec. 24; the fast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, from the first Sunday in Pentecost to June 28th; and during these fasts no meat, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, wine, beer or oil is allowed to be used.

Some other features of Greek worship worth noting are the three-fold immersion in baptism any other form, (except in Russia), being considered invalid, the performance of the act of baptism and of confirmation simultaneously, the anointing with oil in cases of dangerous illness, the administration of the sacrament to infants, the communion under two kinds, the use of leavened bread in the eucharist, and the eastward posture in prayer; in all of which the Greek church differs from the Roman. It must not be thought that no differences of form or practise exist among the different nationalities, that have embraced the Greek faith, though there is a remarkable uniformity due no doubt to the conservatism of the eastern mind. The Russian church differs from the other Greek churches in holding that sprinkling, not immersion, is the proper form in which to administer the rite of baptism.

Bishops in the Greek church are celebrate but all secular or lower clergy are required to marry. They are for the most part sons of priests and pass from the parish to the district school, thence to the academies where they spend three or four years in prepara-

tion for their work. Monasticism flourishes among the Greek churches but the monks are for the most part ignorant and superstitious, though noble exceptions are not wanting. On the whole, morality seems to have come to be divorced from religion, and bribery, intemperance and falsehood are regarded by many not as sins to be shunned nor as defects in their moral system still to be borne, but as things actually to be practised. Religion has become a mere form.

It will be seen then that the main differences between that eastern branch of the Christian church and the Roman are, (1), the refusal of the former to submit to papal supremacy (2), administration of the eucharist in two kinds and the use of leavened bread, (3) the rejection of the "filioque" clause in the Nicene creed, (4) the administration of the eucharist to infants and the performance of confirmation by the bishops, not the priests, (5) the use of pictures only and the prohibition of sculptured forms in churches, (6) obligation on parish priests to be married men.

Will these differences ever be overcome? Judging from the past it seems as if a long time must elapse before a reconciliation can be brought about, if it can be even then. The Greek church-members may not be great missionaries but they vigilantly maintain what they already have. Russia rigidly prohibits secession from the national church. * Nobody in Russia can be converted from one church to another, except to the national church and all children of mixed marriages,

when one parent belongs to it, must be baptized and educated in it. All this would go to show that at least from the side of the Greeks no attempt will be made to bring about a reconciliation; still in these days when different nations and peoples are continually being brought together and as are bounded by no national or denominational boundaries, no people of any cult or belief can remain wholly uninfluenced by the thoughts and ideas of others. The future may do what the past has failed to accomplish. During the latter half of the last century, German theology has exercised a marked influence on the more educated members of the clergy, and ever since the time of Cyril Lucar, the prelates in high place have shown a leaning toward Protestant views, as a writer in the Catholic Dictionary says, "There is a constant tendency to soften the points of difference between Russians and Protestants and to accentuate those which separate Russians and Catholics."

The Greek church is nothing more than the ancient Greek religion modified by the influence of Christianity. To quote Dr. Harnack, "It takes the form not of a Christian church in Greek dress, but of a Greek product in Christian dress." Again, it did not come into existence through an upheaval or reformation but by a natural growth. It has no great prophet, teacher or reformer who has made the church what it is; the church came into existence because, in the natural order of events it had to come, and once it did come, comparatively speaking, it has remained stationary.

The factors which give it its distinctive character to-day are, according to

*Since the above was written, in fact just a few days ago, religious toleration was granted by the czar to his subjects.

Harnack, (1) tradition; the church contains a deposit of truth handed down by tradition and no distinction is made between the beggarly elements, the accidental and temporary, and the permanent, (2) sound doctrine; orthodox doctrine is indispensable for salvation. One never hears in the Eastern church that a man may believe what he likes so long as the life is right, in fact one who holds heretical doctrine is to be shunned with greater care than a man with a contagious disease, for while the latter can only kill the body the former will kill the soul, (3) ritualism; the one means whereby man is brought into relationship with God is through ritual. The worship of God is no longer with the Greek, as Christ said it must be, in spirit and in truth, but consists of an elaborate, complicated system of symbolical forms.

Has the Greek church accomplished anything or been of any permanent good to the world? In many respects it has. (1) It has abolished polytheism and the idolatry of heathenism in the countries it has conquered. (2) "It has," to quote Harnack again, "managed to effect such a fusion with the individual nations which it drew into its bosom, that religion and church become to them national palladia, nay palladia pure and simple." What is meant by this is, that religion and nationality are inseparably bound together. Further, it must not be thought that though as a general rule the clergy stand low in the social scale and often are ignorant and immoral, there are no notable exceptions. There are many instances of self-sacrifice, sympathy and devotion to truth which might put those to shame

who claim to have greater enlightenment and a surer deposit of truth.

J. WALLACE.

Y. M. C. A.

On Monday, the 9th inst., the Rev. Murdoch MacKenzie addressed an open meeting of the Association on certain phases of missionary work in China. Mr. MacKenzie's long experience as a missionary, together with his thorough scholarship and great natural ability, enables him to discuss the Chinese missionary problem in a most interesting and luminous way. Mr. MacKenzie is a man who sees life whole, and therefore takes a sane and practical view of the problems confronting the Christian missionary in China. Those who had the privilege of hearing this address could not fail to be impressed with the vastness of the task imposed by the duty of evangelizing the Chinese Empire, instructed as to the training of mind and heart necessary for successful missionary effort, and convinced of the value of Christianity as a humanizing, uplifting force in heathen lands.

Professor Jordan, who had previously introduced the speaker, closed the meeting with a few appropriate words.

The regular meeting of the Association was held on Friday evening following. At this session members of the graduating class in Divinity addressed those present, giving some account of the meaning and value of university life. The leader, Mr. T. J. S. Ferguson, in a characteristic speech, urged that freedom, tolerance and sympathy are indispensable if the best results are to be derived from a course at college. Other speakers were Messrs. Grey, MacKinnon, McLeod, Crawford and Mahaffy.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's
University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers
during the Academic Year.

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Editorials.

A CONTRIBUTOR recently pointed out in a very acceptable, though critical article, that the JOURNAL failed in several important respects to fulfil its true functions. Many will at once admit the appositeness of the friendly criticisms and suggestions contained in the article on "College Journalism;" and we must confess that even the editorial mind is sometimes afflicted with the uneasy consciousness that all is not as it should be. Now this is a great confession. Those who have not had the experience can form little idea of the gratification a board of editors feel when they see the finished product of their anxious labour safely launched upon the world. To suggest that their publication misses the mark, or, to use a more classical figure, does not hit the nail on the head, is to wound the editorial sensibilities somewhat deeply. Yet some one says "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and to this sentiment we manfully sub-

scribe. We therefore cleave to a critical friend, and constantly urge him to let us more blood, so that our productions may be more and more marked by the pale cast of thought. However we must save something of our self-satisfaction, and so we stoutly insist that the JOURNAL has not done so badly in the past. Generations of editors have coined at the College mint some very honest currency, though we confess it did not circulate long. Each board of editors has a short (editorial) life, if not a merry one, and their good deeds pass with them. Still they do their best, and if they are sometimes tempted to indulge in platitudes or other make-weights, posterity must excuse them on the ground of overwork or—lack of ideas.

Now all our readers may have deserted us before the end of the first paragraph, but duty compels us to preach the doctrine of co-operation. The JOURNAL is not impoverished for material, thanks to the generous contributions of our friends, but what is wanted is a wider co-operation. Compared with scores of other college publications, the JOURNAL is not so much a students' paper as a paper for students. The editors take their duties very seriously, however they may write, and each proceeds to turn out fortnightly some four or five pages of original matter. (We are sometimes accused of not being original, but we'll let that pass.) The point we wish to make is that the several editors should do very little writing. They should regard every man, woman and child in the University as their lawful prey, and impose taxes upon all in the form of contributions of prose and poetry—especially prose. Many a student is

capable of producing something worth while on half a hundred subjects ranging from forestry to a hockey-skate. Who was it wrote so interestingly last year on "My fountain pen?" And what a pretty fancy "The Green Gold Maiden" more recently! Take any subject you like and turn your thoughts loose a little and you will surprise your readers, if not yourself, by the brilliancy of your ideas. Four or five contributions of this nature every fortnight would do the JOURNAL more good than whole reams of advice and criticism. Let your light shine in the pages of the JOURNAL, or on them, if that is a better way of making the exhortation. We scorn so small a thing as a preposition, but we would not scorn your article.

* * * * *

And now that we have made a beginning we must also make an end. Being in a judicial mood we go on to administer a rebuke to those who send in illegible 'copy.' We are sometimes driven to find expression for our overwrought feelings in impatient remarks, and this does not consort with editorial dignity. Then contributors should remember that many a good point is missed if the writing in which it is presented looks like the track of a centipede or the tail of a fugitive earthworm. The battle of Waterloo is said to have been lost because Napoleon's generals could not read his despatches. Others deny this and say Napoleon's genius was subdued for the moment by the ill-effects of a hard-boiled egg eaten overnight, and that as a result his tactics lacked their accustomed dash and brilliancy. We incline to the former view. It is notorious that Napoleon did not employ

a type-writer, and it would seem his hand-writing was equally notorious. Imagine D'Erlon wrinkling his forehead over an impossible despatch while the French guns were sticking fast in the mud and the French cavalry galloping to destruction over a fire-swept plain or plunging horse and man in frightful confusion into the sunken roadway that ran past Hougomont. A pitiable spectacle indeed! And pitiable is it to see the editor struggling with the hieroglyphics of certain "copy," partly to find out what is contained therein, and partly for the benevolent purpose of saving the compositor from temptations to profanity. Then the sense of the piece may be spoiled. If one reads "chew" for "eschew," and this appears in print, the contributor is righteously indignant. Or consider what would happen if such a stanza as

"Here lies the hero of a hundred flights,
Approximated he a perfect man;
He fought for country and his country's rights,
And in the hottest battles led the van."

were metamorphosed, on account of illegible writing, into

"Here lies the hero of a hundred flights—
Approximated he a perfect one;
He fought his country and his country's rights,
And in the hottest battles led the run."

And while suggesting legibility we would also urge contributors to have the courage of their convictions about hyphens and other marks of punctuation. A hyphen is no great matter if one is only bold about it. If the parts of a compound are doubtfully joined, and then a hyphen is apologetically

inserted, the editor, who is not well up in hyphens, has to scurry around after a dictionary to find out just what the writer did intend. Dashes, too, are troublesome in a piece of "copy," and should be used sparingly. On the principle that like produces like, these dashes will probably give rise to other "dashes" not desired in the editorial vocabulary.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Attention is called to the fact that Messrs. Donnell and Calhoun, whose photographs appeared in the last number of the JOURNAL, were undergraduates at the time of the debate against Varsity.

We have still to apologize to some of our contributors for the delay in connection with the publication of their articles.

The next number of the JOURNAL will contain an article by Miss Saunders on the history of the Queen's library.

"Copy" for the next two numbers should be ready not later than Friday of each second week.

The Sunday afternoon addresses in Convocation Hall have been of a very high order. The last two speakers were Professors Jordan and Ross.

Dr. Richardson's generosity in offering a prize of ten dollars in books for the best elocutionary effort this session was warmly appreciated.

Prof. Stevens has completed his second course of lectures in elocution, and has added something to the excel-

lent reputation he won here earlier in the session. Those who attended the lectures are very desirous of having the benefit of the Professor's training next year. It is earnestly hoped that lectures in the highly important subject of elocution will form part of the sessional programme from this time forward.

Arts.

INTER-YEAR DEBATES.

THE first and last of the series of inter-year debates was given at an open meeting of the Alma Mater on March 7th. The contest was between the years of '04 and '05 and resulted in a victory for the latter. The subject under discussion was "Resolved that the Monroe Doctrine is in the best interests of the South American Republics." The affirmative was taken by the sophomore year, supported by Messrs. Black and W. L. Laird; while the representatives for the junior year were Messrs L. P. Chambers and W. A. Kennedy. The judges were Messrs. Beckstedt, McLeod and Philp.

On the whole the debate which was presented was of a high order, and was carried on in true gentlemanly fashion. As the judges remarked in giving the decision the speakers for '04 outshone their opponents in their manner of presentation. The leader of the negative in particular manifested a good deal of debating ability. His arguments were presented in a clear and forcible style. The second speaker, Mr. Kennedy, seemed quite at home with his subject and left a very favorable impression upon the audience. The debaters on the affirmative side had their subject well in hand; but were lacking in style and delivery.

The leader kept too closely to his manuscript, and did not separate his points so that they could be easily seen. His colleague had a most pleasing manner but at times wandered a little. However, both speakers knew what they were talking about, and consequently won the debate.

With such talent as we have about the University in the debating line, it is a regrettable fact that two of our debates this year have gone by default.

SENIOR YEAR.

The Senior Year in Arts had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting and profitable address at their last year meeting by Professor Shortt, Honorary President of the year. His remarks on the subject of conversation, its art, and the means we should take to cultivate it, were given in his own peculiarly fascinating manner, and so to attempt to repeat what he said would spoil the address for those who heard it; and for those who did not hear it, it would do scant justice to the Professor. However, a word might be said in reference to the address. Conversation is an art and as such should be cultivated. There is no lack of people who can talk, the Professor went on to say, but there is a lack of people who can talk well. In conversation there are two extremes—that of talking all the time when in others' company, and that of saying nothing at all. And then there is the golden mean of give-and-take conversation. The American people, that is our friends across the line, were somewhat amusingly portrayed by the Professor. They are notable talkers, and have the gift in a very eminent degree of talking about nothing, but notwithstanding this there are Americans who are

almost ideal conversationalists. Of those people who monopolize a conversation, Gladstone was given as a typical example. When upon a theme which was suited to himself, he could talk or rather sermonize almost indefinitely, and was hearable only from the fact that he knew what he was talking about. The most distressing thing of all is to be bored by a man who talks and talks and says a lot, without saying anything. To be a good conversationalist one must possess the qualities of sympathy, candour and modesty, without which his words fall cold from his lips, his manner is affected and he says more perhaps than he should.

Another interesting item on the programme at this meeting of the year, was the delivery of the oration by the orator, A. H. Kennedy. Many orations are inclined to be but a combination of words arranged in such a manner as to give a pleasing oratorical effect. Matter is sacrificed for the sake of form. But such was not the case with Mr. Kennedy's oration; for while it was well composed, it was pregnant with good sense, and bore the marks of careful thought in its composition. We take this oration to be a sort of index to the sober-mindedness of the Senior in contrast to his condition on his Freshman year, when an oration is more an effusion of verbiage to tickle the ear and starve the soul.

Divinity.

MINISTERS IN THE MAKING.

THE just appreciation of a finished product in any line whatsoever is largely proportionate to our acquaintance with the small beginnings from which it grew. While in one sense it

is true that "fools and children should not see unfinished work," yet to those of us who are stronger and able in some slight way to see the beginning of the end in even a most unlikely looking object, the examination is both interesting and instructive. The child who watches the glass-blower at work laughs with infantile disdain at the first stages of the performance, but gradually the evolution of the ornament awes his merriment to some extent and he gazes in open-eyed wonder. The delicate gentleman who has once seen it in the making declares he can never like beef tea again. And the boy who frequents newspaper offices, laughs scornfully at the credulity of the public; "writing papers is as easy as rolling of a log," he declares.

Now the premature decision reached in each case has been warped. Personal prejudice or a one-sided view, it may be, has been at fault and we come to the conclusion that it requires a certain stability and development of mind to appreciate the first stages of something whose growth is subtle and complex.

Accordingly we are apt to class with the newsboy and the delicate gentleman that emphatic matron who hailed from a university town. "Humph!" she remarked on one occasion—"Ministers! don't talk to me of ministers! Haven't I lived next door to Divinity students for the last ten years? I tell you I've lost a mighty lot of my respect for ministers now that I have seen them in the making." Against which remark we of saner view who have enjoyed equal if not greater privileges in that respect with the aforementioned lady, enter a protest. Her conclusion we assure her is too rash. It is a superficial view of the

matter, based on rather slim premises, and, like the newsboy's criticism, is lacking in an appreciation of many necessary factors.

But nevertheless we are loath to ignore her wholesome condemnation. It is interesting for two reasons: First, because it expresses more or less accurately the common view of a large class of people who are certainly neither children nor fools however unenlightened their matured opinions may be, and moreover the remark paves the way for a slight dissertation on a subject which is of interest to us, whose path has led for some short years not alone past the boarding-house of embryo preachers, but even into the very work-shop where the ministers are "in the making."

There is, indeed, a certain convulsion of feeling experienced at the first view of a future minister. Despite the friendliness of the modern pastor and our growing intimacy with his calling, we still feel traces of that traditional awe which made the old woman who could understand only an occasional word in the minister's sermon, put him down at once as a "very great man." Though to a large extent we are breaking away from the ancient fear of those in spiritual authority over us, there still lingers a latent respect for the calling sufficient to invest "the cloth" and its wearer with more or less sanctity. When therefore some slight youth with his cap pulled over his eyes, ambling leisurely along the street, pelting trees with snow or cuffing small boys, is pointed out to the "uninitiated" as a future Minister of the Gospel, it is not surprising if the uninitiated be momentarily astonished—"What! that boy?" Nor is it strange that the freshette in

her plastic state of wonder should grow constantly more philosophic as she learns that the college halls are always quiet till the Divinity students return. "They make by far the most noise"—"they yell so loud," she is told. A vision of her home pastor, a comparatively young man perhaps in sober-suited black, comes before her, and her wildest stretch of imagination fails to picture him as ever feeling the least inclination to shout or tear his gown in a free fight with kindred spirits, as she learns embryo ministers are wont to do.

Just why the minister particularly should be credited with sober propensities it is hard to say. The doctor comes in touch with as much of the gray side of life surely! Yet should the doctor take to turning hand-springs down the street, or the grocer indulge in a few preliminary scuffles with the school master of a fine morning, there would be less surprise occasioned, than by the minister's becoming hilarious even to the extent of some ear piercing yells. It is not that such habits would be at all condemned, but simply that a minister is not supposed to have any leanings that way.

It is an open question whether the common view should be fostered or discouraged. That the general public should expect from their ministers a certain reserve, which they do not demand from their doctors or their lawyers seems at first sight to augur ill for the ministers. It points to a curtailment of animal spirits not pleasant for the blithe young man to contemplate who feels himself called upon to preach. We rather admire that persistently sunny-tempered youth who was warned that when he took a "charge" he would have to sober

down. "Sober down?" Not he! He intended to have as much fun on his charge as he ever had had in college. No doubt his charge would value his good-humor quite as much as his college associates ever did. A minister's position indeed is apt to conduce to sobriety, and after all it is the ministers themselves more than the general public, who are responsible for the traditional light in which they are regarded. The pastor who is bound to "find earth not gray but rosy, heaven not dark but bright of hue," may think the process hard sometimes, but in persevering is sure to turn the silver linings of the clouds out for his parishioners as well as for himself.

There is nevertheless a certain reserve which hovers over the real minister *as such* and when regarded as the mouthpiece of the Spirit of Truth. This view of the minister it is, which makes the uninitiated sometimes wonder, when first meeting the students of Divinity, how seriously they have undertaken their life-work. But life-work in any sphere is serious after all, and George Herbert's glorification of the honest sweeping of a room is true enough. We do not demand a grave and reverend aspect as a fitting testimony to the sanctity of the minor spirit, and the optimism which will smile "when everything goes dead wrong" is the very elixir of life.

But this certain and indefinable reserve is valuable to, and in keeping with that spirit of reverence which must enter into real greatness. While we do not want to see a minister's calling branded across his forehead and living in his every movement, nevertheless we as fervently deplore that other extreme of behaviour which turns a man into a living apology for

his profession. Some preachers seem so anxious not to repel by their bearing any whom they might otherwise approach and influence, or are so concerned lest they should be cut off from the lighter vein of the life around them on account of an over-serious mien that they encourage jocularity to the destruction of a really essential dignity, quite as though they said, "I am a minister in the making, but I'm not above a joke—I can even joke about things which you think too sacred—verses of hymns for instance;—see I can twist texts, and know any number of good stories about ministers' sermons and wrong verses of scripture." The uninitiated become used to the idea of ministers shouting and stamping, and scuffling, but somehow the verse-twisting jars on them.

Still, to justify the assumption of our sanity and maturity we must not be lead astray by seeming contradictions. The light-hearted Divinity of open countenance and frivolous behaviour, who screeches so horribly in the college corridors and pelts his neighbors with wads of paper, and jumps and sings with such evident gusto, may be the makings of an eminent divine of deep and true dignity and worth; the mild retiring specimen at his side, a very Hercules of strength. Truly "things are not as they seem" even in the case of Divinity students.

Professor McNaughton for some time past has been fulfilling the duties of lecturer in Church History. No one need ask "Can these dry bones live?" Everything lives that the Professor touches. We believe that life is the most needed thing in the world; and no one needs it more than

a teacher. Only life can impart life, and it alone gives insight, sympathy, growth and action. The hall is always pleased to hear Professor McNaughton, no matter on what subject he lectures. He keeps you thinking all the time, and makes you feel the exhilaration of an intense and bounding life, so that you long to live on and do something.

We were pleased to see that our article on Crossley and Hunter furnished a writer in the Arts Department with some wholesome thoughts, which he well expressed in a few very good paragraphs. We have no desire to enter into any controversy. We made a few remarks some time ago, concerning the work of Crossley and Hunter as it impressed us, and we are content to leave those opinions for any to read and talk about as seemeth to them good. Perhaps we might be permitted to make one more remark. The writer asks "Does following Christ mean exactly such a slavish adherence to what he did and what he said? In other words does 'In His Steps' do the deepest justice to his name?" For the writer to introduce this as an interpretation of the article he criticises is to confess a misunderstanding of the whole paragraph. It is too late in the day to bother talking about making a man a mere machine or an external imitator as "In His Steps" suggests. But does it not occur to the writer that a certain spirit or principle will prevent a man from using certain methods even if the end in view be good? However, since the evangelists are no longer with us but have departed for the country to the south where they are probably pursuing the same methods as here, it is perhaps as well to let this discussion drop.

Medicine.

PROFESSOR LORENZ IN AMERICA.

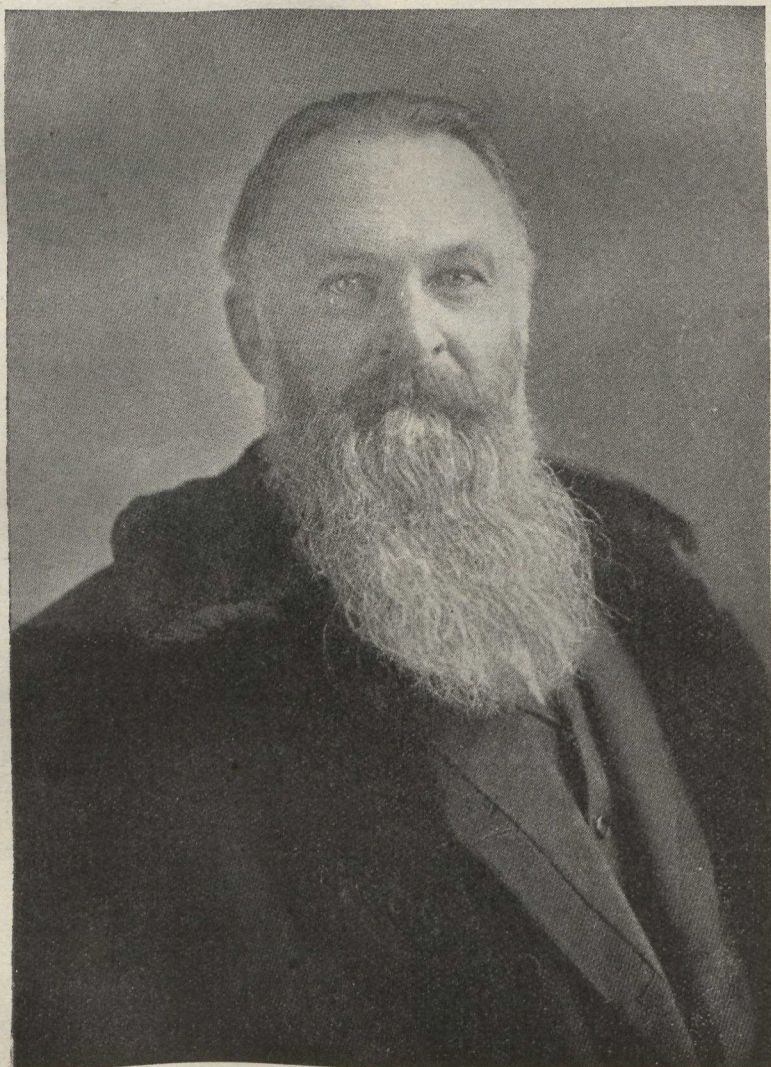
DR. Adolph Lorenz, the orthopedic surgeon of Vienna, scarcely needs an introduction to the readers of the JOURNAL. His fame has travelled far and wide so that few countries have failed to hear of him. Perhaps a retrospective glance at his recent visit to America will prove of interest.

Dr. Lorenz is a man of splendid physique and herculean strength, with a high forehead and penetrating eyes; a man of perfect learning and a genius as regards the structure and construction of bones. He has a keen sense of humor, is a ready speaker, and has the happy faculty of adapting himself to circumstances, as is evidenced by the faculty with which he entered into the American spirit during his stay in the United States. He came to America at the solicitation of Mr. Armour, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, whose little daughter had been suffering with that terrible deformity, congenital hip-joint dislocation. On arriving in that city he was pounced upon by the State Board of Examiners who demanded that he should pass an examination before commencing his charitable work. Could anything be more incongruous or ridiculous than to see a man of international reputation, a surgeon of world-famed ability, cornered by a few petty physicians, intellectual pygmies by comparison, and harassed like a school-boy with examination questions? To this humiliation Dr. Lorenz smilingly and uncomplainingly submitted, and we have every reason to believe that the examiners profited more by the event

than did the examined. Be it recorded to the shame of the United States—a land of boasted liberty—that it was the first foreign country that Dr. Lorenz had visited that permitted such an injustice or such a breach of etiquette within its boundaries. The examination being successfully passed and the prescribed fee paid (think of it), the worthy doctor was permitted to proceed with his work of humanity, and the operation was performed with success, amid the acclamations of thousands of anxious hearers throughout the country. The American press has published, with disgusting detail, the exact amount of the 'fee' paid for the operation, as though money could ever compare or be balanced with the restoration of a limb.

They have made the reward to appear as the greatest consideration, and while the reader is gaping in astonishment at this, he is prone to forget the invaluable service rendered. It is indeed surprising that these thoughtless chatterboxes should dare to even hint at a mercenary motive in one whose big heart throbs with love for his fellow creatures, and whose kindness, even at the time of writing, was bringing sunshine into hundreds of homes previously shadowed by disease.

Let it be said in defence of the great Viennese surgeon that gold would never have brought him thousands of miles to this country, but the cry of a sick child and the pleadings of loving parents—these were the potent forces, and it is these that will always bring the true and noble physician. Had Dr. Lorenz come to the United States with the purpose of making money, he would have returned to his home a multi-



PROFESSOR, LORENZ.

millionaire; he spurned hundreds of thousands of dollars offered him by others and showed them that there *are* men in this world who can't be bought.

Anyone who reflects for a moment on his subsequent liberality, must see that he came here with charity in his heart and a genuine feeling of good-will toward men.

After operating on little Miss Armour, instead of seeking other wealthy patients who were clamouring for his services, he threw open the door of his generous heart and invited the poor maimed of the city to come to him, 'without money and without price.' No less than two thousand answered his call, and hundreds were sent away cured. But, his generosity was not limited to Chicago, he travelled the length and breadth of the United States, carrying good cheer and gladness to thousands of poor cripples, who look up to him now with tears of gratitude in their eyes and a prayer of thanksgiving on their lips. With the utmost unselfishness and painstaking care he sought to teach the surgeons, who daily crowded the amphitheatre, his methods of operating so that they might carry on the good work when he was gone; this was done without even a thought of remuneration, so that mankind at large might be benefited.

Then let all medical men and all good citizens join in wishing Prof. Lorenz a long and prosperous life with health and strength to continue his noble work!

As far as can be gleaned from writings, the following is a description of the operation:

While the child is held by assist-

ants, the operator grasps the deformed limb by the ankle, first extending and making traction downwards, thus bringing the head of the femur approximately opposite the acetabulum; the limb is then rotated, and by deep massage and manipulation the contraction of the muscle is overcome; using the hand as a wedge, the limb is then forcibly abducted until the abductor muscles disappear and these muscles are ruptured subcutaneously by manual effort. Rectangular flexion of the thigh is now done, and by strong abduction, the head of the femur is forced to slip over the posterior brim of the acetabulum, into which it settles with a snap. With the object of driving the head of the femur still further into the socket, the anterior portion of the capsular ligament is stretched by abduction and manipulation, the contraction of the flexor muscles being overcome by extension. The limb is then put up in plaster of Paris in a state of abduction, almost at right angles to the body, while the knee remains flexed. In a couple of weeks an extension shoe is placed on the foot and the child encouraged to place the weight of the body on this limb so as to further hollow out the acetabulum. The limb is kept in plaster of Paris for six months.

The following letter of advice to young doctors was written for the JOURNAL by Dr. John H. Girdner, author of "Newyorkitis."

"After twenty-five years' experience, I have come to divide doctors into three classes: First, those who are competent but dishonest; second, those who are honest but incompetent; and third,

those who are both competent and conscientiously honest in all their dealings with their patients. The doctor who performs an operation, or gives medicine, or continues to keep his patient under treatment unnecessarily in order to gain reputation, or for pecuniary reward is, in my judgment, a more dangerous member of society than the green-goods man. Always put yourself in the other man's place, and before deciding on a surgical operation or on a line of treatment in a given case, make it a rule to ask yourself this question: If this patient were my wife, or my child, or my father, what would I do? And let the answer to this question be your guide and your court of last resort. The continual and scrupulous practice of truth and honesty in dealing with patients, is the only condition under which the power to discern what *is* truth and honesty will abide with the physician.

"This morning I attended the funeral of Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas. A great Metropolitan church scarcely accommodated the sad-hearted crowd of men and women of all classes who came to pay respect to the memory of this truly great man. Why? Because for nearly fifty years of his professional life he had added to transcendent ability, scrupulous honesty in the practice of medicine. Let the young man seeking a career in the healing art understand once for all that honesty is the only road to permanent success. And, let him also remember, that the widespread ignorance of disease, and its proper treatment, is an ever present temptation to practice deception on his patients."

JOHN H. GIRDNER.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The final year extend their deepest sympathy to Mr. John Kane, who is suffering from typhoid fever in the General, and hope for a speedy recovery.

The proximity of those dread destroyers, Exams, has almost caused the ink in the writer's pen to undergo coagulation necrosis. Let us hope that ere another JOURNAL has added to the enlightenment of the world at large, resolution will have set in, and that this essential adjunct to writing will be in good running order.

CLIPPINGS.

HIS SALARY TOO SMALL, FOR GOUT.

"May I enquire your occupation," asked the doctor.

"I am a clerk on a salary of \$47.50 a month."

"Your ailment sir," said the doctor with decision, "is not gout. It is simply an aggravated case of in-growing toe nail."—*Chicago Tribune*.

In a Scotch village where a young doctor had lately started practice, a workman happened to get his finger badly crushed in one of the mills. A doctor was sent for, and on properly dressing the finger the man nearly fainted. He was asked if he would take a little spirits to revive him. "Mon," he explained with feeling, "that wud just be the very life o' me." The doctor gave him a good glass, which he eagerly swallowed, and on recovering his breath his first words were: "Well, doctor, I ken unco' little aboot yer skill, but, mon, ye keep grand medicine."

For naive inconsequence and unconscious humor, nothing that ever was in print is better than the little note below. A physician recently sent to the address of one of his patients a bill for professional services, and within ten days received the following letter written on the back of his memorandum:

Deer Sur this noat was put in my box by mistake I hant the man hee's deed and aint any relation of mine anyway. I dont see how your conchens will let you dun the dead. Why dont you live a better criston life and live and let live and try to meat that man who dide in heaven which is worth more than forty dollars to enny doctor.—*Selected.*

Science.

LAST spring there was formed a Mining Society, composed of Queens' students, in affiliation with the Canadian Mining Institute; and as there exists some misunderstanding as to just what this society is, and of the benefits derived by membership, it would perhaps be not out of place to make some explanation.

In March, 1902, a letter was received from the secretary of the Can. Mining Institute, stating that if the Mining Society of Queen's would join in a body, they could do so, on payment of one dollar per head, the usual fee for individual student membership being two dollars. At that time we had no organization known as Queen's Mining Society, and since the secretary's offer was made in consideration of securing a number of students, the only thing to do was to form such a society. Under the direction and ad-

vice of Dr. Goodwin this was done; and the Mining Society of Queen's was launched with an enrollment of thirty members. It is perhaps hardly necessary to emphasize the benefits derived by student members of the Can. Mining Institute, other than by saying that the students enjoy all the privileges except the right to vote. Any one who is able to attend a general meeting and hear the important discussions of mining and metallurgical problems that are met in every-day life by Canadian engineers, will be more than satisfied that he has invested his dollar wisely. Also the papers read before the Institute are neatly bound, and copies are sent to each member; and these volumes alone being worth treble the money paid for membership.

It is desired to send in a larger membership this year, and as this can only be done by the students coming forward we would advise each student in mining to take advantage of this opportunity of identifying himself with the strongest engineering society in Canada.

THE SOLILOQUIES OF THE FINAL YEAR.

When the Med. gets thru' his grindin'

And has got his sheepskin hung,

He just sits and waits fer fellers

To bring a case along.

He's sure enough of business,

For there's always someone sore,
And the boss can't come and soak him,

If he kills a score or more.

The divinity gets hooded

In a new black coat and pants,
And scares up out of preachin'

750 and a manse.

The arts man's just a trainin'

For somethin' big and fat,
Though he sometimes ends by teachin'
O-X-ox, c-a-t cat.

But the science man, poor beggar,
When he's got his B. Sc.
Can't soak a congregation
Or charge a doctor's fee.

He can use a pick and shovel
'Leven hours of every day,
And end by gettin' fired
'Cause the minin' didn't pay.

He can boss a gang of dagoes,
And swear in every tongue,
Then lose his job some evenin'
'Cause the works is shuttin' down—

He can learn to blow a furnace,
And can analyze a clog;
But could never stay a minute
After gettin' on a jog.

Then he strikes a corporation
That everybody trusts;
But where's the engineer
When the corporation busts?

He can prospect round for nuggets,
In new places,—all alone;
But until he strikes it lucky,
He never has a home.

So the workin' engineer
Is a wanderin' sort of cuss;
But he'll reach down in his pocket
For a friend, and make no fuss.

He's cheerful and he's hearty,
And he's mostly always there;
So here's a stout old bumper
To the workin' engineer.

So the Med. can keep on killin',
And the preacher mashin' girls,
But the science man's the feller
What opens up new worlds.

TAILINGS.

Every one has heard of the studious
lad who always kept a text book in

his pocket so he could take advantage of spare moments to improve his intellect. But every one has not heard that J. V. D. puts a "Descrip. Geometry" in his pocket when he goes to church; and the people in the congregation don't know that J. V., instead of helping the rest of the choir in the anthem, is singing about the angle subtended by the intersection of two planes.

Henery has a shot-gun loaded with slugs for the next second year man that attempts to take the Blake crusher to pieces.

W. F. Smeaton has left for the wild and woolly west, where he has a job waiting for him. Smeat has our best wishes for a successful run.

A freshman has suggested that in view of the coming exams it would be a good idea to require the faculty to pass a paper on general information, so that students could form some idea of how much the faculty knew of human nature. A sample of what such a paper might contain is added:

(1). (a), Describe fully, with details, the effect of adding "one high ball," "one silver fizz," "one sherry flip," and "three Martini's," to a divinity student.

(b). State effects (if any) on a science student.

(2). What is the substitute used by Fin. and Storey in preference to tobacco?

(3). A sofa of uniform section is loaded in the centre with two individuals of opposite sex. The illuminant emits one sixty-fourth of a candle power; papa's footsteps are heard on

the stairs. Calculate the maximum vibration of the boy's heart, using a factor of safety of 2.

(4). Write an impherical formula for boarding-house soup.

(5). 300 c.c.'s of carbon bisulphide is mixed with 500 c.c.'s of hydrogen sulphide and thrown suddenly into a crowd of arts men. In what direction will the men move? Give reasons for your answer.

Ladies' Department.

LEVANA POEM.

October came with all its beauty
And brought its wealth of brilliant hues,

Besides recalled us to our duty
What course and classes we should choose.

The college doors were once more opened,

Those doors of ancient glory past,
The college halls were once more crowded

With a different throng this year from last.

The buildings too were changed and altered,

And an air of strangeness reigned,
Seniors' steps like Freshettes' faltered,
Though their coolness they maintained.

So the days went by in gladness,
And our strangeness passed away,
Yet withal came a note of sadness,
And for that we now will say.

We the girls felt quite neglected,
When we saw rooms great and small,
And in fact were quite dejected
To see no Levana Room at all.

For the boys' commodious quarters,
Where their papers they could read,

But the girls in "gowns and mortars"
Across the campus, race indeed.

As the days grew cold and dreary,
And the winds blew raw and bleak,
They of all this fuss grew weary,
And said 'we'll be no longer meek.'

* * * *

One Saturday morning as early as eight
To Divinity Hall we went,
And some were early, and some were late,

But all on the same thing bent.

A picture it was too sad to relate,
As we hurried to and fro,
The Divinities stood and bemoaned their fate
To see the "Levana girls" go.

How things went you need not ask,
How unhappy we were I cannot say,
For it proved alas, an endless task
To make the room pretty in any way.

Everything looked so stiff and strange,
The old piano had a different sound,
Try as we would the things to arrange,
We could not bring any order around.

* * * *

At length the day for our "Tea" came round,

That day renowned to one and all,
A room for our tables at length was found,

We had no need to resort to the Hall.
The reading room was loaned for the day,

And Oh! how we looked with envious eyes!
And schemed and worked though we seemed quite gay
To see if some scheme we could not devise.

This room for our room! This one thought prevailed,
And many a candidate made it his plea,

And otherwise many would really have
failed,
In this their main canvass, the Le-
vana Tea.

The Tea was o'er, and oh! the pain,
To think of leaving that nice room,
And going up the stairs again,
To our old place—but it was our
doom!

And now we have its aspect changed;
To greet the Alumnæ this was done,
The floors were swept, and things ar-
ranged,
And even the walls with pictures hung.

Next year we hope to fix it better,
And have fine rugs and curtains in
view,
But since to none we'll be a debtor,
We must with care our course pur-
sue.

All year we've had a glorious time,
Heard papers read of great renown,
On acting rare and "Pantomine"
Which published abroad would at-
tract the town.

* * * *

The girls of 'naughty-three go forth,
With our best wishes one and all;
They go at length, some south, some
north,
But all their hearts let Queen's en-
thrall!

Let each one ever think of Queen's,
The happy days we've spent this
year,
And let not new and brilliant scenes
Crowd out these old of their career,

And now we'll join with one accord,
To say farewell to 'naughty-three,
And may the best earth can afford,
Be granted now to thine and thee.

LEVANA NOTES.

The meeting of the Levana Society postponed from Ash-Wednesday was held on March 4th, and the girls who attended in anticipation of an intellectual treat, were not disappointed. Miss Smirle read a beautifully written paper on Schubert, in which she dealt most sympathetically with the character of his life and work, and pointed out the the vital connection existing between the two. Before the reading of the paper, Miss Singleton and Miss Clark had illustrated the great genius of the musician most effectively, the one by an instrumental selection, the other by one of her exquisite songs, so that the audience was in a most appreciative mood and listened with ever-increasing interest to the pathetic story of the composer's life-long struggle and his training in the bitter school of poverty.

One of the most interesting and most enjoyable meetings of the year was held on the 11th inst. Then it was that the Levana spent a social hour with the girls of the graduating class, many of whom waxed eloquent under the inspiration of a glimpse behind the scenes at the fare which was to be the reward for valor. Even the shyest took heart after this vision, and all spoke words of counsel to those who are to remain at College for one or more years yet. The poetess, Miss Williams, gave a poem which was much appreciated and Miss Saunders the Honorary President bade farewell to the girls who are soon to leave the sheltering wing of Queen's, their Alma Mater dear. After a social chat over the tea-cups and partaking of the "Levana" and "o3" cakes, the meeting adjourned.

Y. W. C. A.

We have had very helpful meetings in our Association lately. Friday evening, February 27th, the subject, "Missionary Work Among the Chinese," was very ably discussed by the leaders, Misses Haines and Pierce. Miss Young also gave some interesting facts concerning the work in one of our large cities, having been associated with it for some time. The meeting of March 6th was led by Misses Arthur and Clark, the former giving a very helpful paper on the important topic, "The Victorious Life." The following week Misses Ewing and Montgomery had charge of the meeting, and a most interesting paper on "Influence" was read by the leader, at the close of which she called for a discussion on the question "Does a College Education Enlarge or Narrow our Sympathies with Humanity?" The general opinion seemed to be that it should broaden us in every respect and if not, the fault lay in ourselves, not in the college education.

Athletics.

ANNUAL MEETING C.I.H.U.

THE first annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Hockey Union was held in Montreal on Saturday, Feb. 21st, with the following representatives present: President, W. H. MacInnes, Queen's; Vice-President, G. C. McDonald, McGill; Sec.-Treas., Dr. A. B. Wright, 'Varsity; F. H. Maclaren, McGill; Cadet Dunlop, R.M.C.; G. F. Dalton, with proxy, Queen's; F. D. Woodworth, J. McLean, 'Varsity; J. Lash, Trinity; and L. C. Lanchland, McMaster. The secretary, after the minutes had

been approved, gave a most satisfactory report of the work of the year. The first season of the new Union had been a most decided success, everything running smoothly and harmoniously. No small part of the credit for this was due to the energetic secretary, Dr. Wright. The Union was very fortunate in having secured such an efficient secretary in its first year when so much depended upon the good judgement of that officer. Secretaries from this out will have previous handbooks and precedents to guide them in their work, but the secretary of the first year had to open out a new path and he did it most efficiently.

Several amendments to the rules were proposed and all of them were accepted except the one to exchange the O.H.A. offside rule for the present one, which is the same as in the C. A. H. L. and most of the other leagues. McGill, R.M.C and Queen's could not see that there was to be anything gained, and something would be lost if the change were made, so the rule remains unchanged.

Hereafter only men in the University, students or lecturers can play on the teams, as the clause making graduates of less than one year's standing eligible was cut out. Ties were abolished and all games must be played to a finish. A change for the benefit of the spectators was made. F. D. Woodworth, 'Varsity, proposed a rule which provides that if a man is compelled to leave the ice from injury, broken skate or any other such cause, that the other side must immediately drop a man and the game proceed. This will do away with the tedious delays which are so irksome to the spec-

tators. A few changes were made in the rules of competition, made necessary by the presentation of a championship cup by Queen's Club.

The following officers were then elected for the coming year :

Hon. President—Prof. Capper, McGill.

President—G. C. McDonald, McGill.

Vice-President—W. G. Wood, 'Varsity.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Knight, Queen's.

Each of the other clubs appoints a representative on this Executive Committee.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICES IN CONVOCAATION HALL.

March 22nd, Rev. S. L. Rose, D.D., Ottawa.

March 29th, . . . Rev. G. L. Starr, Kingston.

April 5th, . . . Rev. Dr. Milligan, Toronto.

April 26th, Rev. Alfred Gandier, B.D., "

Mr. Gandier's will be the baccalaureate sermon.

Exchanges.

The January number of *Vox Wesleyana* (Winnipeg) has one most interesting article from the pen of Mr. A. E. Vrooman on the 'Economic Man.' Mr. Vrooman shows us that the 'man' with whom Political Economy has to deal is not man occupied solely in acquiring and consuming wealth, and emphasizes strongly the influence on economic relations in our present day of the desire for influence and power. This passion, undoubtedly very strong in mankind in all ages, formerly drew men into the church, the army or politics, while trade and commerce were despised. But with the advent of the trust all this is changed, and it is through the counting-house not the

Senate-House that man finds the road to fame and power. The modern head of a trust is an absolute monarch controlling larger interests than those of at least some states. Hence in our day, it is trade that attracts the men of brains and talent. The article is well written, and while we cannot agree with all the points, notably the application of this view of the economic man to the government ownership of industries, we find it very suggestive.

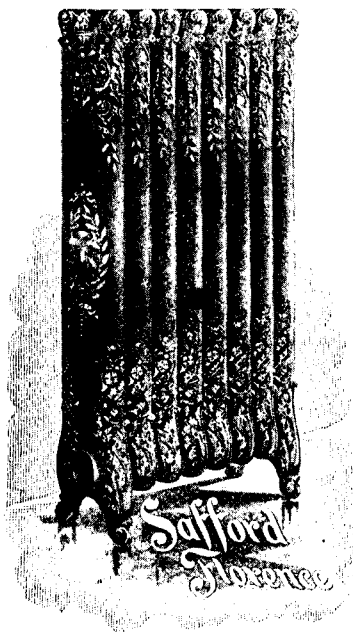
The February number of *The Presbyterian College Journal* presents a number of noteworthy articles.

In the closing paragraph of a discussion of the function of the literary artist we note the following: "The function of the literary artist, then, is so to select and represent the single object, the individual experience, that it shall exhibit the universal, and hence typify all objects and appeal to the experience of every man."

Rev. W. T. D. Moss contributes the first of a series of articles on Nature and the Supernatural. In the present paper the writer using Wordsworthian ideas for the purpose of illustration, emphasizes the close relation between man and nature. He then proceeds to discuss various attitudes towards nature. First, nature is regarded as a mere resource to be exploited agriculturally and commercially,—the attitude of sordid materialism; second as a field for cold scientific research,—the attitude of the materialistic scientist; third, as a piece of machinery,—the deistic attitude; and fourth, as an evil thing,—the attitude of asceticism. In dealing with these various views and interpretations of nature the writer quotes appropriately from Addison, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and minor poets.

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Educational Department Calendar

January:

1. **NEW YEAR'S DAY.**
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February:

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March:

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. **GOOD FRIDAY.**
13. **EASTER MONDAY.**
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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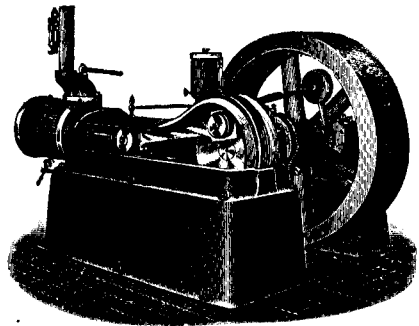
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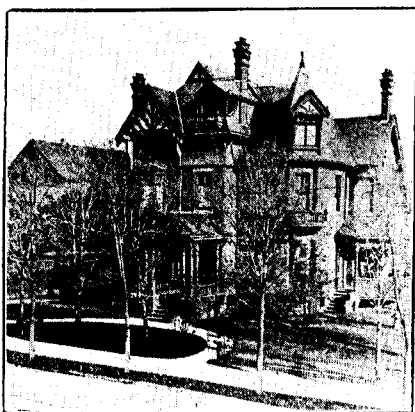


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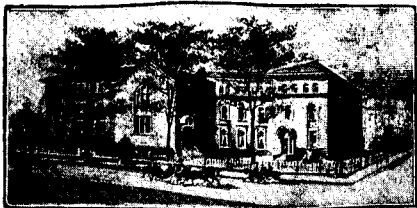
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

APRIL 3, 1903.

No. 10.

THE LIBRARY OF QUEEN'S.



"BOOK of the Beginnings" of Queen's University would be instructive and encouraging reading. In no single department did she ever begin fully equipped; every inch of the road was gained by patience and determination, every success achieved stands as the record of some courageous effort, some generous self-denial, such as must be to a great extent unknown to institutions beginning their career with an ample endowment, either from the state, or by the generosity of private individuals. The Library of Queen's has been no exception to this rule. In spite of the general scarcity of funds at her foundation it was decided to set apart \$250.00 for the Library, and this was placed at the disposal of Dr. Liddell, when he visited Scotland in 1842. The books purchased by him, and a few stray volumes from the libraries of private individuals, were all she possessed till 1844-5, when a valuable addition was received in a gift of books to the value of £61.0.0 from Mrs. McKay, of Edinburgh. From this time donations were frequently received, and an old Library catalogue of 1853, still in the Library, gives the number of books at about 2,000. A large proportion of these are theologi-

cal, with, as might be expected from a collection of books principally recruited from private libraries, many duplicates. There are for instance ten Hebrew Bibles. Eight students graduated in that year, so the allowance was not an illiberal one. Hebrew literature was probably a favourite study with the early students of Queen's.

In 1857 an important purchase was made for the Library, when after the death of Professor Malcolm Smith a large part of his library was purchased through his successor Professor Weir. This was considered a great event: it was certainly an unprecedented one.

To one accustomed to the numerous beautiful annotated editions of the classics now considered so indispensable, the supply of classical literature seems very meagre. If the intellectual capacity of Queen's students has increased in the same rate as the food supplied for its development, the money expended in books has been a splendid investment.

After the purchase of Archdeacon Stuart's house and grounds in 1854, the Library was held there until the division of the building in 1870 into dwelling houses, when it was transferred to the Arts' Building, (the present Medical College), where it

remained till removed to the present Library in 1880.

In 1862 the number of books was 4,000. Then for the first time a regular appropriation for the Library was made from the matriculation fees, and a board of curators appointed. The calendars of that time record the fact that the Library will be open for at least half an hour daily! From this time the Library increased much more rapidly, seven or eight hundred volumes being donated every year. Mrs. Machar gave about 300 volumes from the library of the late Dr. Machar, and Mr. James Michie, of Toronto, was also a generous contributor.

In 1877-78, at the time of Principal Grant's arrival, there were 11,000 volumes. The Library shared in the general expansion which followed his coming. In 1880 the present Library was opened, but without the top storey, or the iron shelving now standing in the centre of the alcoves. The upper storey was added in 1887-88, the shelving in 1890. In 1878 an interesting bequest was received from the late Robert Sutherland, B.A., of Queen's, a barrister of Walkerton, who died without family, and left all his property to his Alma Mater, (including a valuable collection of books on law), in token of the benefits he had received from her and because he had never suffered prejudice in his student days on account of his negro blood, but, to use his own words, "had always been treated like a gentleman." Other large collections of books have also been received, from Mr. Robert Bell and the Hon. Alexander Morris, and like the Sutherland collection have

been put in a section apart under the donor's name.

The British government has also, from time to time, given most valuable contributions to the Library, which it would have been impossible to procure from any other source. The first of these, in 1878, were the publications of the Scottish Record Office, consisting of fifteen large folios, and several octavos, comprising the Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, the Registers of the Privy Council, of the Lord High Treasurer, the Exchequer Rolls, and all the Documents that bear on the history of Scotland from the earliest times. It was intimated at the time they were received that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had granted the request of the Board for these rare volumes largely in consideration of the fact that the University was incorporated by Royal Charter and bore the Queen's name. On two subsequent occasions very large donations were sent, consisting of all the publications of H. M. Stationery Office, about 400 folio and quarto volumes in all, forming one of our most valuable possessions.

Dr. Grant announced in April, 1880, that \$2,000 per annum for six years was necessary to put the Library on a satisfactory footing, and in response to this appeal \$1,000 was very soon raised, \$500 being from the late Allan Gilmour, of Ottawa, who was always a most liberal contributor to Queen's.

In 1879-80 Professor Dupuis, then lecturer in Natural Science, was also appointed Librarian, and held the office till 1882, when Rev. George Bell, D.D., became Registrar and Librarian.

In 1888-89 the increasing duties of the Registrar rendered a change necessary, and Professor Shortt, at that time lecturer in Political Science, was appointed Librarian, with the assistance of a student for a certain time daily for giving out books. This arrangement was continued until 1898, during which time the Library increased greatly in value under Professor Shortt's care. The Canadian department in particular, which is gradually becoming of great value, has been built up entirely under his supervision, and still benefits by his thorough knowledge of the history and public affairs of Canada, as happily for the Library, Professor Shortt's resignation of the post of Librarian has not meant the cessation of his interest and energy in its affairs. During the time of his holding office applications were made to the Dominion Government, the United States' Government, the Smithsonian Institution and other sources, for official publications, and valuable contributions have been received which are still regularly continued. Professor Shortt also visited several of the larger libraries in the United States and subsequently introduced here the card system of cataloguing now in such general use. This system is invaluable for students working on essays or themes on given subjects, though some conservatives still cling to the book catalogues (supplemented by one of the Librarians.)

The Theological and Modern Languages departments have been much strengthened during the past few years, and a set of the English Classical Novelists in fine editions is gradually being completed. This set was begun by the generous donation

of one of our graduates sent for this purpose. The example might well be followed by others. The Library now contains about forty thousand volumes, 1,571 books and 879 pamphlets having been added last year, and this year the number added will be much larger.

In 1898, the Library work had become too heavy to be carried on in connection with a Professor's chair, and Professor Shortt resigned, the present Librarian was appointed, and two assistant Librarians have since been added. The Library itself was sorely cramped for lack of space. In the summer of 1900, a gallery was added, running across the Library from North to South. This was a great convenience but far from sufficient, and the lack of consulting rooms for the students was increasingly felt. One of the last acts of the late Principal in connection with the college was the discussion of the proposed plans for the extension of the Library, which met with his unqualified approval. He did not live to see one of them carried out, but all has been completed according to the scheme that was first submitted to him. The work was put in hand immediately after the close of lectures last session and completed before the opening of the present session. By these changes a door has been cut into the old Divinity Hall adjoining the Library on the North side, shelving has been put all round, and long shelved tables placed down the length of the room for the accommodation of bound newspapers, making a most convenient stack and work room. On the other side of the hall next to the library on the South side the old reading-room and English

class room has been connected by a large archway, and the double room thus obtained, is fitted up with long reading tables and with chairs, forming consulting room No. 1. Into this room the Library opens, and here the fine collection of portraits given by Sir Gilbert Parker and now in the library together with his last donation of 86 portraits of celebrated Canadians will probably be placed during the summer. Consulting room No. 2, is in the New Arts building, a most attractive looking apartment, with its scarlet walls and dark-panelled wainscots, its large open fireplace, and long settles on each side, its many tables and chairs and its glass cupboards to hold the departmental libraries. The students are thus well provided for at last in rooms for study.

All has now probably been done in the way of Library extension that is possible in the present quarters, and the next move must be into a new building.

We have the site ready.—

L. S.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

IN December, 1900, the graduates of Queen's residing in or near Ridgetown conceived the idea of holding a meeting there for the purpose of bringing together the friends of the University in the West. It was thought that such a meeting would lead to better acquaintance and more friendly relations among the graduates, would deepen interest in the welfare of the University, and promote the interests of all concerned. A date was fixed, invitations issued, and arrangements made for the late Principal to be pres-

sent. Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Grant the Principal was subsequently obliged to cancel his engagement to be present, and the meeting was called off.

Some two months later, when it became known that Dr. Grant was to visit St. Thomas at the end of February, the graduates there issued invitations to the friends in the West to meet the Principal at a banquet to be tendered him there on March 1st, 1901. About twenty-five were present at that meeting, which proved to be a pleasant and most enthusiastic reunion. The Western Ontario Association of Graduates and Alumni was organized at that meeting with Dr. Grant as Honorary President.

The second meeting was held in London in Dec., 1901, and in point of attendance was not quite so large as the first, but was quite equal in enthusiasm and zeal for the welfare of the University. It was decided at that meeting to undertake a canvas in behalf of the Grant Convocation Hall Fund, the movement for the raising of which had just then taken definite shape.

The third annual meeting and banquet was held at St. Thomas on Friday, March 6th, and though not so largely attended by graduates as the two former meetings, the response from those in neighbouring places, both in the form of letters of regret and membership fees, was more hearty and general than ever before.

Prof. MacNaughton was present and addressed the meeting, dealing chiefly with matters of present moment in the affairs of the University, and more particularly with the movement for the establishment of a School of

Forestry in connection with the School of Mining. He went over the whole ground, pointing out the efforts put forth by Queen's to awaken public interest by courses of lectures and other means, of the promises of support and assistance given by members of Government, and pointed out the fact that it was not until after all this pioneer work had been done that Toronto awoke to the necessity for, or importance of, Forestry.

At the close of Prof. MacNaughton's address a resolution was passed setting forth the facts of the case and calling on the Government of Ontario to fulfil their promises and assist in the establishment of a School of Forestry at Kingston.

Resolutions were also passed, one of which expressed regret at the loss sustained by the University and the country in the death of Principal Grant, and pointing out some of the results of his quarter of a century of self-sacrificing labor and devotion to duty. The other welcomed and congratulated Principal Gordon in his important position, expressed confidence in him and willingness to serve under his leadership in any way for the interests of the Alma Mater.

One feature of the meeting was the prominence of the extra-mural student and graduate. A majority of those present have done all or part of their work without the walls, and they are by no means the least enthusiastic and loyal of the sons and daughters of Old Queen's.

The secretary reported that the sum of \$940 had been subscribed for the Grant Convocation Hall by members of the Association, including seven subscriptions of \$100 each.

The following are the officers for the year :

Hon. President—Rev. D. M. Gordon, D.D.

Hon. Vice-President—Rev. Prof. McNaughton.

President—Rev. D. R. Drummond, M.A., B.D.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. J. G. Stuart, B.A., London; Geo. Malcolm, B.A., Stratford; J. W. Marshall, B.A., Ridgetown; Jas. Newell, M.D., Watford.

Sec.-Treas.—Richard Lees, M.A., St. Thomas.

Ass. Sec.—Miss A. E. Marty, M.A., St. Thomas.

Executive Committee—J. A. Taylor, B.A., Dutton; J. H. Mills, M.A., Waterford; A. H. D. Ross, M.A., Tilsonburg; Jennie Drennan, M.D., St. Thomas; A. E. Harvey, M.D., Wyoming; E. W. Anglin, M.A., Essex; C. B. Edwards, B.A., London; Rev P. A. McLeod, M.A., B.D., Atwood; Rev. A. McAuley, B.A., Mitchell; A. D. Griffith, B.A., Woodstock.

The next meeting will be held in St. Thomas, and it is hoped that Principal Gordon will be present at it.

—RICHARD LEES.

The following officers will comprise the JOURNAL staff for the session of 1903-1904 :

Editor-in-Chief—F. H. McDougall, B.A.

Associate Editor—L. P. Chambers.
Managing Editor—B. Black.

Ladies—Miss Elder, Miss Williams.
Arts—D. Campbell.

Medicine—H. Tandy, B.A.

Science—D. Ross.

Divinity—J. R. Watts, B.A.

Athletics—H. Williamson, B.A.

Business Manager—E. J. Reid.

Assistant Business Manager—S. M. Polson.

Business Committee—Miss Ostrom, E. A. Collins, W. J. Brown.



SENIOR YEAR EXECUTIVE.

from wide observation and experience; they are simply an expression of what I myself have seen and known of the position of the Queen's girl when she goes out as a teacher,—of her status in the community and the work she can do there.

To begin with, she will be astonished and a trifle alarmed to find herself at once a target for all eyes. She comes from the freedom of college life where she was but one among many, and of no particular importance to anybody, and suddenly becomes the object of universal notice and remark. I am speaking, remember, of a school in the average small town, where there is but one lady-teacher, and everyone is interested in her. Fortunately for her own peace of mind, the ordinary girl in her first school does not, and cannot, realize this. A total stranger in the town herself, and accustomed to comparative insignificance, she walks up the street observing everything and unconsciously taking for granted that nobody is noticing her. She faces her classes the first morning, I will not say with equanimity, but with infinitely less perturbation than she would have did she realize how all those pairs of eyes are bent on her, watching her every gesture, every involuntary expression of her face, trying to decide what the "new teacher" is like. Merciless young critics they are, forming their judgment at once and by instinct, liking or disliking vehemently with no particular reason to offer for either feeling. Their verdict is promulgated throughout the town before evening, and by it the opinion of the people is to a large extent shaped. Months afterwards the teacher will discover all this, will be told what im-

pression she made at first, and will laugh over it all, marvelling at her own blindness.

After the first feeling of novelty and strangeness wears off, and she begins to settle down in this new life, she is forced to decide what part she shall take in the community about her. Calls come thick and fast, she is invited to share the social life of her new friends, all the various organizations of the church claim her aid, reading-circles beg for her instructions,—in fact there is almost literally no limit to the number of demands upon her time and thought. Now what is she to do? She has been told again and again, and she firmly believes it, that a college woman owes a great deal to the world, that her training is given her as a trust to be constantly used in helping others. She believes all this, I say, and she tries to act upon it, but she finds the path a difficult one. After a day of hard straining work at school (and it *is* hard work, especially for the voice) and the inevitable quota of evening tasks, she does not feel fit for anything very strenuous. A little pleasant social intercourse refreshes and does her good, but to sit down and force that tired brain to toil over a Sunday School lesson, or a paper for a Young People's Meeting or Y.W.C.A., or a lesson for a reading-circle, seems well-nigh impossible. If she works at her teaching earnestly and whole-heartedly, she will even have very little *time* for anything else, and if she does use up her short leisure hours in any brain-work she will find her regular work becoming a burden to her and perhaps falling off in quality.

Of course the problem may not come to all in just this way; and I do believe

that after one or two years the actual work of teaching would be so lightened as to admit of other responsibilities. But at first I think the case is much as I have stated it, and the teacher may solve it very simply. She finds she cannot teach well and undertake many other duties; the school-board pays her to teach; then let her be honest, and do the work she is paid for. And to most of the calls upon her she will have to turn a deaf ear. It is some consolation to her in this pass to realize that if she can so teach as to impart some love of learning, some desire for culture, some little idea of the vastness of this universe, to her pupils, she is probably making her training bear more fruit than if she meddled in all the organizations of the town.

There is no doubt that the life of a teacher is not an easy one, especially, as I have said, for the first year or two. The hours are from nine to four, but in a small school, where ambitious pupils enter, wishing to hurry through the course in as short a time as possible, yet often handicapped by ignorance of some particular subject, the teacher is almost certain to give some classes after hours, and her day's work will seldom end before five. Then in the evening there are preparations to make for the next day, lessons to plan, notes to draft, exercises and essays to read, until she has little spare time even then. Not an easy life, by any means, when you reflect how hard most girls would find the mere physical exertion of standing all those hours, to say nothing of the weight of responsibility and all the other mental strains.

Yet I would be very far indeed from

pronouncing it drudgery. The close and pleasant connection with the boys and girls, the even more intimate and friendly relations with the older pupils, sometimes almost young men and women, the pleasure of starting some one along the path of learning, the many little things that happen to cheer one,—all these keep the teacher's heart fresh and happy, and enable her to work with a will. There is something peculiarly touching in the feeling that so many are, as it were, dependent on her, and look to her for any help they are to get.

So if there are any girls at Queen's who look to follow the example of us who have gone before into this work, let me beg them to cultivate most assiduously a strong sense of humor and a habit of patience, and then I can assure them that they will find their work very pleasant. If they can learn to make comedy, not tragedy, out of it, to laugh, not cry, over the many manifestations of human nature that will meet them every day, then I think they will have overcome the main obstacle in the path to success. The friendships they will form, both among their pupils and the people of the town, will be cheering at the time, and will, I believe, always be pleasant to look back upon.

EX-MEMBER OF THE LEVANA.

THE FOOLISH VIRGIN.

'Tis Midnight! and I sit alone and
read,
Enticed by Wisdom's *ignis fatuus* lure,
And Knowledge hourly add unto my
zeal
To make my calling and election sure,
When sheepskins are arranged in ribboned rows,

With Academic honors at the close,
In April next.

'Tis Midnight! but small chance have
I of sleep.

For down the silent corridor arise
The melancholy long indrawn snores
Of blissful ignorance, in folly wise,
Which sleeps untroubled by ambitious
aim

Of tacking empty letters to a name
As graduate.

'Tis Midnight! and 'tis time I were
in bed,

The clock ticks loud but time with me
is not.

The floor creaks with uncanny sound,
and yet

It cannot move me from this little spot
Until, perforce, cessation of my toil
Comes with the gradual sinking of
the oil.

My lamp goes out.

Arts.

BY the time that this is in print the Arts examinations will have begun, and the motto for all Arts' students will not be the suggestive one of the Freshmen *a posse ad esse*, nor yet that of the senior year, *per aspera ad astra*, but simply, *inter spem et metum*. It has often been said and repeated again and again that exams. are a "necessary evil." That this is the case seems to be the opinion of our best present-day educators, and perhaps it will not be long before the first word in this somewhat paradoxical definition will be eliminated, and examinations will be branded as wholly evil and as having no necessary place in

an elementary and more particularly in a university education. As matters stand at present, however, the student, fortunately or unfortunately, must submit to the inevitable decrees of fate. All he can do is to rack his brain for three hours to investigate whether there is anything in his head which might in any way be correlated with the questions which lie before him; if so, he puts it down; if not, he puts down something else, in the hope that the greater fertility of the examiner's brain, which sees things steadily and sees them whole, and not as through a glass darkly, may detect a quantity of coherent material which is deserving of forty per-cent. Many a student has thought seriously over the question as to how an examiner comes definitely to the conclusion that *he* has earned exactly thirty-nine or seventy-four per cent. as the case may be, and not one tittle more or less. In indulging in such puerile fancies we hope that we are not in any way treading upon tender feet. We must acknowledge that so long as examinations exist an examiner is forced to come to some definite conclusion, and we would be fain to say it, if we believed it, that a written examination should be the sole and only test of a student's capabilities. While speaking somewhat disparagingly of exams. we do not, on the other hand, like to join hands with the forty-per-cent. student, who would like to consign them to warmer climes because, as he says, on an examination he never can write as much as he knows, his mind is an encyclopedia of knowlege, but the pages have never been cut. Such a person would gladly transfer a defect in his own mental

system to some other system, which would cover up his deficiency. On the other hand do we not sometimes see an honest-working student whose work during the whole session has been of a high order, one who has studied his subject carefully in all its branches, not perhaps from an examination point of view, but in a way in which he will get the most benefit out of it for years to come,—do we not sometimes see such a one eclipsed when the examination comes by a fellow student, who can pour into his examiner's lap the sum total of what he has absorbed in the previous six or eight weeks, whereas if these two students, two months later, without further study were to write again on the same examination, the result would be quite the reverse of the previous one? The suggested answer to this question, we think, contains no little element of truth. But the happy millenium which we would wish for is not yet at hand, and until it arrives we might as well cheerfully take our places in Convocation Hall and write and look and pause and think, and gape and stare, and rack our brains with "dropping buckets into empty wells and growing tired in drawing nothing up."

The river of dreams run silently
down,
By a secret way that no man knows:
But the soul lives on while the dream-
tide flows
Through the gardens bright, or the
forests brown;
And I think sometimes that our whole
life seems
To be more than half made up of
dreams,

For its changing sighs and its passing
shows,
And its morning hopes and its mid-
night fears,
Are left behind with the vanished
years.
Onward with ceaseless motion,
The life stream flows to the ocean—
And we follow the tide, awake or
asleep,
Till we see the dawn on love's great
deep
When the bar at the harbour mouth is
crossed,
And the river of dreams on the sea is
lost.

H. V. D.

BOOK REVIEWS.

(NOTE.—This department not for freshmen.)

THE WORKS OF HORACE, translated
literally, cloth, 8 vo., 116 pages:
Harper Bros., New York. Price,
4 bits.

Feeling that this little book supplies a long-felt want we do not hesitate to recommend it to all the push. This volume has evidently been the result of the systematic and sympathetic investigations of some benefactor whose name has unfortunately been omitted from the title page. "Its point of view is broad * * * its tone is most optimistic * * * inspired by his lofty theme the author has produced a book that reads like a poem."—M.C.C.

The new edition of "Students' Songs," comprising the twenty-fifth thousand, has just been published by Moses King, of Cambridge. This collection comprises over sixty of the

jolly songs as now sung at all leading colleges in America. The price is only 50 cents.

My pony 'tis of thee
Emblem of liberty,
To thee I sing;
Book of my freshman days,
Worthy of fondest praise,
Worthy of poets' lays,
I'd tribute bring.

My gallant pony, thee
Help to the wearied be
When "Ex." is nigh,
I love thy well-worn look,
Thou gentle little book.
Down in some hidden nook
Silently lie.

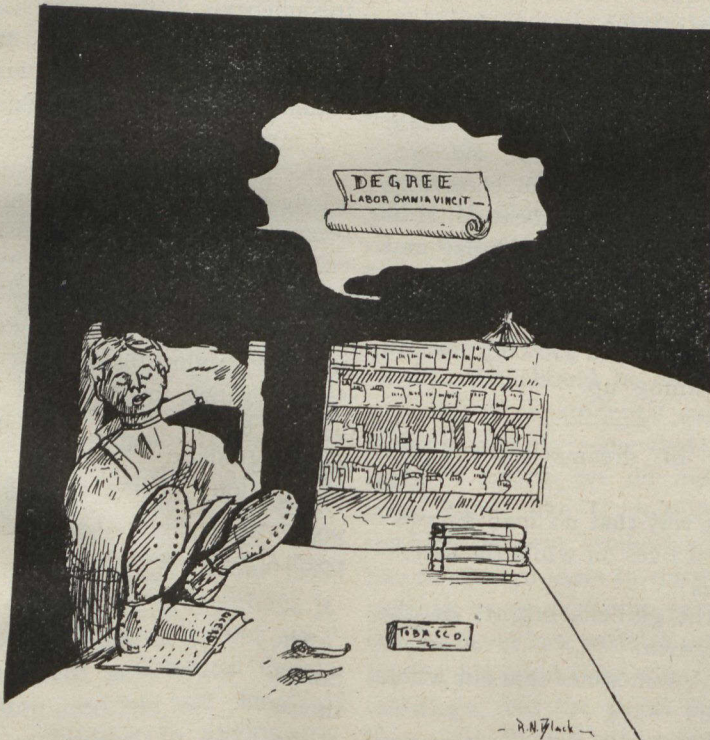
The final year in Arts held its last regular meeting on Tuesday last. The year '03, it is true, will soon be a final year no more; but when it is disbanded, and its members go out into the world, we trust that they may accomplish some work which in some sense may be termed final. For those who come back next year, and we believe that not a few will be seen around Queen's again, a permanent executive has been formed in the year, consisting of the following officers:

Hon. President—James Fairlie.

Hon. Vice-President—Miss Tompkins.

Hon. Secretary—Fred Nicolle.

At this meeting some other important business was transacted, among
—J.C.



"THE STRENUOUS LIFE" ILLUSTRATED.
For fuller reference of Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes."

other things a valedictorian was appointed. The honor of this position was given to Mr. J. M. McDonald, whose faithful work in behalf of his year lays claim to some recognition.

The students of the Honor classes in Latin and Greek are much indebted to Prof. Nicholson for the lectures he has given this year on Plutarch and Lucretius. Though devoting so much time to the pass classes, he nevertheless gives them extra lectures, which are all the more invaluable in that they cover work that would not otherwise be read. His profound scholarship lets nothing pass that can possibly benefit the class; and there is nothing so tedious and hard to wade through that his genial humor cannot relieve with a joke. Long live Prof. Nicholson is the wish of all Queen's students.

Divinity.

VERNAL MUSINGS.

SPRING has come, exams. are on, hearts rise, not "on a question of information," but to a dizzy height in the throat. But a question of equal moment is also causing anxiety. "What am I going to do for the summer? If I don't strike something I can't come back. I can't strike father for a hundred and fifty, because if I did either one of us would drop." Thanks to the Home Mission Committee some are relieved. Many students are going out with as many different lines of thought and ways of working. The arts man has been taking philosophy, and now he hopes to realize the rationalization of the universe; he has taken political economy and knows the difference between bul-

lion and fiduciary money, and feels that he can estimate the cash value of a contribution list. Moreover, he has had some pulpit training. He preached at the House of Refuge, commanded the attention of his audience, and convinced them that poverty and misery are due to sin. Anxiety and enthusiasm are to blame for the only oversight—the collection. He also preached at the Hospital, and proved conclusively that sin stands to pain, sickness and death in the relation of cause to effect. Such being the case, what is to prevent his going West?

The Divinity of the younger classes has spent the Sunday mornings compiling sermons on "live topics." He has one of thirty-two pages, and a little over, proving that Moses did not write the Pentateuch; he has another clearly and forcibly showing that Adam and the patriarchs existed in name only. He can prove to any audience of average intelligence that David did not write all the psalms. and he has a "Royal George" on the composite nature of Isaiah. At the Alumni Conference the Johannine theology was new, living and enthusiastic. When asked by a senior what the MacNaughtonian point of view was, he answered, "Well, I don't just remember anything he said, but I tell you he's a 'Cracker Jack.'"

So now burdened with these messages for the people, he would like a mission field in Ontario, one accustomed to having an ordained man; or, more fitting yet, he would like to supply for Dr. Milligan or, perhaps, for Dr. Barclay—but—well he is not sure that the latter has the Queen's point of view.

But, laying jokes aside, there are a few things every student going on a mission field should know. One is that he is not going to suddenly transform his parishioners with oratory or with new and startling ideas. Another is that he will meet with those who are able to teach him much on any topic to which he may refer. A third is that no one has yet been able thoroughly to grasp the spirit of the Christ-life and to apply it fully in daily life. Again, experience is a teacher of greater influence perhaps than even a few years at college, and many are to be met who have been taught by a long experience of both sorrow and joy, and through such have touched more closely the heart of reality than is possible for even a student of some years' standing.

Go to a mission field, or to whatever sphere duty calls, not to show how much a college course can polish speech and teach one numerous facts; but go with the spirit of service to try and enter with sympathy into the life of the community to lead it upward rather by the power of your life than by your words. When among the miners be a miner in spirit, but let that spirit ever lead to true manliness. On the gala day be a moderating influence, tending to make joy more lasting. There is a saying, "When in Paris be a Parisite." Let this never be said of any student of Queen's.

Rev. Wm. Guy, B.D., will be inducted into the congregation of MacDonald's Corners on April 7th.

Rev. Jas. Turnbull, M.A., of Bowmanville, has received a call from Bank St. Church, Ottawa.

Rev. R. Taggart, of Upper Columbia, B.C., is forced to return East to undergo an operation. Our sincerest sympathy goes out to the large-hearted Irish "Bob."

Medicine.

IN CAESAR'S EYE.—Continued.

ANOTHER fragment of Caesar's Stygian parchment has recently been found and the failure of a Med. to effect any reaction by subjecting it to a strong solution of sulphuric acid is sufficient proof of its authenticity. Following is a literal translation of the passage which appears in scarce legible characters on the face of this singular piece of vellum:—

Laboring under a desire to ascertain the manners and customs of those barbarians who recognize a kindly mother in the *Collegis Reginae*, not alone that he might himself be edified, nor yet those with him, nor for the purpose of acquainting those in Hades—a great multitude—with certain tidings, but also that he might make some further contributions to science, Cæsar determined to make his visits to those parts more frequent, for from such he was accustomed to learn many things, both of what delights the mind and elevates the soul. For he heard strange rumors, how there exist factions among them and disagreements and intent to do bodily harm on the part of some to others of their fellows, of petty schemes and wars, not so much of deeds as in words (for they profess skill in speech) but yet how, these things being so, they all rejoice together as being one. And Cæsar, after devious questionings had been made of a cer-

tain one of the tribe of the Varsityites, found that in this lay the strength of these barbarians. And yet in many ways they appeared foolish to Cæsar, indulging in many childlike practices; nor was what they call 'smoking' the least of these, a habit existing among their head men, professors, who, a pipe having been filled, emitting an odour, in Cæsar's nostrils not dissimilar to those of the fertilizer factories, in order that they might discover the extent of the lack of knowledge of their disciples, whom, about the time of the disappearance of the snow, they warn of the snares about to be set for them. And at such seasons those are reviled not a little by these. And it was learned also that a great multitude every year, the tests having been concluded, depart, some youths (yea and even maidens) victorious, others wounded, but all even more intent upon proclaiming the greatness of their tribe; and how that, a departure having been made, they seek remuneration for many and varied kinds of toil, whether it be to feed the young from the tree of knowledge; or to engage in the dispensing of herbs and a pretense at healing of wounds; or to diffuse doctrines peculiar to their religions; or to suffer great privations in the dividing up of uncivilized territories; or to endure great hardships at sea in sleeping and eating with cattle, in order that they might, without pecuniary loss, carry their "views" into foreign ports; or to give themselves up to studious application at home or among other tribes. And so Cæsar was pleased to dwell among these barbarians, that he might from time to time record much that is worthy in his commentaries.

TONGUES WE HAVE KNOWN.

Hamilton quotes a case of a bilateral dislocation of the lower jaw in a woman during the violent gesticulations incident to the pursuit of scolding her husband. (Treves) Married ladies please take notice!

Fournier cites an instance where a tongue was so much longer than usual that the chest could be touched with its tip while the head was held erect. (Treves) N. B.—The book does not state to whom the tongue belonged. We are, however, safe in saying that it must have been either a man or an ant-eater.

LADY—"Well, doctor, what do you think of my case?"

DOCTOR—"What you need, madam, is a good rest."

LADY—"But doctor, loook at my tongue!"

DOCTOR—"Ah, indeed, that needs a rest too."

OTHER NOTES.

(Overheard.)

CORPORATION LABORER—"Sure, a man's far better off without that cursed liquor."

CONFRERE—"Yep."

CORP. LAB. (continuing)—"But a good horn wouldn't go bad just now, would it?"

The Meds. are rejoicing at seeing Dr. Connell around again.

The two men who took the liberty of informing the natives of Lansdowne that there were about to be 'things doing' are two of the lowest forms of animal life!

A question for next year's Surgery (?) paper :—"A baby is omitting paroxysmal yells at a rate of about seven million per minute, with intermissions of one seventy-fifth of a second between attacks. How would you diagnose whether the cause is (1) biliary colic, (2) impacted gall stone in the colon, (3) volvulus, (4) pure deviltry? Give the pathology of the cry, the causes, and your method of investigation!!

Science.

THE Engineering Society held its last meeting for the season on Friday afternoon, the 20th, and from the number of students present it may be assumed that the bulk of Science men take very little, if any, interest in the discussion of matters that are of vital importance in connection with the profession.

After the usual business on hand had been attended to, a good programme of song and music was rendered, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. In this connection we would like to thank several Arts gentlemen for the assistance given from time to time to the musical committee. The event of the afternoon was an impromptu speech by the Hon. president, Prof Gill, who gave us some sound advice on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Society, and for ourselves as embryo engineers. In the course of his remarks he dwelt at some length on that all important problem of legislative protection for the engineering professor, and advised every man present to make himself familiar with existing conditions so that in the event of any prohibitory

bill being passed the young engineer would not find himself on the wrong side of the fence.

It is not the intention of the writer to argue one way or the other in this matter; so much has been written *pro* and *con* that it would be mere waste of paper to go over the question again. But it is necessary that everyone should understand fully the facts of the case and form some idea of what is really needed in the way of protection, if indeed such protection is desirable.

It is a lamentable fact that men will take four years to prepare themselves for their life's work and yet will not display the slightest interest when told of a certain bill which, if made law, will deprive them of the opportunity of practising their profession in this province, unless they conform to the rules and regulations put forth by the "Can. Society of Civil Engineers." Yet such is the case, and moreover, these same gentlemen will be the first to squeal when the pressure is applied and protest loudly that they have been ignorant of any such evil intentions on the part of that Society. Ask the first engineering student you meet what he knows about the bill, and its "dollars to doughnuts" that he'll confess he knows nothing and cares less; it won't effect him until he's looking for work, and any way it hasn't been made law as yet, and perhaps never will. However, the bill is law in Quebec, and they have tried to make it law in Ontario, so far without success; but that it will be tried again is certain, with what result it is hard to say.

We advise engineering students to procure a copy of this bill, with any other obtainable literature on the sub-

ject, and decide for themselves what course to pursue, so that in the event of their support being asked for, it may be given with the fullest confidence of a thorough understanding of the question.

TAILINGS.

We hear that several members of the Final Year are seeking employment for the coming summer with the Dom. Top. Survey. If these worthy representatives of a notorious year are allowed to wander over the boundless prairie, heaven help the Indians.

John Sears and Sam Smith have formed a co-operative partnership in which they profess to have attained considerable agility in the matter of climbing scaffolding.

"What we have we'll hold!" exclaimed Rosy, with no uncertain emphasis on the word hold. But sad to relate, his holding slipped.

If you hav'nt got your deposit slip signed, singly, individually, and in turn, by the six members of the Synod appointed for the supervision of damages, why—you need'nt come around.

The editor for Medicine says that the exams. have caused the ink in his pen to undergo coagulation necrosis. We sympathize with the gentleman, for at present we are also suffering from an attack of "acute forget-me-nots."

AN ANGLICAN VIEW OF QUEEN'S.

At the reception given recently by the Kingston Board of Education to Principal Gordon, the Dean of Ontario made a speech, of which the following is a brief resume.

After referring to the very hearty greetings accorded to the new Principal since his arrival in the City, the Dean spoke of how specially fitting was the reception from all interested in Education to one who had come to be the head of the greatest of all our educational institutions.

"We are all proud," continued the speaker, "of Queen's, and rightly so. The University is no mere experiment; it has a history; it has proved its right to live, its right to existence, to continuance, to permanence, and we would add, to Government assistance. It is beyond question meeting a real educational want in this large section of Eastern Ontario, as evidenced by the large and increasing number of students, and it would be a wrong, an injustice, not only to the University itself, but also to this large portion of the Province, should it be hampered in its work by not receiving its fair share of public funds."

After alluding to the marvellous work and to the great personality of the late Principal, the Dean went on to assure Dr. Gordon of the sympathy and support of the whole community in the discharge of his anxious and responsible duties. Whatever differences there might be in Kingston as regards politics or religion there was one subject upon which the citizens were a unit, and that was in loyalty to Queen's.

Book Reviews.

THE POETRY OF ROBERT BROWNING.

BY STOPFORD A BROOKE, M.A.

WHAT Stopford Brooke writes is always worth reading, but when he happens to treat of a man so little understood or appreciated by the average Canadian reader as Robert Browning it is particularly fitting that we acquaint ourselves with what he has to say. Perhaps honour students of English literature at Queen's will be exceptionally grateful for a book that will further elucidate the writings of one of the greatest poets of the nineteenth century. The treatment is at once complete and interesting. Browning's history of life in its various phases, his methods of working, his poetic style are all examined, with copious reference to the poems. Also a large number of the poems themselves are grouped under different heads, according to the subjects of which they treat, and analyzed in detail.

The first chapter in the book is one of the most interesting and original parts of the work. It consists of a comparison between Browning and Tennyson, a comparison which does not exaggerate the merits of the one poet and the defects of the other, as such comparisons frequently do, but one which brings out clearly the characteristic excellences and weaknesses of both of these great poets. Why was Tennyson so universally recognized during his own life time, while Browning had comparatively few readers until he was past the prime of life? We are accustomed to think that this difference was due solely to Browning's obscurity of style, but Mr.

Brooke suggests a number of additional reasons, among others that Browning anticipated in his work complex conditions of nineteenth century life, before society was conscious of them; he also anticipated the spirit of historical and critical research. More than that, Browning was not essentially "English" in his poetry as Tennyson was; he never displays special patriotism. Tennyson was ruled by convention; Browning went almost to the other extreme. Browning weaves the same theory into endless varieties of illustration. To quote one sentence: "Tennyson is closer to that which is universal to the human heart, Browning to the vast variety within it."

It is remarkable to notice the sanity of judgment Mr. Brooke displays. For instance, in treating of Browning's style, he goes neither to the extreme of condemning it utterly, nor to the other extreme of labouring to defend the manifest defects of the style and make them appear excellences. "It is all very well," he says, "for his students to say that he is not obscure; he is, nor is it by any exceptional depth of thought or by any specially profound analysis of the soul that Browning is obscure. It is by his style." Mr. Brooke does not fail to praise the strong and original qualities of Browning's style; he simply has the faculty, more than most critics, of holding the scales evenly.

The second and third chapters of the book deal with Browning's treatment of nature, and we get a contrast between Browning's way of looking at nature and Wordsworth's. With Browning nature is alive but not

humanized. His joy in nature was not for her own sake, as in the case of Wordsworth, but only because of her relation to man. He did not so much strive to get at the soul of nature; he rather made nature a background for his pictures of humanity.

A chapter is given to Browning's theory of human life, and another chapter to Browning as the poet of art. The rest of the book, what we may call the second part, a part invaluable to those who are beginning the study of Browning, consists of a treatment of individual poems. *The Dramas, Poems of the Passion of Love, Womanhood in Browning, Imaginative Representations* are the titles of some of the chapters and will give the reader an idea of the way in which the poems are grouped.

As we have already remarked, the criticisms throughout the book are eminently sane. Browning's limitations are kept in mind. At the same time the critic evidently has a warm appreciation for the poet, and the effect of the book on any reader will be to increase his enthusiasm for Browning.

The Called of God, by A. B. Davidson, D.D.: Upper Canada Tract Society, price \$1.75.

This volume of 336 pages is a select collection of Dr. Davidson's sermons edited by Prof. J. A. Paterson, Davidson's successor in the chair of Hebrew, at New College, Edinburgh. The great Hebrew exegete preached but rarely, and was, in fact, a preacher *malgre lui*; yet it is altogether fitting that a few selected sermons should be presented to the public.

A notable feature of the present volume is a biographical introduction of fifty-eight pages by A. Taylor Innes. This sketch is written in a graphic, luminous style, and conveys a very vivid impression of Davidson's youth, training and professorial work. The first sentence affords a very good illustration of Mr. Innes' style: "Andrew Bruce Davidson was a native of Aberdeenshire, and his whole life took colour from that naked shoulder which our island thrusts into the cold North Sea." Two beautiful photogravures appear in connection with the biography.

The title of the book indicates in a general way the scope and purpose of the sermons. There is a sermon on "The Call of Abraham," two on the experiences of Jacob at Bethel and Peniel, one entitled "Moses on Mount Sinai;" while other characters dealt with are Saul, Elijah, Isaiah, Jeremiah, John the Baptist, Nicodemus, Zacchaeus and Thomas.

Dr. Davidson's style in these sermons suggests at once the mind of a scholar and the heart of a deeply sympathetic man. There is no criticism in the technical sense, no conscious striving after rhetorical embellishment, nothing but a rich simplicity springing from insight and deep feeling.

The following from the biographical introduction will indicate the effect of Dr. Davidson's delivery: "To those who listened there was from the first the sense of power in reserve, and the expectation of much to come! That was fulfilled perhaps in the use of some fit, felicitous word—often a very common word, so placed and poised as to bear a new weight of thought and feeling. But frequently there was no

one word, or phrase, or image that you could point to or recall: only, what in another would be a dull stream of verbal slag began now gradually to glow like furnace-metal from a fire within the man. And this grew to a crisis and explosion of thought such as, I fear, the mere reader will never realize. It was so in all Davidson's higher utterances, even to his students who were supposed to be absorbed in Hebrew study. When his temples flushed, and his thin voice rose into a kind of scream, and his stiffened fingers moved swiftly through the pages, the class would not take notes; every man sat staring; and it was with much ado that one kept back the tears. And in his preaching the whole phenomena of emotional tension—repression, disruption and explosion—were generally, though not always, connected with sense of

'The burden of the mystery
Of all this unintelligible world,'
and the conflict of good and evil
there."

This book may be safely recommended to the public as a highly creditable and intensely interesting piece of work. The biography brings the famous scholar and critic very near to the reader, and the sermons, though free from any trace of egotism, reveal much of the inner life of this great and gifted man.

The Gospel and Social Questions, by
Ambrose Shepherd: Upper Canada
Tract Society, price 75 cents.

THE title of this book indicates with sufficient clearness the general purpose of the work. The subject, indeed, is instinct with suggestiveness at a time when the relation between

the Christian religion as represented by the churches and the social and industrial life of the community is being canvassed as never before.

The book is composed of a series of addresses inspired in the first place by an address of Mr. Hall Caine's on "The Gospel and the Social Question," but whose main purpose is that of giving articulate expression to the imperious, though somewhat confused, demand for a better understanding between the church and society.

The first impression produced by this book is that the author is intensely in earnest. Further consideration leads to the conclusion that this earnestness is born of an intense conviction of the dangers threatening the future of the church on the one hand and society on the other. The ground of this conviction is found to be the unwelcome fact that both extremes of society have become indifferent to the claims and work of the churches, and that the constituency of the latter has narrowed down to a doubtful remnant drawn from the lower and upper middle classes. Mr. Shepherd's pastorate in Glasgow gives him ample opportunities for studying the problem from all sides, and his early training as an artisan makes it possible for him to get very near to the sympathies, predilections and prejudices of the working classes. His wide experience, therefore, enables him to speak with knowledge; and the reader feels irresistibly that here is a man with an authoritative word to utter upon a great crucial question.

The author arraigns with equal fairness both society and the church, and likewise defends both, where defence is possible. Speaking with reference to Hall Caine's charge that the church

has neglected her duty on the social side, Mr. Shepherd points out that the main concern of the church is not political or social but inward and spiritual. "Get the Kingdom of God within—in a man's heart—and you may trust him to seize every element which tends to the building up of the Kingdom of God in the world outside him." And again, "I can tell Mr. Hall Caine that there are thousands of ministers like myself who find their daily heartbreak in the sodden apathy and crass indifference of the people as a whole about their political interests and social uplifting." The writer recalls, too, John Richard Green's cry of despair at the end of his nine years' experience as a clergyman in the working-class centres of London: "My work here, and good men's work everywhere, is simply thrown away; men will go on betting and drinking till the flood comes."

In his second address, entitled "The Factor of Character," the author deprecates the influence of many of the labor leaders, who lead the masses to believe that their emancipation can be achieved by legislation and social reforms of various kinds. The emphasis of all this teaching is not upon what men should do for themselves, but upon what should be done for them. Regarding the new industrial system the writer says: "I know its developments, and I affirm that there is nothing essential to it which cannot be modified, safe-guarded, and brought under the influence of just and humane conditions." And in the same connection: "There is nothing necessarily in the present industrial system which can rob a man of the character he is determined to keep and cultivate; and

there is no conceivable system which can impute or give character to a man who will sacrifice no lower part of himself to win the higher." On the other side of the question the writer urges the necessity of a fairer distribution of profits and immensely improved conditions in such matters as housing, sanitation, and educational opportunities. But we must keep the two sides of the essential proposition together; and while doing everything to perfect external conditions, the true leader will insist upon self-help and individual effort.

In a luminous chapter on "the Nature of the Weakness" Mr. Shepherd deals with the demoralizing effects of drinking, betting and impurity. Drink is a soporific which deadens men's aspiration and confuses the real issue of life. The nation must conquer drunkenness or be conquered by it. This is not a question of sentiment; it is a question of sheer self-preservation. The deleterious influence of betting permeates all classes, but is perhaps most generally diffused among the working classes. The cure for all this, on the purely human side, the writer finds in the influence of personal character acting on personal character—"The end lies hid in future victory, won by the faithfulness of man to man."

The address entitled, "The Unreached Majority" deals with the deplorable religious indifference of the great mass of the population, particularly of the working classes. The relation of these latter to the churches, the author declares, has become that of all but entire alienation. The same indifference has overtaken the system of unbelief. Thirty to forty years ago the Secularist doctrines of Charles Bradlaugh had con-

siderable hold upon working-men ; to-day it is all but dead. The masses, in fact, are indifferent as to the postulates of either belief or unbelief ; and this invincible deadness of spirit presents an apparently insuperable barrier to progress along social and religious lines.

The address entitled, "A Change of Methods" introduces the writer's arraignment of the churches. The first great weakness of the Free Churches is their denominational jealousies and divisions. The result for each is isolation and the prosperity of one often means the adversity of another. Yet it is idle to look for a consolidation of the Church of Christ based upon intellectual agreement. The union must be such as will find room for the greatest diversity of conception and expression, being constituted only of mutual sympathy and inspiration, strong and effective co-operation. Weakness and inefficiency arise too from waste energy. There is far too much preaching for its own sake ; and much would be gained by relieving ministers of half their duties in this direction. The writer advocates greater specialization in ministerial work.

The remaining addresses continue the discussion of the true mission of the churches and the extent to which they are fulfilling that mission. In this section of the book we meet with eloquent appeals for a larger spirit of sacrifice. There is a prejudice in the minds of the vast majority of working people against the ministry, a pre-

judice which will yield to nothing but sacrifices great enough to strike the imagination of men and convince them that the servants of Christ are really servants and not mere retainers. It is the great weakness of the Protestant Churches that they produce so few saints that strike the imagination of the people. Altogether we need a new and better *esprit de corps* in the King's warfare. The strong young men of the colleges must be encouraged to turn their backs upon what are called "desirable settlements" in order that for an apostle's hire they may consecrate the rarest gifts, the most strenuous training, to the wants and woes, the monotony and melancholy, the temptations and sin of industrial centres. "Give us young men," says Mr. Shepherd, "who are determined to make desirable settlements and good churches amidst the waste places of our cities and towns, and the shadows of prejudice and indifference will flee away before the dawn of a divine day. The changeless cross of the living Christ calls our young men as never before to a larger life of sacrifice, prayer and action."

Apart from the living interest of the subject and the breadth of view displayed by the writer, the English style of this book is in itself a sufficient recommendation. Mr. Shepherd's phrases are of the penetrating kind, keen instruments for the exposure of prevailing errors and follies ; and the reader is at once aware that the author is a master critic and advocate.



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January:

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February:

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March:

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carwell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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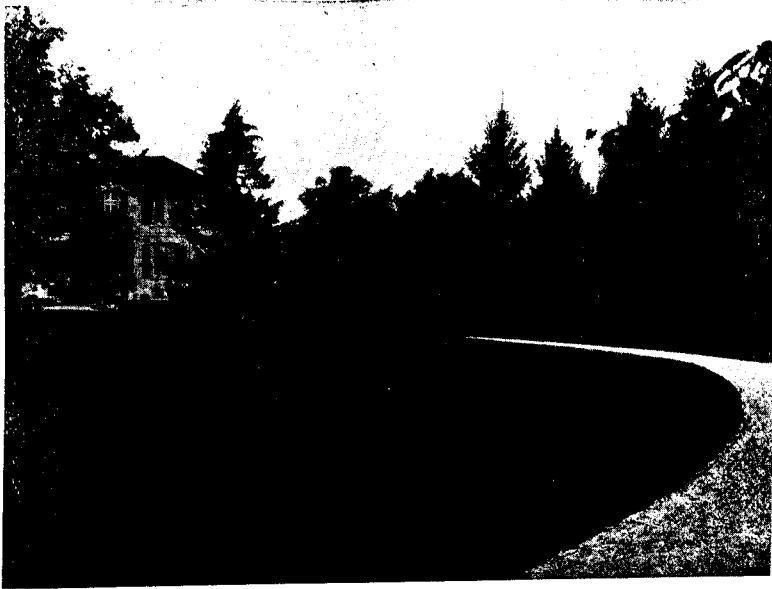
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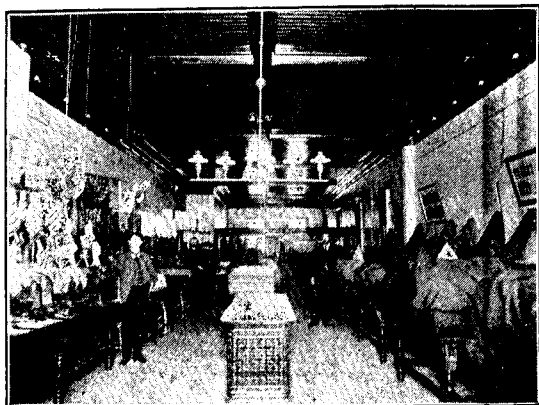


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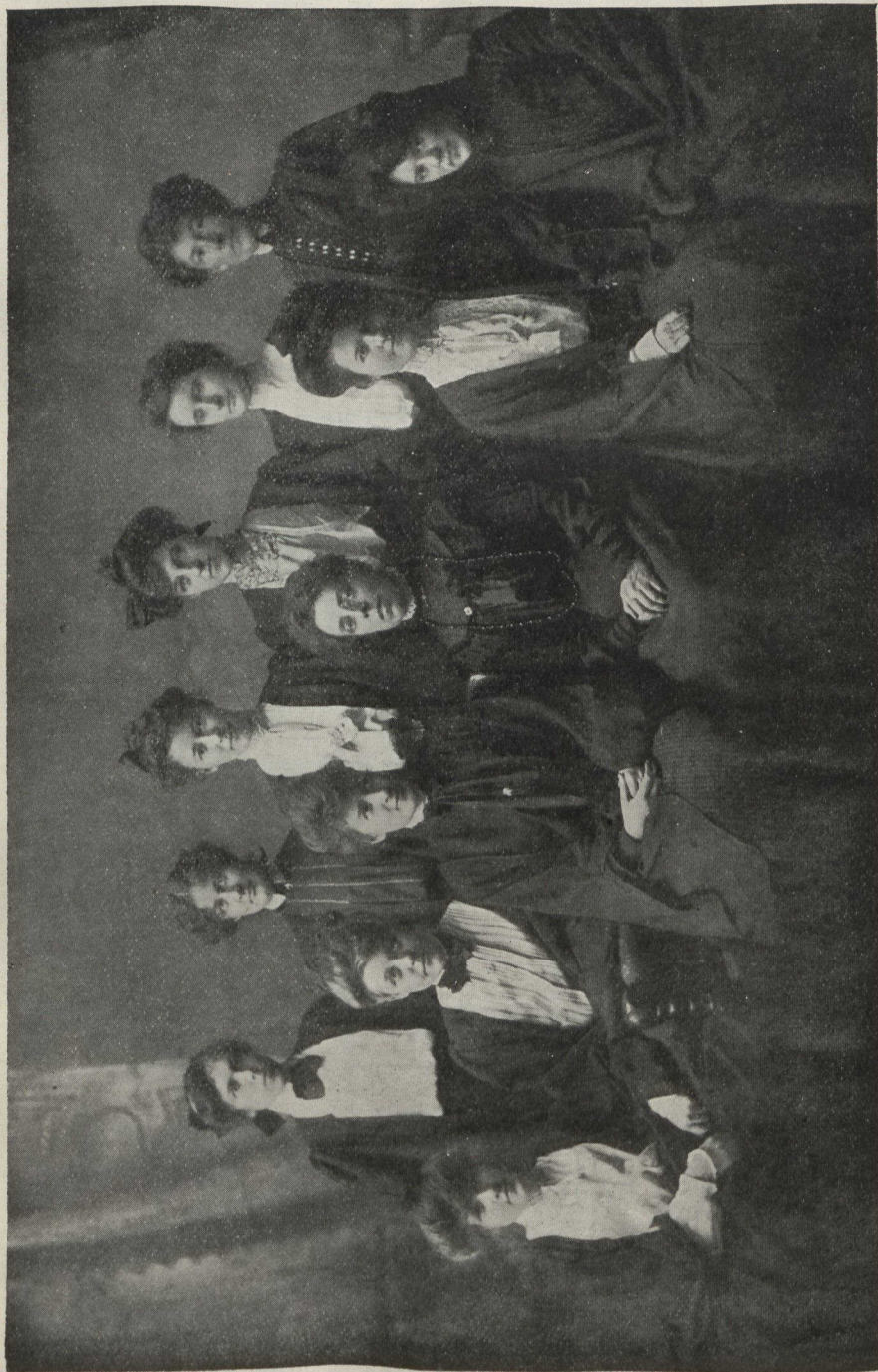
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

APRIL 24, 1903.

No. 11.

OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE IN A WESTERN UNIVERSITY.



THE New York *Nation* for Jan. 22nd and Jan. 29th contains two papers on life in a Western State University, which should be of interest to College men and women everywhere. It may be necessary to explain to Canadians that a State University offers free tuition, and in consequence claims to bring the advantages of education within the reach of a larger section of the community. In the papers in question this claim comes in for some severe criticism. The writer recognizes the "great opportunities offered in the education that comes from books; and the spirit of enthusiastic devotion and industry in the professors," whom she calls "a fine body of men, accurate, scholarly and wise." But as she went about mingling with the students in classroom and library her observations led her to ask certain questions. "Were students in the future to lose the stamp that in the past had been recognized as indicating a University education? Were their four years to stand for nothing but a certain amount of information? Was a student to be no higher up the ladder of humanity at the end than at the beginning? Were education and culture to be hopelessly divorced henceforth?"

In spite of the fact that there are traces of an exclusive spirit one would scarcely expect in an American, one cannot help feeling that "Agatha Grayson's" criticisms are in great part just. It is to be expected that the tone of the University life would be lowered as its limits grew broader. But do we find here at Queen's the same things noticed in this State University? Here our students are drawn from all classes in life; during the summer they engage in all sorts of labour and associate with all sorts of people, but it does not seem that it can be said of us here that our four years have left us no higher up the ladder of humanity. The writer of the article has *felt* a lack in the graduates of the State University rather than expressed it. Does not the fault lie in this, that the education that comes from books, the professors for whom she has such high praise, may be in some sense to blame? We hold that education should mean refinement, should produce cultured men and women, if it is true education. But the tendency in many American Universities, as judged by reports of some of our own men who have attended them, is to devote attention mainly to form rather than spirit, and to stop with a knowledge of dry details, missing the spirit and the application to life. In Har-

ward itself we see this tendency manifested, especially in the literary departments. "Agatha Grayson" is quite right in saying that mere acquisition of facts does not produce culture; but mere acquisition of facts is not education, and until the American Universities get higher ideals of instruction and method, they will fail to send forth cultured graduates. As long as the works of Virgil are studied as a collection of Latin words, "a bundle of dead vocables," no culture will be produced from the study of Virgil. But an acquaintance with the man Virgil, with his chaste language and deep refinement, could not but have its effect in refining and cultivating even the manners of the student.

The professors seem to the writer to be to blame in another respect also. In most American Universities, and likely in the one to which Miss Grayson refers, the professors are little gods to whom the students have no approach. This attitude, which comes on one so unexpectedly as a snobbishness one would not expect in men of learning in a country professing to be democratic, is disgusting to a student of Queen's, where the professor is his friend in class-room and out of it. One does not, to say the least, get the best from a man by merely hearing him lecture; the Professor must be something of a friend as well as guide and philosopher.

The other evening a Queen's professor gave us his conception of the professorial function. It certainly is not to give mere facts, but to stimulate and inspire students with a love of truth which will make them in spite of themselves cultured and refined. This inspiration is not given by a

man, however enthusiastic, if he merely comes before his class and states to them facts. His own personality ought to be in everything he says, and this personality ought to be impressed upon the students, not only collectively in the class-room, but also as much as possible individually, in the less conventional atmosphere of a private conversation. This privilege of personal contact with leaders in thought is one of the greatest privileges of our training at Queen's, and has a great deal to do with making Queen's men noted for breadth of view, devotion to truth and "pervid Alma Materism."

She seems free from her observations in this Western city to conclude that all these things were so. She hears slang spoken everywhere, especially a kind of college slang which seems to her particularly objectionable. Some of those in the final years are still rough and uncouth in manner. "There is no outward mark by which a University girl can be distinguished from a shop-girl."

She traces this to several causes. The main one seems to be that while in the more exclusive universities a student who has not had many social advantages is brought into contact with his superiors and so given culture and refinement, in this State University he meets his own peers, who have had only the same advantages as himself. Consequently, the whole tone of the University is very low, and to "a student with slight will power a small perception of differences will leave nothing outside of his books."

Another cause for this lack of culture is the degrading effect of the

labour which many are compelled to do to pay their way while at the University. According to "Agatha Grayson," people may talk as they like, toil is degrading when it takes the toilers where they are associating with those of no culture and no high ideals of life.

It seems to the writer that if, as the writer of the article in the *Nation* seemed to think, the State University fails in its function as an agent for the spread of culture, the cause is to be sought largely in the method of instruction and the snobbishness of professors rather than in the students. It is really the function of the instructors to inculcate high ideals, and if university training fails to do this, the fault must be laid at their door. The system of accredited schools, by which, it seems, many students are admitted into the University without adequate preparation, must have an evil effect, but it would not account for everything.

As to the influence of labour on the students, it would seem that the students at the State University attempt to do two things at once, and hold positions as waiters, book-keepers, general servitors, etc., during the college session. This cannot but have an evil effect, but it is again to be laid to a fault in the college system. The vacation term might be extended sufficiently to give the students time to earn the means to carry them through the session. This would prevent that attempt to do two things at once which must result in slipshod work all round, and indeed often a nervous break-down. The writer of the article is on the right line when she says that the work a student is allowed to attempt in one session must be limited.

The second paper is devoted to a criticism of the life in the Fraternity houses and the foolish display of entertainment. This criticism may be passed upon much of American life, that in the attempt to vie with our wealthier neighbours in display, sincerity and true sweetness are lost out of life. Edward Bok in the *Ladies' Home Journal* is doing much to counteract this most foolish system, and restore people to sincerity and simplicity in ideas and manners. Do we at Queen's need a hint in this respect? We leave the answer to the students themselves.

To sum up, Miss Agatha Grayson, the prim New Englander, has caught very well the defects in the life which surrounded her in her new Western home; but she has hardly traced them to their true causes. The lack of true cultivative value in the University life must be traced ultimately to the false ideals of method in education, and to the selfishness and snobbishness of the professorial office. These same causes are operative in the more exclusive universities of the East, which seem to come up to the New England's woman's ideal, but are counteracted largely by the improved social tone secured by exclusiveness and by the cultivating influence of the monuments of a great past. The methods are seen in all their boldness, and barrenness, and inadequacy, where they are cut loose from all counteracting influences and set in operation in dealing with that which is the real problem of education, the uplifting and training to higher ideals of those who are not "to the manner born."

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

As editorials are probably not in very great demand at this time of the year, we refrain from taking up much space in the present number.

We take pleasure in acknowledging valuable help from students and ex-students in preparing this number of the JOURNAL. The history of the Queen's Slogan was secured by Mr. Lavell.

The next and last number of the College paper will contain a leading article by W. L. Grant, M.A., on "Queen's and the Rhodes Scholarships," together with a report of Convocation.

The JOURNAL wishes to call attention to a dangerous tendency that has been manifesting itself of late in the Alma Mater Society, a tendency namely to pass important motions, sometimes involving the expenditure of large sums of money, when due notice has not been given. It is to be regret-

ted that a few weeks ago a hundred dollars was voted in this way. Not for years past has a motion involving expenditures of money been passed unless specific notice had been given a week before. Moreover the motion referred to was of a comparatively novel kind so that the argument of following a long-established precedent does not apply in this case. In fact the regrettable thing is that even one precedent should have been established for voting money without due consideration. We do not believe in sticking on trivial technicalities but when great issues are involved it is well to observe the rules. The JOURNAL is not reflecting on the action of any individuals but is simply making a suggestion to all the members of the A. M. S. As the Editor-in chief and the Associate Editor have been attending all the meetings of the A. M. S. and were both present when the motion above referred to was passed, we take the criticism to ourselves quite as much as we apply it to others.

A long letter has been sent to the JOURNAL by a gentleman of St. Catharines, containing transcripts of communications sent to the editor of the *Globe*, urging the discontinuance of the reports of prize-fights. The *Globe* yielding somewhat before this determined assault changed the heading of the column to "Boxing," but it is complained that even under this heading men continue to be knocked down as frequently as before. Although not insensible to the sufferings of all parties concerned in this matter, the JOURNAL is not in a position to take any active part in the discussion.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

In studying the character of Julius Cæsar in the play of that name the important point is not whether Shakespeare's interpretation is consistent with history, but whether it is self-consistent. It is more than possible that historians have misread the character of the great General, and Shakespeare is therefore free to present him as his imagination dictates. A casual perusal of the play may cause us to think that Shakespeare has really presented two different men in the place of Cæsar whose natures are irreconcilable. What strong contrasts appear, for instance, between his assumptions of perfect fearlessness and god-like superiority, and his pitiful manifestations of superstitious dread and physical weakness; between his almost tyrannical commands and his fear of unpopularity; between his contemptuous tone of authority in the Senate House towards his friends and his frank and affectionate social intercourse with those very friends in his own home! Only a very careful study of the influences which surrounded him, can reconcile these apparently contradictory characteristics and convince us that Shakespeare's representation is self-consistent.

In a drama such as this, "straws show how the wind blows," and the significance of every chance remark must be considered. The account Cassius gives Brutus of the friendly race in the Tiber between Cæsar and himself shows not only physical weakness, as Cassius intended, but his really fine character in its true light. This incident which occurred during the youth of the two men foreshadows what they will be in after life. Cæsar's friendly challenge to Cassius shows a

high-spirited nature and a feeling of generous rivalry and equality. One can also detect the germs of that dominating ambition which is finally to cause his downfall. It is very evident also that he has formed a shrewd estimate of his friend's character, for he sees that Cassius' own ambition will not permit a refusal of his challenge. This power of judging character combined with his frankness and geniality and his intense ambition can not fail to insure success.

The condition of Rome at the time offered a wide field of opportunity for a man of Cæsar's ambition. The common people no longer upheld the old republican standard of their ancestors, but had grown to be mere idle pleasure-seekers, ready to follow the leader who would best pander to their depraved tastes. Among the upper classes religion had grown to be a mere form and the people cared nothing for the old Roman standards of honor and liberty. Prosperity had brought them luxury and idleness instead of stimulating them to further action. They sought office merely for the wealth and power it could bring and cared nothing for the welfare of the people they pretended to represent. The old republican spirit was almost dead, and Romans had shown themselves unworthy of their name. Cæsar, if he became king, might make or mar the destiny of his country. The question was would he restore its old honor by a wise and just government or would the possession of power make him tyrannical.

At the time the action of the drama takes place the success foretold by his youth has come to Cæsar. He is the first man in Rome, and if he can win

the crown his highest ambition will be realized. But though success has come, happiness has not; and his character, once so noble, is now corrupted by a gigantic egotism. That manly self-confidence of his youth is now arrogant pride, his perfect frankness suspicion, his firmness and constancy mere obstinacy. The respect he once held for the noble manhood of the Roman people and his feeling of equality with them has degenerated to a selfish pandering to the desires of the populace to insure his own popularity. His belief in the influence of true and noble characters is replaced by a belief in mere brute force. Thus has egotism changed his virtues into vices and made of a truly noble man a vain and arrogant braggart.

However, we must take into consideration the circumstances which influenced him at this particular time. All his hopes and desires are centred in one thing—the possession of the crown. Would he gain it or lose it? Was his popularity strong enough to overcome all the old democratic opinions of the people or would they rebel against the idea of being ruled by a King? Should he gain the crown his position was secure, but should he fail to do so his power might decline. These hopes and fears could not fail to make him, for the time at least, irritable and unhappy, and added to this, he had reached the time of life when weaknesses in character begin to show.

Despite these weak points in his character some of his old noble qualities still remain. His judgment of men is still as shrewd as in the old days, as we can see from his remarks to Antony concerning Cassius. The scene with the conspirators at his home

on the morning of his assassination depicts his social side; affectionate concern for his friends' welfare and genial hospitality. His relations with his wife are rather strained, and he is altogether too domineering, but still he is affectionate and considerate of her feelings. To Brutus he is at all times tender and affectionate and his love for this friend is of the truest kind. He is more familiar with Antony, for their tastes seem more akin; but his affection for him is manifested with the same tenderness. This then is Cæsar's better side,—generous, open-hearted, genial; a faithful and affectionate friend, and a considerate husband.

On the morning of his assassination Cæsar's determination to go to the Senate House is shaken by several considerations. The portents of the previous of the previous night, Calpurnia's dream, and his own superstitious terrors warn him to stay at home, but his ambition prompts him to go, as he may be again offered the crown. He finally decides to remain at home, but Decius Brutus succeeds in, persuading him to go by giving Calpurnia's dream a favorable interpretation and subtly appealing to his ambition. The warning of the soothsayer and of Artemidorus on his way to the Capitol are scornfully disregarded, and as he enters the Senate House he assumes an air of supreme authority. When his ridiculous boasts have reached their culmination in an attempt to assume the god, Casca stabs him. In a moment Cæsar is utterly changed and as Brutus stabs him, his true nobility triumphs and all his better feelings, his passions and affections burst forth in that infinitely sorrowful cry, "Et tu, Brute."

CAROLINE M. CLERIHEU.

Ladies' Department.

Y. W. C. A.

THE annual business meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Friday, March 20th. After the opening exercises, the officers and conveners of committees gave their reports for the year. The Recording-Secretary reported that the average attendance for the year was thirty-eight. There had been eighteen regular meetings besides several union meetings with the Y. M. C. A. After these reports had been received and adopted, a motion was brought in, the object of which was to extend the right of voting to associate members. The motion was lost. The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected :

Honorary President, Mrs. Gordon ; President, Miss Hunt ; Vice-President, Miss Black ; Recording-Secretary, Miss Hawes ; Corresponding-Secretary, Miss Cathro ; Treasurer, Miss Singleton.

Upon leaving the chair, Miss Byrnes the retiring President, expressed in a few aptly chosen remarks her gratitude to the girls for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

It is always with some regret that we see an Executive retire from office, and this year our Executive has certainly proved a most efficient one. The members have been characterized by an earnestness and zeal for the good of our Society, to which may be largely attributed the success of our year's work. The President as chief of that Executive certainly deserves credit for the able way in which she has conducted the work entrusted to her.

From our Executive-elect we expect much, and hope that through them our Society may continue a very helpful and successful factor in our College life.

LEVANA NOTES.

The election of officers resulted as follows :

Honorary President, Mrs. Gordon ; President, Miss Elder ; Vice-President, Miss Buchanan ; Secretary, Miss Anglin ; Treasurer, Miss O'Donnell ; Prophet Historian, Miss Lindsay ; Poetess, Miss Montgomery ; Senior Curator, Miss Connor ; Director of Glee Club, Miss Clarke.

I thought I knew it all,
But now I must confess
The more I know I know,
I know I know the less.

So sigheth the maiden as she sitteth soberly and sedately in the sombre silence of Convocation Hall searching sadly for some scraps of "half-forgotten lore" to scribble down. Patiently she peruseth the paper, painfully pondering over the poor possibilities of a pass or perchance a prize, but perceiveth only a probable plucking. Her spirit sinketh at this sorrowful sight and she sigheth to think of the slumbers sacrificed for the sake of this same subject. In this dire dilemma dolefully debating her dubious (?) downfall we depart and desert this despondent damsel. Fortune favoreth the fair, so fear not her fate unless forsooth in frantic frenzy she fleeth the fearful fight.

Medicine.

MEDICAL CONVOCATION.

ON Thursday, April 9th, Convocation Hall was again the familiar scene of a gathering of mothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends who had assembled to see their respective heroes don the hood of Aesculapius and "arise Doctors of Medicine." This year has been a record breaker in the history of Queen's Medical Department, for forty youthful doctors lined up when the roll was called. Although many had become weary and dropped out during the struggle for degrees, the proportion was not greater than that in former years. Previous to the opening ceremonies, the "gods" kept up the usual desultory fire of "saucy things" from the gallery, while an occasional titter or hearty laugh announced that some "wit" had made good.

Chancellor Fleming occupied the chair and preluded the distribution of prizes with a few remarks. Addresses were given by Senator Sullivan and Principal Gordon. Dr. Reeves, Dean of 'Varsity, was to have addressed the graduating class; but, unfortunately, illness prevented his appearance. The valedictory address by Dr. John McDowall was decidedly original, the puns on the various Professors being an innovation. The address by Principal Gordon and the valedictory address are given elsewhere.

The list of prize-winners is as follows:—

Dr. Leonard, medal in surgery.

Dr. Murphy, medal in medicine.

Dr. Laidlaw and the above-named gentlemen recommended for house surgeons in the K.G.H.

Chancellor's Scholarship—Dr. G. H. Ward.

Prize in Surgical Anatomy—Dr. G. H. Ward.

Dean Fowler Scholarship—Mr. Gibson.

Second Year Prize—Messrs. Spooner and Boyce.

Materia Medica Prize—Mr. Spooner.

Junior Pathology Prize—Mr. Singleton.

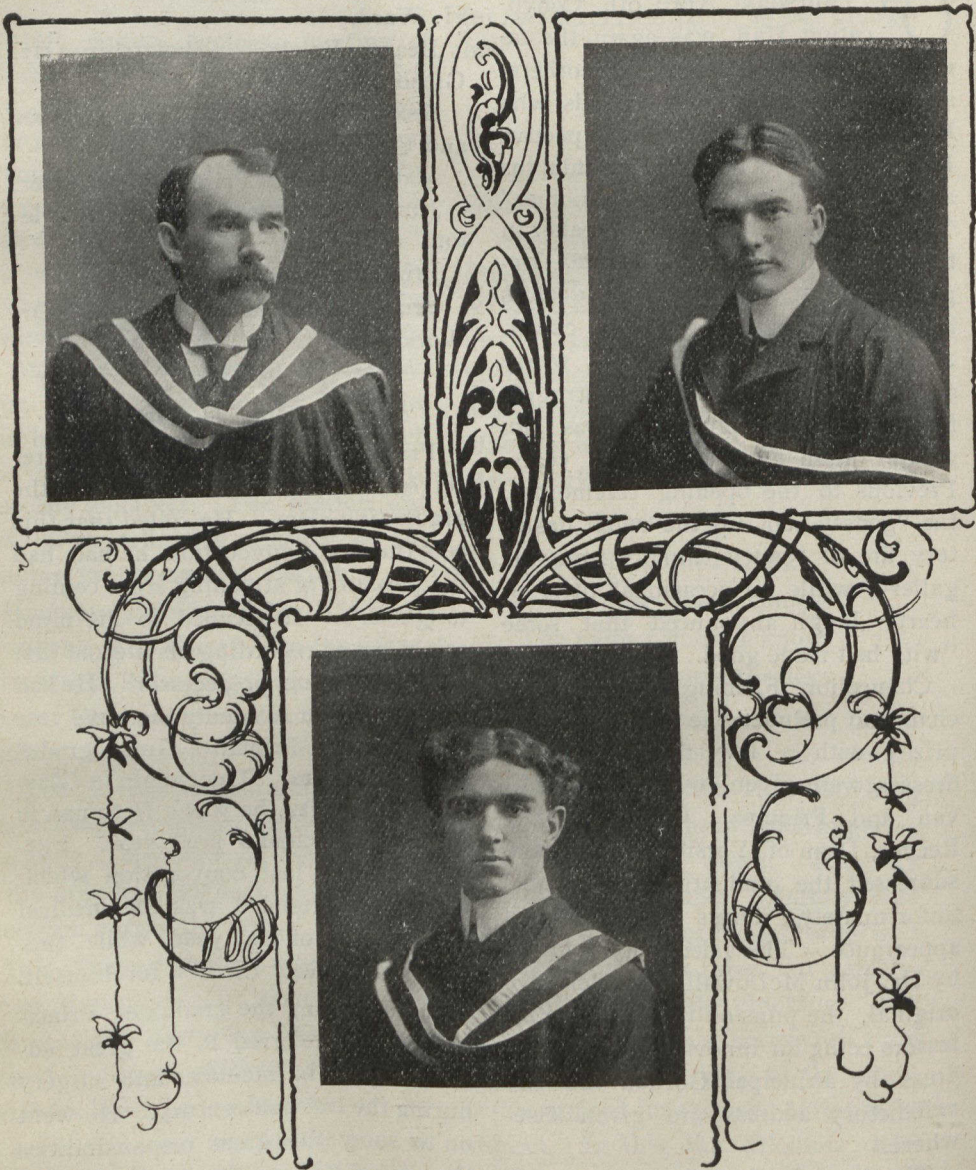
Prize in Anatomy—Mr. Boyce.

Prize in Mental Diseases—Dr. Workman.

THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS.

Principal Gordon was warmly received when he arose to address the graduating class. He stated that this was the first Convocation he had had the pleasure of attending since coming to Queen's. It recalled to his mind coincidences regarding his life and that of his illustrious predecessor. He had entered Pictou Academy the same year that the late Principal Grant graduated from there. Then again in Glasgow University, he was a freshman in the late Principal's final year. Furthermore the last convocation which Dr. Grant attended was the medical Convocation of last year, while this Convocation was the first for himself.

In addressing the graduates Principal Gordon referred to the great advances made in medicine and surgery during the last half century. He went on to show the great responsibilities that were laid on the medical man. Disease is always present in the world, and human life and comfort depended much on the physician's skill and care. He congratulated the graduates and expressed his sympathy with those who failed. Some had been stricken



DR. LEONARD.

DR. MURPHY.

DR. LAIDLAW.

Recommended as House Surgeons in the K. G. H.

with disease and were unable to write on their examinations and one, a first year student, had passed away in the prime of life. To the graduates this was a day which had been looked for since they entered college. It was their graduation day, but it was not their goal. The goal is fleeting and is ever before them. Their course in college was now completed, and they could look forward to the great possibilities before them. The end to be sought was success—but that success which will bring honor to the profession and allay and alleviate the sufferings of mankind. Their watchword should be service. They should be prepared to render every possible service to mankind. There will always be disease, sin and immorality in the world, and so the doctor, lawyer, and minister will always be required. The medical man should also be resourceful—when one remedy failed he should be able to fall back on another. In conclusion he trusted that their future lives would bring credit and honor not only to themselves but also to their profession.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The address of Principal Gordon to the graduating class was just such an one as we might have expected; humorous at times, pregnant with words of good advice, and withal brilliant and eloquent, through it we could not help but feel the undercurrent of a kindly—yes, even a loving spirit which seemed to draw us closer than ever toward our Principal.

Doctors S. Arthur and John Wellwood have decided to shake off the dust of old Ontario and run up against

the Manitoba Council. May success crown their efforts!

Dr. Macmillan will be heard from next at Bruce Mines, where the natives will no doubt get their deserts.

Overheard on Princess street:—"Thirty-nine new doctors let loose in town, that means ten new undertakers."

Dr. Macabe has departed for New York loaded down with degrees.

Some time ago Dr. Herald notified the Final Year that there would be a prize given to the student writing the best report of a medical case in the hospital. A number of students took advantage of the offer and entered the competition. At Convocation it was expected the lucky winner would be announced, but up to date Mr. Prize has not been heard from. Wherefore this thushness?

"Billy" McKinley (Doctor) was the recipient of quite an ovation from the boys when he assumed the platform at Convocation.

Doctors Kn-x and K-rns were assured by the "gods" that they were a "bad bunch."

Dr. R-id is prowling around looking for the man who was so concerned regarding his "chewin" gum!

OUR PROFESSORS IN MEDICINE.

In parting from our college and Alma Mater, we cannot help expressing our regret that the dear old college halls are about to be left behind for ever. Four years in Queen's, and yet it has passed like a few months! What fond memories of by-gone days lurk within our breasts! With what doubts and fears we step into the world to cope with its troubles and trials!

In parting let us say a word of the professors who have so taught us to love and respect our University. They are all men of learning and ability, kind and obliging to their students and willing at all times to lend them a helping hand over the rough road to knowledge. Of some of our professors special mention must be made; although, did space permit, they are all well worthy of praise. On entering the Medical College, perhaps the first to greet us is Dr. Knight: too much cannot be said in praise of the course given in physiology. This subject is taught so carefully, so thoroughly and withal so simply, that the student cannot but learn it easily and well. Coming to our third year we are brought into contact with Dr. W. T. Connell, Professor of Pathology: here again we are forced to admit that a subject that would present great difficulties, is, by skillful teaching, placed before us in the most assimilable and interesting manner; before attending three lectures, we look to our teacher with the greatest confidence and feel that we shall receive a training in Pathology second to none, and, as the days pass by, we see that our confidence has not been misplaced. In this year too, we become acquainted with Dr. Mundell, and find that Surgical Anatomy, a subject looked upon as being of the dullest, is lighted up with the personality of an excellent teacher, who spares no pains in giving his class the benefit of a thorough knowledge of Anatomy.

In our final year Dr. Garrett holds forth, and presents his subjects, (which we must confess are the most difficult of our college course) in a careful and systematic manner. This course is an

excellent one, the only difficulty being that there is, we think, too much work to be gotten over in one year; this work during the session piles up in the most alarming manner, and we can only accomplish its completion by the most assiduous study. Notwithstanding this our professor teaches the subjects in a thorough manner and shows such a comprehensive knowledge of them that we cannot but feel thankful that we are guided by a steady and knowing hand.

The unquestioned ability of Dr. Sullivan, and the honorable position he holds in this country, need no mention here. However, let us say that the kindness and patience which Dr. Sullivan displays towards his students is worthy of comment; through his teaching we derive a knowledge of so many things that we sometimes wonder how "one small head could carry all he knew!" It is with a feeling of regret that we leave behind our kind friend and teacher.

Clinical Surgery, taught by Dr. Anglin, is an interesting and instructive class, perhaps one of the most important of our studies. Dr. Anglin is at all times kind to his students, ready to help them with their troubles; and the course given in his work is above criticism. As a surgeon, Dr. Anglin is exceedingly neat, some of the operations performed by him during our course are well worthy of being recorded in the annals of Surgery.

Although our Professor of Clinical Medicine is a very good teacher, we regret to say that during the past session he neglected attending his classes in a manner almost unpardonable. Perhaps business detained him, but our course on this subject was very

weak. Let us hope that next session Dr. Herald will be able to devote more of his time to his class.

Of our other Professors, Drs. Wood, Campbell, Third, J. C. Connell, Mylks and Ryan, we can only speak words of the highest praise.

Two innovations this year are of benefit and are a decided advance over former years. One of these is the full course on the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat given in an instructive manner by Dr. J. C. Connell, the other is the Clinical work at the Hotel Dieu so able conducted by Dr. Ryan.

VALEDICTORY.

*Mr. Chancellor, Principal, Faculty,
Ladies and Gentlemen.*

As some noble Queen in the days of old assembled within her Court the youths of her domain, taught them the usage of arms, schooled them in the practice of virtue, and knighting them, sent them forth to do battle in her name, so now, after inculcating in our minds the principles and practice of our profession, our Alma Mater knights us and bids us go forth into the world.

For four years we have stood shoulder to shoulder, fitting ourselves for this Knighthood and striving for this coveted honor; and to-day our efforts having been crowned with success, our hearts are filled with a pardonable pride, and we rejoice.

When our beloved Alma Mater stretched forth her arms, and took unto her bosom the class of 1903 she welcomed 45 youths; in the struggle onward, some were forced to drop from the ranks, but there places have been filled by others; and so at the end of our probation we proudly point

to 51 men, the largest year in the history of our Medical Faculty. As for our work, I am sure the Faculty will agree with me when I say that although our course has been somewhat more difficult than in former years, our standard has been at least equal to the best of our predecessors. I may say that every man who has graduated to-day has worked faithfully and hard, so that with all confidence he can say when he steps forth from this hall to-day, "I have not alone a degree, but a foundation which has been laid deep and well." We of this year look with the greatest pride upon our members who have carried off the honors, and we give them our sincerest congratulations, but do not think that these are all our brilliant men, for though the honors are for the few, many were striving close to the heels of the winners.

In athletics who can say our year has not always been represented with more than its quota of men who ever strove to carry the old tricolor to victory and renown? In college affairs generally, no year has taken a greater interest than ours, and this session we gave the Alma Mater its president. I think I have now said sufficient to show that our year has attained the standard, and upheld the honor looked for in the graduating class of Queen's.

Looking back over the years just finished, the memories of buoyant hopes and corresponding fears, unmeasured tasks, failures and successes all recur in swift succession, and tempt me to address a few words to my fellow-students, not of advice, for that you will receive from the hands which so abundantly furnished us, but rather would I give an inkling

of what lies before you, that you may take warning from our experiences and avoid the pitfalls which I assure the unwary will surround his feet in the spring.

When the freshman enters his University he finds the fowler rounding up his flock (the plucking comes later) to be marshalled by the great and only Herald, who outlines his array of forces. These to the poor freshman appear so impregnable that he falls immediately upon a Mylk diet for sustenance, which proves so bracing and fortifying that hope springs afresh, but let me warn them not to get too valorous, nor strive to emulate the example of the Little Corsican who essayed to cross the Ryan, but while lost in contemplation of the broadening horizon, our reverie is interrupted by the martial strain of "The Campbell is coming" he leads us so far afield in the search of *Materia Nedica* we are unconsciously brought face to face with a new terror and realize that history may repeat itself in the fabled story of "The Babes in the Wood." In any case, we soon acquire a profound respect for the depth of our Wood, which is so profound, that no junior, however small or infinitesimal can hope to escape till he has worked many a day, and learned his exits well.

But when you get clear you are only commencing, for you must girdle up your loins and go forth into Knight where the fight is not alone with things of the earth, but monsters of the air, and dragons of the deep, and many will go down to defeat. Your battles half over, you begin your Third encounter where you struggle with the problems that worry

and perplex the practitioner, and though at times the issue is very, very grave with infinite patience you are taught to surmount the difficulties, and so with renewed energy you will go forth to hunt the unseen foes arrayed against you, but whether it be a legion of *Staphylococci* or a simple *Sheptococcus Pyogenes Aureus* be not afraid for with a professor on your side, whose enthusiasm for you is more infectious than his bugs, you will be able to look not only for the unseen, but the unheard of; soon enough however, you will realize this for the prodder into unknown depths, Dr. Mundell, takes you by the hand, and with a sympathetic sign here, and a muscular mark there, will lead you through those brain racking channels, from the farthest extremity of the *Doasalis Pedis*, to leave you in the remotest fastness of the Garrett, where foes lurk, I guarantee you have not heard of and though you may despair, persevere, for nothing is beyond the reach of your ability.

Time will not permit me to speak further of this, nor is it necessary, for if you do justice to yourselves and to your professors, you will overcome your future encounters as you have conquered your past. To-day we separate, you go to your homes, but to return again, to-day we depart but to return no more, and if, before we leave you, we would extend any wish for the years that remain of your life within these walls, it is that the spirit of brotherhood that has governed our mutual relations in the past, may be your proudest characteristic in the future.

In following the precedent, set by former Valedictorians, I would like to

say a few words regarding our Curriculum, not of praise, for the excellence of our course is so well known to you, that no words of mine could add new lustre to its fame, nor fresh laurels to our Faculty, but on behalf of the graduating year, I beg to make a few minor suggestions. In the junior classes where the foundation of our course is laid, the field of work is wide, and 'tis there the student should master fully the rudiments of medicine, that he may successfully grasp the higher branches, and we think it would be very beneficial were another professor added who could devote his whole time to his work. The success of this is seen in the excellent courses given by Dr. Knight, and Dr. Connell.

Under the present plan in Anatomy it is only possible for the professors, practising physicians, to devote a few hours a day to their work. As we have laboratories of physiology, chemistry and pathology, so should we have one in anatomy, enabling us to bring it up on a par with the facilities of our other junior subjects, to raise it from a class of limited instruction, to a centre of original research. With these facilities careful animal experimentation could be undertaken by physicians of rigorous training and high ideals. This offers (in the near future) the greatest hope for the prevention of suffering and the curing of disease in both animals and man, for it is to experimental medicine that we must look for the advance of the future. The addition of the class in eye, ear, nose and throat, to the compulsory curriculum is, we think, a wise one. This subject in the past never received the distinction it deserved, and I wish to thank Dr. Connell for

the excellent text book containing his lectures, for it has proved an inestimable aid to us in our work. An improvement might be made by adopting somewhat the same plan in the class of senior pathology. On this subject Dr. Connell gives us lectures that could not be improved, but if it were possible to give us these in book form, that the lecture hour might be devoted to grinds and demonstrations with the specimens, we think the students might derive a more practical knowledge of the subject. The Faculty, and the Professors of our Medical and Surgical Clinics have our sincerest gratitude for the widened field they have procured for us in those branches. This is one handicap Queen's students have always been under, but this year, with the addition of the Hotel Dieu they are in a better position than ever before, and although we are somewhat restricted in the latter at present, we trust to see great liberties in the near future.

I wish to congratulate Dr. Mylks upon the able manner in which he handles the practical part of the Anatomy, and his efforts to make his branch *par excellence* by introducing frozen sections.

In the summer of 1854 Queen's Medical Faculty was formed as the result of a petition from a few medical students of another university who were unable to get degrees without consenting to certain religious requirements. The University and the medical profession of Kingston responded to their call, and the Medical Faculty was inaugurated with a total attendance of 21 students, a graduating class of eight, and a staff of six professors. For 49 years we have struggled

onward, surmounting the hardships and difficulties that always surround such an undertaking, but ever growing stronger, till now on the eve of our bicentennial year we have registered over 180 students and a staff of 21 professors and assistants. Of the old guard we have but one left, our beloved Dean, he who was with her in her birth, helped guide her through the trials that beset her childhood, and now as she is to emerge on a new era is with us to see his ambition for our Alma Mater gratified and receive the heartfelt thanks of every student and graduate of Queen's Medical Faculty, for his noble work. One man we mourn from his side to-day, our late Principal, whose hand was ever ready to take the helm and whose warmest affections always rested on his medical students. Ours was his last Convocation before he was called away, ours is the first to be graced by his successor, and although we have known Dr. Gordon but a short time, he is already to us "Our Prin," and by that student word you may know Principal Gordon, you have the love, honor and respect a student of Queen's always holds for his Principal. As we depart, we wish your path may be a smooth one. We feel confidence in your ability to lead onward to greater things and better, and may success crown your ventures and in proportion to your undertakings be your prosperity. Esteemed Professors, to you we are under obligations which can never be repaid. Your patient efforts to guide us in the search of knowledge, ever willing to point our faults, while leading us on to better things, cannot but bring forth expressions of

heartfelt gratitude, but our regard for you will be shown in the future, in the conformity of our actions with your teachings, and though eager to put these into practice and prove ourselves worthy of your efforts, it is with great reluctance and regret that we bid you farewell.

To-day assembled in our honor are the friends most dear to us, those whose words of encouragement have cheered us on through our moments of dejection, whose kindnesses have made this the scene of so many joys and pleasures. You we must leave behind, only carrying with us memories of days happily spent.

Fellow classmates, I have endeavoured to express the feelings which animate you. Now comes my hardest task of all, that of bidding you farewell. For four years we have been united by one tie, sharing our victories and defeats, having in common our pleasures and our struggles; to-day sees the dissolution of that bond of fellowship so cherished and we now go forth to pursue diverging paths, perchance to meet no more. But though separated, in the years to come, never will the scenes we are leaving be forgotten, nor the influence of our associations lost. In the time of adversity will come the memory of some victory achieved by perseverance, in the time of temptation will come a recollection of some noble classmate to keep us in the path of rectitude, and so, knowing that where'er you go, whate'er you do, you will be true to yourselves, your Alma Mater and your profession, I bid you all God-speed.

JOHN LAZIER McDOWALL, O3.

Science.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL,

Dear Sir:—A communication referring to "Protection" to educated Engineers appeared in last issue, also the Editor's wise comments upon the same.

The idea of a highly trained student possessed of a four years course and holding a degree in Engineering calling out to be protected against men who have not these advantages in competition, is as if the armed soldier of civilization with horse and repeating rifle, should ask to be protected against the unarmed peasant. Graduates in engineering are of a tougher fibre. But, Mr. Editor, the cry of protection as understood and planned by the group of leaders of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers whose headquarters are in Montreal is by no means to get protection for the engineering graduates of Queen's.

The idea of the C. S. C. E. has been for a long time to obtain protection against the graduates. The cry of the C. S. C. E. men is not the cry of the armed soldier of civilization for protection against the peasant. Its cry is the cry of the uneducated, out-of-date head men of the villages of the peasants crying to be saved from the armed soldier of civilization. They say "Keep out the graduates in engineering," "Limit the number of Practitioners," "give us the monopoly of engineering in Canada."

Publicly to the Legislators they say "We want to safeguard the public," "We want to give education facilities to young engineers," "We want to elevate the standard of engineers by re-examining them."

Well, Mr. Editor, be the cries of the C. S. C. E. men what they may, the graduates in engineering may rest assured that the last end of the show would not be in the interest of the graduates.

If the bills of the C. S. C. E. had been passed the graduates would today be disqualified from engineering in Canada. Nay more, it goes without saying that if any entrance wedge is once allowed for the C. S. C. E. to obtain close incorporation in any form it will then be in its power to go to the Legislature and get future amendments to any desired extent.

Graduates will not forget that the Legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba and Nova Scotia have rejected these Bills. Nor that Principal Grant and the Faculty of Queen's protested against these schemes, and that the mining engineers of the Dominion assembled in the Canadian Mining Institute have protested every time the Bills have been attempted against these hostile schemes to cripple the careers of mining engineers.

Exactly the same is true regarding the engineers in electrics or metallurgy or chemical or mechanical subjects.

The plain truth is that the Civil Engineers in the C. S. C. E. hold a few articles of faith very strongly.

(1) That graduates in engineering must serve apprenticeship to old C. E. men for some years before being allowed to practice for themselves;

(2) That C. E. is the whole push and is entitled to control and to re-examine all specialists in electrics, mining, metallurgy and mechanical engineering;

(3) That there are too many men anyway, entering engineering and it must be remedied ;

(4) That fees ought to be largely raised—for the members of the C. S. E. ;

(5) That this can be effected by forcing the most of the graduates to be re-examined and getting Bills requiring payment of fees and apprenticeships and premiums, and furthermore that no one can practice unless he is a member of the C. S. C. E., and furthermore that he must be elected by a letter vote of the members of the C. S. C. E., in which a ten per cent negative vote rejects the candidate. And this rejection of a candidate is to take effect after he has had his apprenticeships and paid his fees and succeeded in passing his re-examinations.

All the above are in the Bills of the C. S. C. E. But when it comes to a matter of talk, its men talk like the spider to the fly.

How different is the policy of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering now extending throughout the Dominion ! A policy of freedom, and friendship towards every engineer.

By resolution of the annual meeting of the D.I.A.E passed on 7th April, 1900, every student in engineering of Queen's is a full member or a student-member of the Institute. While studying he is a student-member ; after graduation he is a full member. This resolution was proposed and seconded by students.

In front of the present boundaries of the Arts and Sciences there are extensive regions yet unknown into which humanity must advance and conquer. We know that doubling the

number of bakers in a town will not increase the consumption of food ; but to double or to multiply the volume of technical skill and the number of technically trained men in a country must increase the rate of advance into the hitherto untrodden regions of industrial territory.

Lord Roseberry has warned us that we must meet the competition from the multitudes of highly trained foreign industrial specialists by ourselves producing many, not few engineers.

Divinity.

A SKY PILOT.

AMONG the photos of Queen's champion foot-ball teams of the early nineties, may be seen the picture of a strapping youth who is the subject of the following sketch taken from the *Rossland Miner*.

"The Sky Pilot," rendered famous by Ralph Connor in the breezy western story of that title, is in Rossland today. The original of Mr. Connor's interesting character is Rev. Hugh R. Grant of Pincher Creek, who is in attendance at the carnival as President of the Pincher Creek hockey team and an ardent supporter of amateur sport. Mr. Grant is a native of the Ottawa district, and was educated at Queen's University, where he formed a friendship with the man who afterwards made him famous with a pen wielded under the name of Ralph Connor in "The Sky Pilot." Mr. Grant is identified with the Presbyterian denomination, and has lived in the prairie province for the past ten years. He is a believer in Christianity militant, and while he has a manner that rarely brings him foul of the rough

souls with whom he is required to wrestle in the course of his pastoral duties among the stockmen, he has the reputation of maintaining his dignity when threatened, and the cowboy who starts to disprove the principles of Christianity by "doing up" the parson, finds himself opposed to a man of splendid physique, always in splendid condition, and no mean exponent of the manly art of self-defence. Seven years ago Mr. Grant organized the Pincher Creek hockey team, and has served as President from that day to this. He is a rattling good player whose judgement at critical points makes up for any deficiencies in speed. In lacrosse he is equally prominent—in fact, Rev. Hugh Grant is regarded as the father of amateur sport in Pincher Creek district. His devotion to healthful sports does not interfere with his usefulness as a spiritual guide; in fact, the very reverse is the case, and "Padre" Grant is genuinely loved by young and old. His influence among the young men of the district has passed into a proverb."

FINIS.

What shall we say? We cannot wait for the muse of spring to stir our souls with songs of birds, with opening buds, with running water, with grass, flowers and leaves. Not yet must the heart take time to open wide and drink in the new life around us. The dreadful day of reckoning is too near, and the mind can have no repose; for to-morrow and for ten days more we write, and write, and then we know not what will be. But this is not enough; for the Presbytery, for their pleasure and our edification, must needs harass us with an interrogation whose name is Legion. By the

way, we think that only those who do not take their testamurs should be subjected to the ordeal of a lengthy examination. Then there comes ordination, laying on of hands, confessions of faith and the other machinery which has been found necessary and wholesome for the general good. We feel with all our heart that all things should be done decently and in order, and that due care should be taken in seeking out those who have the gift to serve in the ministry of the Word. But the Church must be ever on its guard, lest it become a cold and unwieldy mechanism instead of a living organism in which there are diversities as numerous as there are parts. To have life, bounding and useful, in each organ, it is sufficient only to have the same life-blood, the same spirit of love and wisdom pulsating in each. If a living organism is squeezed into an iron mould there will soon be death. There must be no compulsion to think with a dead uniformity on interpretations of all doctrines. This would be a death sad indeed. The preacher can preach no theology but what he himself feels throbbing with resurrection power and life in his own soul's experience. It would be a terrible thing to be forced always to square one's thoughts and doctrines with stiff formulas musty with centuries of age, instead of allowing one's own present highest vision of what is true and real to find for itself its own "wine-skin." At such a moment one likes to listen again to the fearless, deep-souled Paul, who has not his patent from man but from God. It was he who said "And now abideth faith, hope and love, these three; but the greatest of these is love."

**JULIUS CAESAR AS PRESENTED
BY MANSFIELD.**

It is Boston's boast that she is the centre of the American world of letters, the "hub" of the literary republic. Nor are her claims without foundation. The great men whose names are associated with Boston and its vicinity have indeed passed away and a pigmy race remains; yet whatever talent in literature, music and art still exists in the States finds fullest expression in this city. Among these influences which make for culture, a place must be accorded to the theatre. Unfortunately Anglo-Saxons seem unable to regard the theatre with the seriousness it deserves, just as they are incapable of producing actors with the natural dramatic gifts of the French or Italians, a point which is well illustrated by comparing Mrs. Patrick Campbell with the Italian actress Duse. But here, if anywhere, the people look on the theatre not as a soporific time-killer, but as a place of real intellectual enjoyment.

Quite recently it has been my good fortune to see "Julius Caesar" produced by Mr. Richard Mansfield, and some account of it may not be without interest to students at Queen's. Especially will this be the case in view of the interest lately aroused there in the production upon the stage of Shakespeare's plays. This is a movement for which all should be thankful, laying stress as it does upon the development of the aesthetic and artistic side of our nature—something for which the curriculum does not always sufficiently provide. I do not intend to make any analytic criticism of the play itself or of the company's performance, but will try nevertheless to convey a more distinct impression

than is done when we speak of such things as "fine," or "not bad," or "rotten."

Mr. Mansfield's engagement lasted for two weeks, and every night the house was packed in spite of the fact that speculators had gained possession of the tickets and raised the prices. The play was well staged, the scenery carefully designed, and the costumes archaeologically correct. Nor should these externals be despised, where it is possible in this way to aid the imagination. To be sure a Greek play did not make many calls on the stage manager, but we are not Greeks. It was produced almost in its entirety; the interview of Cicero and Casca in the storm was omitted, but the latter half of the scene was given amid very realistic thunder and lightning, one very particularly loud peal marking the sealing of the guilty bargain between Cassius and Casca. The unhappy encounter of Cinna the poet with the mob was also left out, and likewise the scene where the triumvirs are settling the proscription list.

Mr. Mansfield as Brutus was most interesting, but an heroic part is not his. In the first two acts he was much inferior to his performance in the later part of the play. It was a Brutus with a considerable admixture of Hamlet and "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." No doubt a certain indecision did mark Brutus at this period of the action; but the part was overdone by Mr. Mansfield, possibly in an endeavour to make his conception plain to an audience of whom some read their evening paper between the acts. In the murder scene the philosophic deliberation with which Brutus was made to drive his dagger

home without a movement of his body or the slightest variation of expression was also rather repellent. And when the fell deed was done, Brutus, not joining in the uproar and clamours of the rest, goes apart, leans against a wall and there stands for what seems to the spectator to be minutes upon minutes. One felt like turning his own words upon himself: "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman." Where Brutus does call forth sympathy is in the little interludes when he speaks to Lucius. There the man's underlying humanity and tenderness are seen; indeed nothing in the whole play was more affecting than these few simple lines. Of the other break in the action when, on the night of the conspiracy in Brutus' garden, the dispute arises about the situation of the east, not so much can be said. It is natural enough that on the eve of their dread attempt the conspirators should try to deceive even themselves and turn their thoughts to other topics than the all-engrossing one; but when produced on the stage it comes unexpectedly and is gone almost before its meaning can be realized, leaving the whole effect somewhat jarring. Mr. Mansfield's greatest success was achieved in the ghost scene, which he carried through in splendid fashion. The ghost itself was wisely not represented by the traditional white-robed figure, but merely by a shaft of light, and even this might well have been omitted.

Of the rest of the cast Mr. Forrest as Mark Anthony was the most effective. The difficult scene in the third act, where he delivers the funeral oration over the body of the murdered

Caesar and stirs the mob to vengeance, was performed with consummate skill. The slightest failure would have produced a lamentable artificiality; but as it was, the spectator felt himself being carried along with the mob. It was with pleasure that we noted that we, as well as the populace, had forgotten the will till reminded of it by Antony. Nor did he begin the famous lines, "Friends, Romans, countrymen," as if they were the preamble of a fourth of July oration, but spoke them before a tumultuous mob amid constant interruptions. He also neglected the hoary tradition that Anthony, as he gradually won the mob, gradually gave an ironical turn to the epithet "honourable" applied to Brutus and the other conspirators. The word was spoken all through the passage without any change of inflection and without any emphasis of any kind whatever.

In connection with the blunt sour-tempered Casca, a somewhat bold feature was introduced. When the conspirators after the successful execution of their plot are leaving the dead body with Antony, Casca is among the last to depart and as he is passing Antony, he takes a pot-shot at him with his dagger, but has his wrist seized by one of the others. We are in a measure prepared for this by the fact that shortly before Casca is made to reject roughly the proffered hand of Antony, but even so it seems an unnecessary addition.

The weak point in the play was Cæsar himself. This, however, must not be attributed solely to the actor; it is something inherent in the play. That mighty Cæsar, the scholar and man of action, the greatest genius of

his time should be depicted as he is in this tragedy is a rude shock to any who may have found in him the embodiment of those qualities which we associate especially with the word Roman and have set him up as the ideal representative of the imperial race. To make Cæsar crouch and cower, as Mr. Greenway made him, while Calpurnia recounts the dire prodigies which forbid his appearance at the Senate House is almost grotesque. Tragic balance, it is true, requires that all our sympathies should not be enlisted for either Brutus or Cæsar, but it does not require that this great Roman rouse our contempt.

Of Mr. Mansfield's pronunciation of Roman names a word must be said. It was most peculiar. To pronounce Cæsar with the final syllable equivalent to the 'ar' in 'far,' is not so unintelligible; but to divide Brutus into two equal syllables with the last two letters sounding like the last sound in 'loose' is indeed strange. It was too marked and deliberate to be a mannerism and the effect was decidedly unpleasant. Moreover, Mr. Mansfield along with the whole company failed in their utterance of English unrhymed verse. There was scarcely any suggestion that it was verse they were speaking. Still an honest endeavour was made faithfully to produce the play. To the spectator it gave a new revelation of the meaning and power of the tragedy and made one wish that theatre-managers the country over would realize that people might occasionally like something different from the melodrama and burlesque incessantly served up for our edification.

A. M. THOMPSON.

TRACK CLUB.

LAST October a "Track Club" was formed by the A. M. S. to manage track athletics which were formerly entirely under the control of the Athletic Committee.

On the fourth Saturday of November the following officers were elected:

Hon. President, Prof. S. W. Dyde.

President, D. M. Solandt, B.A.

Vice-President, A. D. Falkner.

Sec.-Treasurer, J. R. Stewart.

Committee, A. J. Milden, '04; D. A. Gillies, '05; Bruce Sutherland, '06.

The representative for '07 to be elected next fall by the Athletic Committee.

The duty assigned to the officers of this Club is to promote interest in track athletics among the students, and to arrange for the annual sports which take place one week after college opens.

The programme for next Fall has been arranged and is as follows:

10 A.M.

- No. 1. Putting 16 lb. shot.
2. Mile race.
3. Running broad jump.
4. Throwing hammer.
5. 220 yards race.

2 P.M.

6. Hop, step and jump.
7. 100 yards dash.
8. Pole vault.
9. Half-mile race.
10. Throwing discus.
11. Hurdle race.
12. Running high jump.
13. Quarter-mile race.
14. Team race.

The old system of giving prizes has been returned to, and the prizes for next Fall's games will be no exhi-

bition in the library when college opens.

The points scored by post-mortems and post-grads are to be counted with the freshmen year instead of with the senior year. This step is considered advisable since it gives the senior year an unfair advantage to secure the points scored by the post-mortems, and these points ought to form a good nucleus for the freshmen year.

The advisability of entering the Inter-Collegiate meet between Varsity and McGill was considered. Since Queen's is at present at liberty to send representatives and carry off prizes, it has been considered advisable, for the present, to recommend sending representatives only. If Queen's wished to join the Union a team of not less than eight men and not more than fifteen would have to be sent, but without a gymnasium it is impossible to get so many men in good training. So for the present year at least the Club advises those men who train during the summer to specialize in one or two events and if a high enough standard has been reached by any men in the annual sports next fall the Club will recommend sending them as representatives to the Inter-Collegiate meet at Montreal. In this way a few prizes might be secured which would serve to pave the way for entering the Inter-Collegiate track athletics with a full team. Everybody who has any ability along the line of track athletics is asked to train as much as possible during the summer. By doing so he can secure some of the prizes or at least some points for his year and thus help the inter-year championship contest.

J. R. STEWART,
Sec. Track Club.

THE QUEEN'S SLOGAN.

FOR some years, probably ever since Queen's students gathered together for the first time, there has been noise—loud, discordant yells as a general thing being the most predominant feature. At the different football matches this was more noticeable than anywhere else the absence of a uniform college yell that would demonstrate to the uninitiated the power and enthusiasm of the student body. It was not until Oct. 3rd, 1891, that the Alma Mater Society formally and gravely appointed a "yell" committee. Early the next week the committee met and looking over the principal yells—or suggestions for yells—their merits were discussed from the various points of euphonic discord, power of lung development and originality; but none were satisfactory. Finally a Highland slogan was suggested; and though much doubt was expressed as to the practicability of this, one of the committee was appointed to look up different Gaelic authorities and report.

Among many students who could talk the "language of Eden" like natives Donald Cameron and F. A. McRae were without doubt more able to gather together the right words from that Gaelic language than any of the others. For this reason they were chosen as the advisers of the committee.

It took some little time for them to understand when interviewed just what was required, but when they caught on to the idea they started in earnestly to arrive at a solution of the difficulty. More Gaelic was thrown around that evening in their room on King street than any committee ever

heard before or ever will hear again in this city, and though they did their best there seemed no way to work the thing, till one of the committee suggested the translation of "Queen's for ever!" and then the yell of to-day began with Cameron in "Oil thigh na Banrighinn gu brath!"

This was as far as they could go that evening, and as that part would not do alone it was thought one of the cries of the old clans would be an acceptable addition, and in that way "cha gheill" was decided on as being part of the yell.

After several meetings the following was considered to be presentable:—

"Jarg, garm us, buidhe
Oil thigh na Banrighinn gu braigh
Cha gheill! cha gheill? cha gheill!"

On Saturday, Oct. 10, '91, this was laid before the A. M. S., discussed, practised and finally accepted as the University yell.

Subsequent experiments led to the exchanging of the first line to "Queen's, Queen's, Queen's," and on October 27th this change was made official, and therewith the slogan became a fact, and standing the test of time remains in that form to-day.

A STUDENT CONFERENCE AT LAKE-FIELD.

A NEW Conference for college men will be held under the auspices of the Student Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association at Lakeside, Ohio, June 19 to 28. This is one of a series of Conferences which are held each year for the cultivation of the religious life of students and their training in the leadership of the Christian activities of their institutions.

The first of these Conferences was held at Mount Hermon, Mass., in the summer of 1886, upon the invitation of Mr. D. L. Moody, and has since been held at Northfield. The Western Conference has been held at Lakeside, Wis., and has so increased in size that it seemed necessary to establish another Conference at a location between these two points. Similar Conferences are held for the South at Asheville, N. C. and for the Pacific Coast at Pacific Grove, Cal. The Lakeside Conference will draw delegates from Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. Platform meetings will be held each morning at which addresses will be given by prominent leaders of Christian thought. At seven o'clock each evening, on the lake front, meetings will be held at which the various Christian callings needing college men will be presented. At the platform and life work meetings the following speakers will be heard: Rev. William F. McDowell, D. D., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and Mr. Robert E. Speer, of New York city; Dr. Elmore Harris, of Toronto; President Emory W. Hunt, of Denison University; Mr. G. K. Shurtleff, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. H. P. Beach and Mr. Tom Jays, secretaries of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions; and Mr. John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation.

Other features of each day are a Missionary Institute for the consideration of the problems of promoting missionary life and activity in college, normal home mission and foreign mission study classes for the preparation of leaders of such classes in the col-

leges, and a conference on the methods of carrying on the various phases of student Young Men's Christian Association work in college.

Five normal Bible classes will be held each day to prepare students to become leaders of similar classes among their fellow students during year. The leaders of these classes will be Mr. N. Wilbur Helm, of Princeton University, Dr. Elmore Harris, Mr. Thornton B. Penfield, of New York, Prof. Rollin H. Walker of Ohio

University and Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston.

The afternoons of the Conference are devoted to athletics and recreation. Lakeside affords ample opportunity for boating, swimming and rambling among the rocks, while athletic grounds will be prepared for baseball and other athletic sports. It is expected that between 300 and 400 students will attend the Conference. The preparations are being conducted by Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr., 3 West Twentieth Street, New York City.



LATE SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

ONE by one the great men, who have figured in the public life of Canada, are passing away. The last to submit to the effects of advanced age and accident is that distinguished patriot and Christian gentleman whom all high-minded Canadians revere and love, Sir Oliver Mowat. Local interest in his case has been intense, and local sorrow over his death has been unduly moved, because here he began his eminent and successful career. Here the name of Mowat, beginning with a merchant of marked integrity, and extending through succeeding generations, is held in great honor and respect.

Sir Oliver was early given to politics, and when a young lawyer participated in Kingston's campaigns. He contested the representation of the city with Sir John Macdonald, when both were comparatively untried in political service. Removing to Toronto Sir Oliver, after serving as an alderman, entered parliament and was a member of several governments. He was one of the fathers of confederation, and assisted in the inauguration of conditions which made for the unity and peace of the Canadian people.

In 1864 Sir Oliver was made a judge in the chancery court, and brought to it that erudition and judgment which were characteristic of all his public labours. It was a surprise to many when he returned to political life in 1872 at the call of his party, but it was a good thing for Ontario, for under his government there was for many long years an administration of public affairs which commanded the confidence of the electors, and they gave evidence of it again and again.

In 1896, when the liberals succeeded to power in the Dominion, Sir Oliver was called to the government and occupied the office of minister of justice, but he held it only a year, and then accepted the honored place of lieutenant-governor of Ontario. The effect of two accidents which befell him, added to the infirmities of old age, closed his long and dignified career.

Looking back and contemplating the work of this man, one is moved to a sense of gratitude that he lived and left his impress on the times. No representative of the people could have served them with more devotion, earnestness and honesty. His was a commanding intellect, his a mind which comprehended the virtues of passing events, his the judgment which enabled him to act with clearness, with courage and decision. He did not intrude his personality upon the world. He simply possessed a commanding ability and won on his merits the allegiance of his friends.

In due time he left the scene of his many triumphs, in the assembly, to be succeeded by the men who had been his colleagues and confidants. His work, however, remained, and it follows him and pays tribute to his worth. He disappears from the stage as all men must do in the lapse of time, but he will not be forgotten. The history of Canada for over forty years will bear testimony to his service as a legislator and leader—and the students of the future, in scanning the pages to learn of the men who reached distinction in state-craft, will have occasion to linger over the name of Oliver Mowat, the jurist, philosopher, patriot, premier. It will be high up in the country's scroll of honors.



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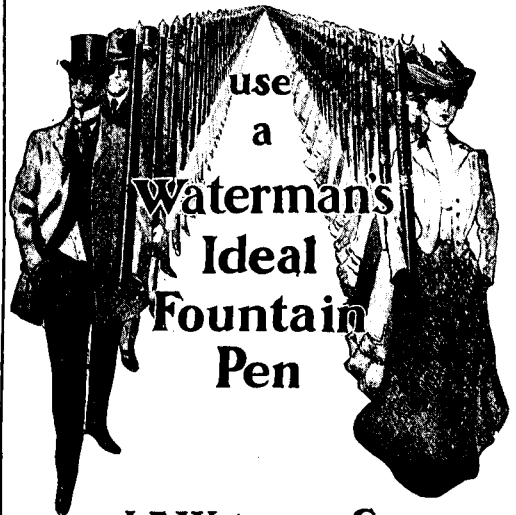
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Educational Department Calendar

January:

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villiages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February:

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March:

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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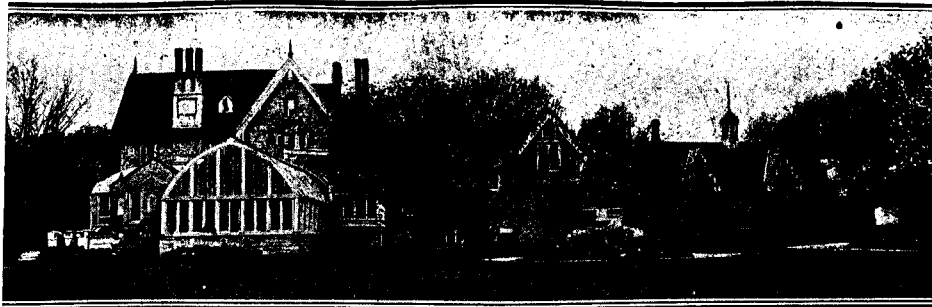
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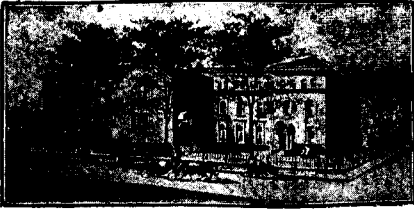
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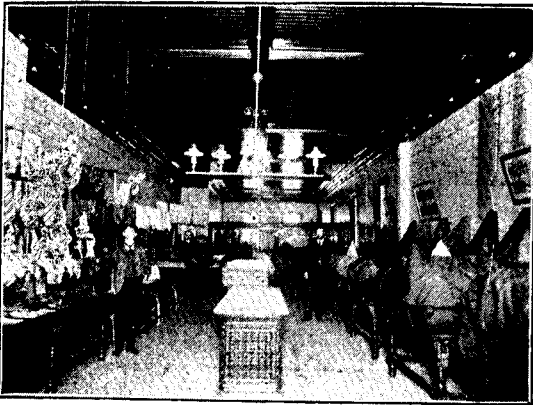


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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

MAY 22, 1903.

No. 12.

QUEEN'S AND THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.



NE who is a graduate both of Queen's and of Oxford finds it hard to speak impartially on the subject of Queen's and the Rhodes Scholarships. Shall I sing the glories of my old-world Mother?

I lay myself open to the charge of self-conceit, and to the still more odious accusation of suggesting her superiority to Queen's. Shall I dispraise her? Complain that she is not up-to-date. dub her "the opera bouffe among universities? I am justly accused of ingratitude, at once callow and unfilial. Even to attempt a judicial estimate is to be called wanting in natural affection to one; if not to both, of those whom I hold very dear.

Upon what callings do the pick of the graduates of English universities enter, in the old world? Those whose private means are sufficient take up the opulent semi-feudal life of country gentlemen, and devote themselves to relieving the distresses of the countryside; in later life they form one of the most valuable elements in both houses of parliament. Of such a class Canada is almost destitute. Our best example is perhaps The Hon. Sidney Fisher, who, however, is rather *sui generis* than a distinctive type in Canadian public life. Very many enter one of

the twenty-two colleges in Oxford, or of the nineteen in Cambridge, as Fellows, Tutors or Lecturers, at once to possess—even in these days of diminishing land values—an easy and cultured existence, inspiring and ennobling work, and ample time for carrying on original reading and research. Compared to the Fellowships yearly offering in Oxford alone, how meagre is the number of corresponding academic positions with us. The Home and Indian Civil Services offer yearly to free competition some 120 positions, of which at least forty are won by Oxonians; in Canada one of these avenues is wanting, and the career offered by our Home Civil Service is so different from that in Britain that it need not be further considered. Journalism, the diplomatic service, student interpreterships, the army, are other fields which we in Canada are almost wholly unable to offer. Law and the church—and to a less extent medicine—afford much the same scope in Britain as in Canada, and the Rhodes' scholar who returns to his native land will be under the disadvantage of competing on equal terms with those some years his juniors. Thus, many openings for university men in Britain are wholly absent in Canada, while for others the Oxford course retards a

man several years in the race of life. no small drawback in these days of hurry and stress. This suggests the more general disadvantages caused by the characteristic qualities of Oxford life, the spacious generous existence of an English gentleman, whose word is his bond, whose whole character is saturated with that noble credulity which Thucydides considered so important an ingredient in true manliness, that hospitality in which, as has been said, "Everything but money is free, and you've only got to ask the next man for that." Such a man returning to Canada may, as Goldwin Smith aptly says, work hard, but he will never bargain hard. His coequals in Canada are ahead of him in the material race of life, are harder and more aggressive than himself; his very excellences unfit him for the struggle; and his dissatisfaction will draw material on the one hand from the superior financial progress and selfsatisfaction of his old playmates, and on the other hand hearing of the imperial careers of those who in the glad Oxford days were not a whit superior to himself. There is more than one man in Canada whom an old-world training has done more to despirit than to arouse. All this is on the assumption that he returns to Canada, but one of the chief objections to the Rhodes' Scholarships is that so many of our most promising graduates may be drawn away by the allurements of the older and more cultured civilisation, and be lost to their native land. We lose too many as it is, both to Britain and to the United States; the Rhodes' bequest adds to our danger of sharing a fate analogous to that of Portugal, which in the sixteenth and,

seventeenth centuries sent so many of her best and bravest to rule her colonies that the mother-country fell into decay.

That the course at Oxford need not unfit a man for practical life Rhodes is himself a striking example; but this itself brings out the curious truth that the Rhodes' scholars are likely to be very different from those whom the pious founder had in mind. Rhodes was himself a youth when at Oxford, and while he became saturated with its atmosphere of architectural charm and historic association, he was in no sense a scholar, or one who attached excessive importance to scholarship. The Union, the College Debating Society, the river, the playing fields—these were the arenas on which he seems to have hoped that his candidates would jostle with their home-born brethren. The three years limit which he imposed looks very much as if he had expected them to take the Pass course, the direct educational value of which is little, if at all, higher than that of a Pass degree in Toronto or Queen's. But Dr. Parkin and the trustees have driven several coaches and six through the will already, and the colonies, avid of distinction, and eager to share in the educational treasures of the old world, have in most cases decided to send men of more mature years, and the trustees have obtained special permission for them to do so from the university authorities. The average age of the British freshman is eighteen to twenty; at many of the colleges all over twenty-one must obtain special permission to enter; whereas Dalhousie has set the age limit of Rhodes' scholars at twenty-five, and Toronto University at twenty-six, with a minimum qualifica-

tion of two years standing in a Canadian university. They are probably wise in so doing; for various reasons the Canadian of twenty-one, while superior in natural sagacity and versatility to his English brother of the same age, is in scholarship inferior to the British public school boy of eighteen: callow youths would be little likely to do their country honour, and would in all probability develop into second rate Englishmen, of whom we have a sufficiently plentiful crop in Canada already. But the difficulties entailed by this advanced age-limit must not be overlooked, especially those which must be faced by the candidate when he returns to his own land.

I have felt it my duty to state at some length certain objections to this bequest, as they have hitherto been almost unheard in the chorus of admiration; but even as Augustine, after pronouncing such an encomium on virginity as made the hearer recall Hypathia herself, suddenly changed his tone and delivered such an eulogy on married life as was never heard from Jew or Gentile before, so I now turn to the pleasanter task of painting the advantages to Canada of this great endowment, advantages compared to which its drawbacks sink into insignificance.

What are the chief dangers from which our country is suffering? In politics from a mediocrity which sometimes takes the form of the politician "with his ear to the ground," sometimes of the clever schemer who is "on the make," sometimes of the generous but untrained and impulsive visionary who is at the mercy of any fad which commends itself to his emotions; in business from a spirit of materialism

born of new found prosperity and the sudden realisation of a great inheritance, which takes the form of love, sometimes of comfort and material ease, sometimes of money, at first as a means, but afterwards as an end in itself; a feeling that everything can be estimated in coin of the realm, a worship of the almighty dollar, such as has characterised the United States for the past century, but from which, as they grow older, they are beginning to emerge. What a chance for Canada to produce one or two men whose spirits Oxford can touch to finer issues. whose true Canadian metal she can forge into a brand of shining steel, as strong as the weapon welded upon our native stithies, and far more finely tempered! What better environment to produce a statesman of sane enthusiasm, wide vision, and incorruptible purpose, than the university which for a thousand years has been the Alma Mater of heroic hearts, whose very stones are eloquent of statesmen, of scholars and of martyrs, in whose streets are meeting to-day those who in after years are destined to sway 'the Mother of Parliaments,' those who yearly go out to fight famine and plague in India, or to give peace and prosperity to the Fellaheen, those whose wisdom and scholarship have made Political Economy no longer "the Dismal Science," but the true study for all who would govern "a nation of prophets, of sages, and of worthies." What if a few are lost to Canada? Better a hundred lost if one such be won. Consider what such a man might be worth to the Presbyterian church. In 1853 four students went from the county of Pictou to Glasgow University to study for the

ministry. At the conclusion of their studies all returned to their native land. One served his Master, unknown save to his native county, in a quiet parish on the East River of Pictou, and went years ago to his reward; two returned to Britain to occupy honourable positions in the Church of Scotland; the fourth was George Monro Grant, and what his British training did for him, and what he did for Canada, students of Queen's do not need to be told. Of three friends, who in the early sixties had rooms in common in Edinburgh, one was D. J. Macdonnell, another D. M. Gordon. Thus even when the prospects of Canada were far poorer than they are to-day, our Canadian lads came back; our precious ointment was not poured out in vain. Greatly as she has gained, the church is beginning to find that she has lost somewhat in relying entirely upon a home-trained ministry. If the Rhodes' Scholarships can give us some such men as these, we shall not too closely count the cost. These men were trained in Scottish Universities, but the influence of Glasgow or Edinburgh and Oxford on the best minds is not dissimilar. Inferior in apparatus for, and methods of, research to Germany, making little attempt to compete in Applied Science with Cornell or McGill, they have on the best minds a stimulative influence which may be called dynamic, awakening a sane and many-sided zeal for culture which cannot be over-valued. Certain defects there are even in the literary training of Oxford; a tendency to produce *doctrinaires*, to implant an intellectual arrogance which scorns the work-a-day world of compromise and make-shift and second-

best, a contempt for 'the dirty facts' which has spoiled much of the work of the greatest living master of English prose style, Goldwin Smith. Against this tendency we may count native Canadian common sense to be a sufficient prophylactic. Our danger lies rather in the opposite direction, in an inability to see anything but our present material surroundings, in a rampant Philistinism, ignorant of the past and oblivious of the future. To such a spirit an Oxford training is the best possible antidote.

Other objections may be more briefly dismissed. There are pessimists in Canada who never moved twenty miles from their native village; the man Oxford spoils would probably have been a grumbler wherever trained. And have I not been unjust to those who do not return in saying that they are lost to us? Britain needs to learn of us as well as we from her; just as those who return will gradually render less offensive our narrow provincialism, so those who remain will do much to break down the still more crass insularity of the Briton. To share our best with the Mother-land, to promote the spirit of inter-Imperial knowledge and charity, is not to impoverish ourselves but to enrich both. Is Lord Strathcona lost to Canada, or Sir Gilbert Parker, or Charles Roberts? Of the three Edinburgh friends whom I mentioned, the third was the Rev. C. M. Grant of Dundee, and many a Scot in Canada, giving to her service the glory of his manhood, finding on our broad prairies the scope for his Scottish enthusiasm which was denied him at home, knows whence came the kindly word which spurred him on, and the more material help which made his journey possible.

The Rhodes' Scholarships will not inaugurate the millenium, either in education, society, or politics. It may be doubted whether to the individual holder they will bring greater happiness than if he had never seen the banks of Isis, or heard the bell swing slowly from Tom Tower. But they will enrich our best minds with the best that England has to offer; they will train leaders in education, in politics, and in economics, whose influence will broaden downwards till even mediocrity itself is touched to some faint zeal for higher things; for in education, says Plato, we must begin our building at the top. They will increase our knowledge of the great Mother-land, and if some seem lost to Canada, we will take comfort, knowing that they are not lost, but given by us to play their part, on a wider stage. in the development of those ideals of freedom, peace, and justice upon earth. for the advancement of which the British Empire is, under God, the greatest modern instrument.

W. L. GRANT.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE LADIES' RESIDENCE.

THE annual meeting of the Woman's Residence Association was held at the Residence on April 23rd, the President Mrs. J. Macgillivray in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the secretary and treasurer presented their reports, which were most encouraging. In spite of a decrease in the number of resident girls, owing to sickness during the epidemic

in February, the house has been self-supporting and there is a considerable balance in the bank from the general fund, which includes subscriptions, fees and taxes remitted. This is not sufficient, however, to buy some necessary furniture and to pay for the rent of the house through the summer months. To do the latter an effort is being made to rent the house furnished.

The board of Management have accepted with regret the resignation of Miss Drummond as head of the house, and they are now looking for some one to take her place.

All the girls at present in the residence who intend returning to College have already taken rooms, leaving accommodation for nine.

After some routine business and the election of a new Board of Management, Principal Gordon was kind enough to give a short address. The two points which he emphasized were (1st) that any special efforts which were made for the Residence girls, should be extended to all the women students; (2nd) that the principle of individual liberty should not be interfered with in the Residence. The great aim should be to impress on the students the responsibility which comes with this liberty, and to make them self-governing.

On Monday the Board of Management met and elected the following officers:—President, Mrs. J. Macgillivray; 1st vice-president, Miss A. Fowler; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. J. Marshall; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Goodwin; recording secretary, Miss Mowat; treasurer, Miss Brown.



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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The credit of editing the Convocation number of the JOURNAL is due to Mr. Stuart Polson. Mr. Polson generously undertook to relieve us of a large share of the work in connection with this number, and we appreciate his kindness in thus giving us the benefit of his well-known business and literary ability.

A few numbers ago the JOURNAL published an editorial on Greek-letter societies, an editorial which was favorably received and commented upon by several college papers. And now comes word of a Greek-letter society established in connection with Queens, or at least a chapter or paragraph or something of the kind.. The installing officers hailed from New York and Canton. The attitude of the JOURNAL towards the innovation in question is already known, and space forbids re-stating it here. We cannot but feel that the Greek-letter departure looks a little like running to seed, yet indications are not want-

ing that the sapless branches and dry leaves will make but an inconspicuous showing amidst the vigorous, over-topping growth of our democratic institutions.

With this number of the JOURNAL the editors for 1902-03 retire from their duties. The leave-taking probably calls for a few parting words, though it would be much easier to turn away from our old friend without any harrowing of the deeps of feeling; it is so hard to say just the right thing at parting, to express appropriately and with proper reserve the essential features of the situation. The valedictorians, who both publicly and privately declared it to be no easy task to disentangle from the mass of use and wont those elements which are truly characteristic of the road one has travelled, will fully support this view of our present duty.

It would be ungracious and ungrateful on the part of the editors to congratulate themselves upon having completed the term of their association with the JOURNAL. The JOURNAL is not the minotaur it is sometimes represented to be, devouring the regulation number of youths and maidens every year. On the contrary the JOURNAL is a rather amiable terror when one gets close to it, just menacing enough to keep one in a state of healthy seriousness, an excellent sedative to the effervescences of youth. (As our reputation for English is already made, whether for better or worse, we are not going to prune our figures of speech in these closing paragraphs.) There are other compensations, but as we do not wish to be under a too heavy debt of

gratitude for the honour of editing the JOURNAL, we refrain from mentioning these.

No, the JOURNAL is not a modern Shylock, demanding a full pound of flesh. It is true the editors have lost weight, but the causes are special and private—the ravages of fever, the strenuities of life in St. Andrew's College, and much exercise at the oars while celebrating our friends' happiness. The main thing in editorial work is to get someone else to do the writing. A good editorial maxim is "Do nothing to-day which you can get another to do to-morrow." A wise application of this rule and a not too cavernous waste-basket will go a long way towards lightening materially an otherwise heavy burden.

At a certain Alma Mater meeting the question was asked whether the JOURNAL was *now* to be made a college paper. As this insinuation was made during the heat of an election, we took it as a canvassing expedient rather than a serious criticism. This complacency may not have been justified by the general estimate. However, we can only say that there has been no intention on our part to serve the interests of a special constituency. If the JOURNAL has not represented with a reasonable approach to fairness and adequacy all sides of college life and all faculties, it is indeed a serious defect, and the editors acknowledge their fault. But at all events an honest effort was made to be fair, to make the JOURNAL thoroughly representative, to criticize without prejudice, to encourage without partizanship. If any think otherwise we bear

them no malice, nor shall we take any further steps to lead them to regard the work that has been done in a light more favourable to ourselves.

We cannot forbear expressing our appreciation of the help we have received from many quarters. We gratefully acknowledge a number of contributions from the pens of professors; and we also wish to thank members of the Faculty for the kind encouragement and moral support they have invariably given us in our work. Among the students we have found the same encouragement and support. Only seldom has it occurred that a student has felt compelled to withhold a favour or shown reluctance in helping to make the JOURNAL a success. We beg that all will accept our hearty thanks, and feel assured that every kindness has been appreciated. Regarding the work of the editors of the various departments, we must leave it, like our own, to the judgment of our readers. Personally, we have found the members of the retiring staff very agreeable and capable persons, and it is not without a distinct feeling of regret that we sever our official connection with them. Without their co-operation and active interest the JOURNAL could not have been edited at all; and their unfailing courtesy and good judgment have aided not a little in helping us over many rough places.

It is perhaps almost unnecessary to say that we extend congratulations to the new editors. We also wish them *bon voyage* in piloting the JOURNAL through the session of 1903-04. May they come into port with flying col-

ours, and with the sunshine of a good reputation over all. We believe the JOURNAL is in safe hands, and being loyally supported by the growing constituency of Queen's, will reach out and take possession of territory hitherto unexplored and unworked. This is not the place for suggestions, and we leave all discussions of possible changes and improvements to the discretion of the editors-elect. We trust that the same courtesy and consideration will be extended to them as we ourselves have enjoyed. Experience has taught us that the College paper cannot be made a representative or successful publication without a wide and loyal support; and it is also worth remembering that without such support, the position of editor is anything but an enviable one.

It is due to our publishers to say that their work has been invariably satisfactory. Moreover, the relations between their affable and thoroughly capable foreman, Mr. Hanson, and the JOURNAL representatives, have been of the pleasantest character. If the College paper during the past session has possessed brightness and readableness, a considerable part of these qualities is to be attributed to the good work done in the Whig rooms under the combined direction of Mr. Hanson and our own Managing Editor, whose fine judgment and readiness of resource are beyond all praise.

The many readers of the Journal will read with great pleasure the appointment of Dr. Fred. McKelvey Bell, the Editor for Medicine, as a Resident House Surgeon to the New York Polyclinic Hospital.

Ladies' Department.

A FEELING of sadness comes over the girl graduate as she packs her trunks preparatory to a final flitting from the dear old Limestone City. Her farewell this time is not merely for a few months, but 'tis for good and all. She must bid adieu to Queen's with all its old familiar scenes and associations and to her college friends, many of whom she may never meet again. No wonder she feels sad at heart. She thinks of her arrival in Kingston four short years ago and marvels why she then looked forward to graduation as such a joyful event. True, it is a joyful event; she is very glad indeed that she has been successful, but when that success means farewell to Queen's it brings no slight sorrow in its train. She feels that she has gained much from her college course but that she is only at the beginning even yet, and that she would like to take post-graduate work for an indefinite period.

But she must perforce go out and battle with the world. Some there are, 'tis true, who return to the safe shelter of home, but many have now to go into the world. Their graduation sends them forth to the fray where they will no longer be among sympathizing friends and co-workers but among strangers.

But better an active life than an aimless one, and the girl graduate who goes out to earn her bread and butter is far better off than the one who drifts aimlessly along without thought of the morrow and with no definite purpose or interest in life. Life holds little for such a one; she is neither true to herself nor to her Al-

ma Mater. This, however, is the fate of but few college graduates, at any rate of but few Queen's graduates, for a life without ambition or striving ever onward is contrary to the spirit with which Queen's imbued her children with the song-book maidens when they sing of their unswerving loyalty to the teachings of their Alma Mater.

"Graduated we may be
And scattered through the land,
Still in common love to Queen's
United we shall stand
Loyal, as in bygone days,
On the old Ontario strand
While we were going to College."

LEVANA NOTES.

Having become reconciled to the sad fact that they are to have but one room at their disposal and that no further provisions for their comfort is to be looked for at the hands of the powers that be, the Levana girls have realized that it is high time they were "up and doing" if that one room is to be made habitable and inviting before the advent of the girls whose fathers "send them down to Queen's" for the first time next October. The members of the Levana have, therefore, set about the difficult task of making their new abode as homelike as the old. The Olympus-like height on which they dwelt in days of yore had manifold advantages not to be found at the low level of the convenient second floor, for, with the exception of certain aspiring and inquiring Divinities, none cared to climb so high, and the girls were undisturbed in their seclusion. Such, alas! is no longer the case.

However, the question now is, how to beautify their new quarters. The '02 girls have set an example worthy to be followed by future graduating classes, in presenting the Levana Society with a substantial parting gift in the shape of furniture. It is to be hoped that the girls of '03 will not suffer this new custom to fall into disuse, and that in the midst of their summer enjoyments and holiday pastimes the college girls will not forget the needs of their winter resting-place. Many ingenious plans and schemes will no doubt be formed in those leisure hours which will result in added comfort for the girls and in marvellous prosperity for the Levana Society.

SUGGESTIONS.

Would it not be a good plan for the girls to spend an hour a week in the workshop? The experience would be of great service to them when packing-up time came, and the problem of nailing up a box of books so that it would not burst before reaching the railway station, could be solved.

A post-graduate course in domestic science might serve to keep some of the graduating class with us a couple of years longer. Many of our graduates have taken this training in Boston, Hamilton and elsewhere, but might this work not as well be taken up at Queen's?

Would not the occasion of Principal Gordon's installation afford a good opportunity for a reunion of all the women graduates of Queen's?

To those about to enter Normal College the advice of one who has been there is, "Don't!" Sisters, heed this timely warning.



MEDALLISTS

Science.

ANOTHER year has been added to the long easy curve of collegiate life, a year crammed full of all the good things that the science student finds so essential to himself and friends in work or pastime. We have all enjoyed many an hour of fun and frolic, perhaps a few hours of work. and now that the time is all in with results chalked up, we naturally look back along the line, making mental adjustment of this or that stake. promising ourselves to avoid all unnecessary rock cuts in future if possible, so that if blunders have been made in the past we may by costly experience learn to avoid them in the country ahead.

To the Senior who goes forth in fullest expectation of startling half creation with the wonderful discoveries about to be sprung on the unsuspecting public, the past year has been one that will remain a cycle of events long to be remembered in the annals of '03." Because it is *the* year to which he has been looking forward throughout his course, a year of "pomposity," a year of being somebody. even if never again, and now that the last act is finished, he turns himself about and looks out at the big, busy. unsympathetic world, wishing with all his heart that he could have but one year more of his Alma Mater.

You congratulate him on his success, call him a lucky beggar, perhaps make some remark about no more exam's, and he'll turn those sad eyes of his upon you murmuring such a tale of woe concerning six o'clock whistles, ten hour days, and ten-cent victuals, that if you have any feelings

at all it must bring a tear of sympathy. Of course he must admit that the fact of having no more exam's is of some merit, and perhaps cause for congratulation, and then he always has a pretty hood to hang about his neck when he goes down the shaft in the morning, not to mention his sheepskin tacked on the wall over his bunk where he can always see it early in the morning. But on the other hand he can't forget that he is leaving the old college where he has spent four happy sessions, a time that will always be considered the best years of his life, and if ever the opportunity presents itself of returning to his Alma Mater for a short visit it will be to him in the nature of a homecoming.

Within the next year the members of '03 will be scattered far and wide over this part of the world. A few go west to the Rockies; some have already secured work in Ontario; more again will travel to the land of the "blue noses," where the rattle of the coal breakers is unceasing; and perhaps a few, we hope a very few, will cross the border and start in to do their brother Jonathan. The miners will be underground, drilling, blasting and working in the dark, dirty but happy; the civils will be railroad-ing in some out-of-the-way corner, walking the earth like gods, ruling with a rod of iron, and learning many things that are not prescribed; the chemist in his lab. happily smashing beakers that he need not pay for; and the electrical engineers radiant in blue jeans, will be climbing telegraph poles and shocking the neighborhood with his pranks. But wherever they are, or whatever they are doing, they will

never forget Queen's and will always carry the memory, of her fair name publishing her record far and wide, so that all unfortunates who know her not may be persuaded to turn their footsteps in the direction of the "Old Ontario Strand."

TAILINGS

Every one was sorry to hear of Fin's illness, and many were the anxious inquiries made during the first week he was in the hospital. He has had a hard time, but thanks to a strong constitution and a vigorous determination to pull through, he is now on easy street. The faculty have generously granted his degree, so that while he has lost a piece of his anatomy he has gained the coveted piece of parchment; and we trust will soon be on his feet, homeward bound, where a summer's rest by the sea will restore his strength.

L. E. Drummond leaves for Nova Scotia shortly, to accept a position as mine surveyor.

H. G. Jackson, B.Sc., will be found making pig-iron for the Dom. Iron and Steel Co. He threatens to organize a curling club in Sydney.

Dan Ross and John Collins will be located in Port Arthur this summer, working the good people of that town into spasms.

Mellis Ferguson has left for Winnipeg, where he has a job surveying for the C.P.R.

Joe. and Chas. Workman have departed for Saskatoon, where they will

join one of the Dom. Land Survey parties. S. G. Smith will also join a party in that district.

Henery was presented with a handsome pipe by the senior year, and altho' he didn't make a speech, his face beamed all he wished to say.

John Sears will leave shortly for the Michigan copper mines, where he will proceed to show the natives a few of the of the latest stunts in hammering. Good luck to you, John, we hope you will hammer everything in sight.

S. S. R. McDiarmid, B.Sc., has accepted a position as topographer on one of the Dom. Land Survey parties. His work will be in the North-West territories.

T. Brown, with E. M. Dennis, will hold a job in Sudbury this summer, as long as possible, if not longer.

W. P. Wilgar, B.Sc., has charge of twelve miles of railroad construction for the B. of Q. R.R., between Tweed and Bannockburn, and will be ably assisted by Benj. Tett, second in command.

Capt. Bogart, B.Sc., will have charge of a party locating a line for the same company. T. H. Mackie will run the level for this party, and F. M. Fairlie will in all probability have pull enough to stretch the chain.

Hugo Craig, B.Sc., will also have charge of a party constructing some length of line for the B. of Q. R.R. To one and all of these husky engineers we wish the best of good luck.

B. Pense will be in Sydney this summer draughting for the Dom. Iron and Steel Co.

T. Sutherland, Anson Cartwright, and Kid McKay have left for the iron mines of Minnesota. We are sorry for Minnesota.

Medicine.

DOMINION MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

A MATTER of considerable interest to the medical profession is the proposed Registration Bill which has been the subject of so much discussion during the past few years. This bill, introduced by Dr. Roddick of Montreal, was intended to establish a Dominion Medical Council in order to obviate the necessity for passing so many Provincial examinations. The act, subject to the approval of the various provinces, was passed in 1902, and the conditions have been accepted by all provinces, excepting Quebec. This province could not accept for the following reason:—If a medical man is a graduate at McGill, Lavall, Bishop's or Manitoba Medical College, he is given the Quebec license, on depositing the required fee. Consequently the representatives of Ontario in considering the clauses of the proposed bill objected that a graduate of these colleges should be permitted to pass the examinations of the Dominion Council without having any Provincial Council to try, as graduates in Ontario had; the following clause was therefore added by Ontario: "The possession of a Canadian degree alone, or of a certificate of Provincial registration founded on such posses-

sion obtained subsequent to the date when this act shall become operative . . . shall not entitle the possessor thereof to be registered under this act." Under this condition a Quebec graduate would not be entitled to receive Dominion Registration, therefore that province could not accept the conditions of the bill.

The Montreal Medical Society took the matter in hand and have submitted several changes for consideration. Among these is a suggestion to have Interprovincial Registration without the intervention of a Dominion Council; another is that a Federal Examining Board be appointed to order examinations and issue federal licenses, to be recognized by each of the provinces. The first of these suggestions would suit Quebec admirably, for it would give graduates of that province liberty to practice in Ontario by simply passing their local college examination, while the poor grad. of Ontario would have to pass that severest of all examinations, the Ontario Council, in addition to his college examinations. So this suggestion is not likely to meet with approval. The second suggestion may be worthy of consideration, but a third one in which they say: "A graduate must be registered with a provincial board before trying the examinations of the Dominion Medical Council, again brings us to the same difficulty. Here graduates in Ontario would have three sets of examinations to try, Collegiate, Provincial and Dominion. while those from McGill, etc., would have only Collegiate and Dominion. Hence this idea must be abandoned. It would seem therefore that the only solution of the difficulty is to abolish the Provincial examinations, which

would be unnecessary where men wish Dominion registration, or to have provincial examinations only for those who do not desire to leave the province.

With a competent Dominion Medical Council, it would appear that any provincial board is superfluous.

We are looking forward to the day when a graduate of any British Institution shall no longer be subjected to the trouble of trying needless examinations or humiliated by having the teachings of his university, or the standard of his province questioned; a day when the passing of one thorough examination will be an unquestioned proof of competency and will admit a graduate so qualified to practise anywhere in the British Empire. We are confident that the day is not far distant when Imperial Registration shall be a fact!

Dr. Third has secured an electrical apparatus for the General Hospital to be used in the treatment of nervous affections. No doubt Dr. Third will, next session, add a series of lectures on electro-therapeutics to his already excellent course on Practice of Medicine.

Dr. W. L. Pannell is located as House Surgeon in a Chicago hospital.

DEGREES, MEDALS AND PRIZES.

THE degrees, medals and prizes in Arts, Science and Theology, resulting from the sessional examinations at Queen's University are as follows:

MASTER OF ARTS.

Anderson, P. M., Belleville.
Bolton, L. L., Portland.
Grey, S. I. H., Athens.

Hewton, Gertrude, Kingston.
Johnston, W. A., Athens.
McCormack, S. G., Lyn.
MacDougall, F. H., Maxville.
McEwen, G. G., Lakeport.
McKechnie, J. B., Warton.
Philip, J. H., Morrisburg.
Quigley, J. P., Kingston.
Smirle, Harriette H., Ottawa.
Vaux, M. Lilian, Toronto.
Voaden, J., Talbotville.
Williams, W. H., Picton.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Archibald, G. G., Truro, N.S.
Barrett, H. M., Windsor.
Beckett, S. E. J., Kintail, Ont.
Borley, H. D., South Bend, Ind.
Britton, A. H., Kingston.
Brown, T. C., Richmond.
Brydon, P., Oustic.
Byrnes, Marie, Cumberland.
Cameron, A. E., Weymss.
Cameron, A. R., Morrisburg.
Cook, Gertrude A., Stratford.
Dingwall, Annie C., Cornwall.
Dingwall, J., Cornwall.
Dingwall, M., Cornwall.
Eastman, F. S., Smithville.
Ewing, Florence M., Cataraqui.
Falkner, J., Williamstown.
Fleming, Maude E., Collingwood.
Fotheringham, R. G., Rothsay.
Goodwill, J. E. I., Charlottetown.
Grant, Ethel I., Martintown.
Ingall, E. E., Trenton.
Kennedy, A. H., Bath.
Kidd, C. E., Prospect, Ont.
Mahaffy, F. W., Courtwright.
Mitchell, J. V., Lansdowne.
McConkey, Katherine M. R.,
Brockville.
McDonald, J. M., Orangeville.
McKeracher, D. A., Dutton.
McLean, R. A., Smith's Falls.
Macphail, J. G., Orwell, P.E.I.
Macqueen, M. A., Orwell, P.E.I.

Nicolle, F. R., Kingston.
 Power, Gertrude L. C., Kingston.
 Race, W. B., Watford.
 Redden, Marion, Kingston.
 Reynolds, M., Athens.
 Sexsmith, M. E., Centreton.
 Shaw, Lily, Kingston
 Simpson, B. L., Peterboro.
 Sparks, W. F., Brampton.
 Teskey, Kathleen, Appleton.
 Taylor, Mabel A., Hamilton.
 Thompson, A. Y., Strathroy.
 Thompson, Edna G., Kingston.
 Thompson, Lottie, Picton.
 Ward, W., Kingston.
 Weese, Willametta, Pembroke.
 Woods, I. H., London Junction.

RECEIVED HER DEGREE.

Queen's Senate met on Saturday to finish the session's business. The degree of B.A. was awarded Miss Lena M. Forfar, Elmsmere, Ont.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

Rev. J. A. McConnell, B.A., Mor-
 ton.

W. F. Crawford, B.A., Brockville.

THEOLOGY TESTAMURS.

Crawford, W. F., Brockville.
 Ferguson, T. J. S., Blackstock.
 Fotheringham, R. H., Rothsay.
 MacKinnon, A. G., B.A., Ottawa.
 McLeod, K. C., Golspie.
 Solandt, D. M., Kingston.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

In Mining Engineering—Baker, J. C., Osnabruck Centre; Finlayson, M. D., Grand River, N.S.; Graham, S. N., Kingston; Jackson, H. G., Lindsay; McCallum, H. E., B.A., Kingston; McDiarmid, S. S. R., Woodstock; MacKenzie, G. C., Brantford; Wilgar, W. P., Cobourg; Workman, C. W., Kingston.

In Civil Engineering—Craig, H. B. R., Kingston.

In Electrical Engineering—Gord-
 nier, W. N., Napanee; Rose, S. L. E.,
 Tamworth.

In Chemistry and Mineralogy—
 Hazlett, J. W., B.A., Kingston; Lodge,
 W. L., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mac-
 Neill, W. K., Embro; Redmond, A.
 V., Kingston.

In Mineralogy and Geology—
 Longwell, A., B.A., Foxboro.

MEDALLISTS.

Latin—P. F. Munro, B.A., King-
 ston.

Greek—J. P. Quigley, M.A., King-
 ston.

German—Gertrude Hewton, M.A.,
 Kingston.

French—Kathleen Teskey, B.A.,
 Appleton.

English—Stearns L. H. Grey, M.A.,
 Athens.

History—Meta Newton, B.A., Des-
 eronto.

Philosophy—James Wallace, M.A.,
 Renfrew.

Political Science—J. A. Aiken,
 Hamilton.

Botany—E. J. Wells, Bouck's Hill.

Mathematics—J. B. McKechnie, M.
 A., Wiarton.

Animal Biology—J. W. Hagan,
 Walsingham.

Chemistry—S. McCallum, Brew-
 er's Mills.

Mineralogy and Geology—L. L.
 Bolton, M.A., Portland.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

Sarah McClelland Waddell, \$120—
 W. MacInnis, B.A., Vankleek Hill.

The Chancellor's, \$70—T. C. Brown,
 Maitland.

Spence, \$60—H. T. Wallace, B.A.,
 Hamilton.

Anderson No. 1, \$40 (First Divin-
 ity)—J. C. McConachie, Cranston.

Anderson No. 2, \$35 (Second Divinity)—H. D. Borley, B.A., Mount Brydges; G. B. McLennan, B.A., Walkerton, equal.

Toronto, \$60 (Second Hebrew)—I. N. Beckstedt, B.A., Chesterville.

St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, \$50 (Old and New Testament Exegesis)—C. C. Whiting, M.A., Toledo, Ont.

Rankine, \$55 (Apologetics)—J. R. Watts, B.A., Shelburne.

Glass Memorial, \$30 (Church History)—J. A. Petrie, B.A., Belleville.

Mackie, \$25 (The Early Apologists)—J. H. Hutcheson, Amherstburg.

William Morris Bursary, \$50—Logie Macdonnell, B.A., Fergus.

Richardson Prize in Elocution, \$10—L. M. Macdonnell, B.A., Fergus.

PRIZES.

Gowan Foundation No. 1 (Essay) "Measure is Best"—J. C. McConachie, Cranston.

Gowan Foundation No. 2 (Botany)—John Voaden, M.A., Kingston.

Gowan Foundation No. 3 (Political Science)—P. M. Anderson, M.A., Belleville.

German Prize—D. G. McGregor, Tiverton.

French Prize—Ida E. Hawes, St. Thomas.

Latin Prose, "Inter spem curamque"—B. S. Black, Kingston.

Greek Prose, "Prometheus"—W. C. Frotz, Morrisburg.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Chancellor's Practical Science—P. M. Shorey, Picton.

Chemistry—W. Malcolm, Tilsonburg; O. Montgomery, Lanark.

Hiram Calvin (Latin)—Leona M. Arthur, Consecon.

McLennan (Greek)—A. M. Roddick, Lyndhurst.

Bruce Carruthers—T. F. Sutherland, New Carlisle; R. B. McKay, Cornwall.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

THE Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Rev. Alfred Gandier, B.D., of St. James Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, in Convocation Hall, April 26th, from Rom. 15:13—"Now the God of hope fill you with joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost. The scripture lesson read was 1 Pet. 1:1-21. The subject announced by the speaker was "Christian Optimism." The optimism suggested by the text was not to be regarded as an exclusive apostolic possession; the optimism which the apostle had in mind is the birth-right of every Christian believer. "Nothing is of greater value than a healthy optimistic outlook upon life." The speaker proceeded to show that a hopeful attitude makes any position in life tolerable and any life service worth while. The hopeful man carries with him the glow of a larger life wherever he goes; and his influence is sweet and gracious in the world.

We have to note different degrees of hopefulness. The apostle's exhortation is that we *abound* in hope. The Greek word *περισσεύω* means to be over and above, to overflow. Our word "abound" is from the Latin proposition *ab* and *unda*, a wave—a hope that flows in wave upon wave like the incoming tide." Of this abounding hopefulness the apostle was a conspicuous example. His strength lay in his faith—"I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He

is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." The speaker then pointed out at some length that Paul's optimism was a tried optimism, finding expression at a time when he had already experienced the greatest disillusionment that ever came to man. His optimism was not the optimism of the superficial man who readily forgets the past and ignores the future in the seeming good fortune of the present. Nor was Paul's hopefulness that of the Christian Scientist who denies the existence of sin and suffering, who explains that these are only illusions. Paul looked the facts squarely in the face, and admitted the reality of sin and suffering.

The unbroken good fortune of some lives made optimism easy and natural. This was not Paul's experience. "He knew hunger and thirst and shipwreck, poverty and pain. All his later days he carried a thorn in the flesh which even prayer did not remove. He knew the sting of ingratitude, the heart-hunger of unrequited affection. Passionately as he loved his countrymen they spurned him with all the intensity of Jewish hatred. More than once was he flogged and stoned, and cast out for dead, by the very people he yearned to save. Many of his converts even proved fickle and false, and old age found him deserted by friends, left to face death alone. But there was something deeper, more terrible by far, than all this, in the experience of Paul. Even more than Augustine, or Luther, or Bunyan, he felt the plagues of his own heart, the depravity of his own nature. There was in him nothing of the sunny pagan—the Greek who had little sense of sin, was troubled

by no great inward conflicts, who found all life good and was happy when surrounded by the forms of sensuous beauty" . . . "The evil of his own heart and his observation of heathen society convinced him of the depravity and helplessness of human nature in general." . . . "He drags the deeds of darkness from their hiding place and exposes them in all their hideousness to the light of day. He paints that blackest of pictures in the first chapter of this epistle—the most terrible indictment of human nature to be found in literature."

The speaker then contrasted these features of St. Paul's experience and thought with his abounding hopefulness, and explained the latter as springing from (1) Faith in God, (2) Faith in the redemptive work of Christ, and (3) Faith in the Holy Ghost.

Speaking under the first head, the speaker said that Paul had faith in God's sovereignty and His gracious purpose in human history. Yet Paul's conception was not that of the deist. Paul was not indifferent to the sins and sufferings of men and his God could not be indifferent.

Once I sat on a crimson throne,
And I held the world in fee;
Below me I heard my brothers moan,
And I bent me down to see—

Lovingly bent and looked on them,
But I had no inward pain;
I sat in the heart of my ruby gem
Like a rainbow without the rain.

My throne is vanished; helpless I lie
At the foot of its broken stair;
And the sorrows of all humanity
Through my heart make a thoroughfare.

Paul's was no easy optimism, that because God has made the world "whatever is, is right," no mere saying:

God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world."

"Paul knew and felt intensely all was not right with the world. The supreme fact of history was the fact of sin; in that lay the mystery of suffering and the sting of death." The remaining part of this section was a powerful argument showing that Paul's faith in God was inseparably associated with his faith in Jesus Christ as the Saviour.

This introduced the second ground of Paul's hope, namely, his faith in the redemptive work of Christ. "Faith in the Christian redemption and that alone can give hope and peace and joy to sinners in a world of sin" . . . "A religion that takes no account of humanity's deadly wound, that cries peace, peace, when there is no peace, that would meet spiritual needs with a few well-rounded moral maxims is but a mockery" . . . "Vicarious suffering is a law of life. The innocent suffer with and for the guilty. The more pure and unselfish the life the more does it suffer in the sins of others. Love is a vicarious principle. Human affection is ever seeking to redeem through its own bearing of the curse, and ever realizing its own impotence. The culminating despair of life is, that when love has shed its own life blood, the sinner remains unsaved, the world unredeemed. No man can redeem his brother" . . . "But the Cross of Christ, which is the symbol of this need and this effort and this failure, is also the assurance

of a Divine love which needing no redemption itself, imparts healing from its wounds, redemption from its sacrifice." . . . "Such is the gospel of Christ. This is the message which we as Christ's ambassadors are commissioned to proclaim. Without it there is no more hope for the world in Christianity than in Buddhism."

Then followed a number of quotations bearing out this view of the Atonement. "These expressions and many more are needed to help us grasp all that the redemptive work of Christ has effected for sinful men. We must see not less but more than our fathers have done in the atoning sacrifice of Jesus if we are to 'abound in hope' in presence of the world's sin and need."

The last point of the sermon was Paul's faith in the power of the Holy Ghost. As Paul's faith in God was inseparably associated with his faith in the redemptive work of Christ, so his faith in the redemptive work of Christ was inseparably associated with his faith in the power of the Holy Ghost. Christ offered Himself through the Eternal Spirit. Continuously as the ages go by will the spirit reveal Christ as the personal Redeemer to individual souls, and keep alive the power of Christ's redemptive love in human society, until at last the Galilean has conquered, the redeemed of the Lord are made manifest, and the city which lieth four-square appears in perfect beauty, the outcome of Divine creation and redemption. Paul is not overwhelmed by the problem of evil because he sees that the moral world is as yet only in the making. He sees what *is* but also what *is to be*. But this assurance

did not lead the apostle to settle down in self-satisfied ease and say "God is on the throne, He is responsible for the world and will work out His own purposes." The passionate eagerness and ceaseless activity of Paul were far removed from this spirit. He believed in the sovereignty of God, he believed in the redemption effected by Christ, he believed in the power of the Holy Ghost. That was the basis of his hope. But he believed that God was effecting His purposes through the power of the Holy Ghost inspiring and using men and women. He conceived of himself and of all other Christians as the free and active agents of the Holy Ghost, through whom the mighty power of God operated upon earth. Let a man grasp that truth and whether he be a Saul of Tarsus, or a General Gordon, or a George M. Grant, or an Oliver Mowat, or the humblest toiler, he will be a hero and his life an originative force in human history.

The sermon closed with a few words addressed especially to the graduates: "My young friends, graduates of Queen's, you look out upon that larger world to which you now pass with great expectations. You are ambitious to live a life that shall reflect credit upon your Alma Mater—a life that shall count in the onward trend of ages, you would work some deliverance in the earth ere the clods of the valley cover your worn-out frame. Ah, let me tell you that your ambition is vain, your hope will make ashamed, unless you go forth constrained by a love that is more than human, the conscious agents of divine power, moved not from without but inspired from within by the Holy

Ghost. It is a glorious thing to believe that God is sovereign, that in the end of the day His purposes shall be realized, but it is a grander thing still to believe that God's purposes are to be realized through us. It is impossible to dull the ardour or dim the hope of one who has such a faith. Forgetting the things which are behind and reaching forth unto those which are before, he presses toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ."

VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES.

ON Tuesday afternoon, April 28th, in Convocation Hall, the annual valedictories of Arts, Science and Divinity were given. Dr. Hugh Laidlaw, B.A., president of the Alma Mater, acted as chairman.

The Valedictory Address for the Arts graduating class, 1903, was delivered by Mr. J. M. MacDonald, B. A., President of the Senior Year.

The speaker pointed out that the valedictorian's task was not an easy one. Passing in review the college life of the year, his was the final message of farewell to the professors, to the college and city friends, and to the Alma Mater, on behalf of the Senior year. Not only was it the duty of the valedictorian to summarize a short but happy past, but he must be prepared to recommend any needed alterations in the college curriculum, which will result in the advancement of the students, by the development of real individuality, which will enable them to grapple more intelligently with the problem of life.

"The year '03 in Arts was organized in the Autumn of 1899, and by the process of evolution has passed

through the various phases of natural life: infancy, youth and maturity. '03 has played a foremost part in promoting a healthy, social and intellectual college life. What changes have occurred since we as freshmen four years ago entered these never to be forgotten college walls! Thanks to the city of Kingston and the liberality of private friends of the college, instead of three buildings we now have six, modern in style, spacious in dimension, and complete in every particular. Last Autumn the corner stone of Grant Hall was laid: the first building in Canada whose erection has been made possible by the voluntary and self-sacrificing efforts of students. Like every good and perfect thing which Queen's initiates, sister universities in Canada imitate. Thus the example which Queen's has set in building Grant Hall is being followed by other Canadian universities. In the same period the number of professors and instructors has increased from 53 to 71, and the number of students registered in Arts at present exceeds both the number registered in Arts at McGill, or in the University of Toronto.

But even in the moment of brightest prosperity, the angel of death called away our beloved Principal, who for twenty-five years enriched and vitalized her with the forces of his brilliant manhood, and Queen's unexampled expansion was due to him far more than to any other single man.

Great as he was as a leader of men, his loss is specially felt by the student body. Every student who knew him personally feels that he has lost in him a friend, whose unwearied interest, wise counsels, weighty but kind re-

buke, warm encouragement and generous help were of incalculable value. How well we remember his winning and commanding personality, as he passed through the college halls, smiling and nodding with gracious familiarity to those whom he met. We honoured him in life, we mourn him in death. His work was not done for a day, but for eternity.

We lament, too, the temporary retirement of Dr. Watson from his professorial duties, and trust that he may once more be with us when the fall session begins.

In the midst of these calamities, when the University most demanded vigorous action, mature experience and trained guidance, Principal Gordon has come to us to direct the destinies of Queen's. We assure you, Sir, that as students we followed Principal Grant, we will also follow you. Already you have found a place in our hearts, and we are eager to give you our earnest, active support in every effort to elevate our college. As students we feel that we have now another king to whom we may render homage and loyalty, and our parting prayer is that a kind Providence may grant you many years of useful service in the new responsibilities to which you have been called.

The question is often asked "of what advantage is the Arts Course?" In brief, its benefits are these: It directs us along such lines of studies as shall awaken and develop our faculties; it increases our capacity for work; acquaints us with the best the world has been able to do and attain. It elevates our ideals, broadens our sympathies, and, what is of the most importance, gives us the true concep-

tion of life. An Arts education gives what professional men most demand: a broad view of things, an educated judgment, a capacity to initiate, and that wider outlook which one gets from general culture rather than from special training. Such are the advantages within our reach at Queen's. Our duty is to realize them.

As a University pre-eminent in her efforts to instil her students with the broader ideal of life, we shall always revere Queen's. A distinctive feature of Queen's is the close personal contact of professor and student. As teachers their influence has been of inestimable value to us, but far more important has been their personal encouragement and advice. We hope, notwithstanding the rapid growth of our University, that the time will never come that their duties will be so exacting that the beneficial influence of personal relationship between professor and student will be lost.

But still more characteristic of Queen's is the opportunity she affords for the development of individuality. Her doors are open to all; her various societies are free and representative; no iron manacles shackles the student's individuality. Our professors, with their broad intellectual culture, have made it their constant aim to bring us face to face with the truth, and to impart to us an independent, truth-loving spirit, and an incentive to search and sift truth for ourselves.

Mr. MacDonald then made a pertinent criticism of the wanton destruction in the annual fracas in connection with the Arts Concursus, and complimented the Executive of the Alma Mater for the amicable

settlement it had made. He urged the establishment of a Board of Arbitrators, consisting of students elected annually, with full power to settle such disputes as may arise amongst the students of the different faculties. The speaker also gave a timely criticism of the comparative absence of the academic gowns in the college halls.

"In conclusion we must say farewell. To-day we halt at the parting of the ways. To-day we leave the beaten track of university life each to pursue his self-chosen path of activity in the great world about him. You, our professors, our fellow-students, our friends, go hence to come again; we as a graduating class to return no more. To-day, as never before, we feel that in a very real sense this has been our home, and, as sons parting from a mother for the field of action, our hearts are sad within us. We see the door of dissolution swing open wide before us. We have crossed the threshold of our graduation, and now we stand upon the entrance to a life beyond, full of possibilities and a corresponding measure of responsibility.

In their leave-taking the Arts Graduating class wish to acknowledge the many kindnesses which they have received during their four years in the city. They desire to express their thanks to the professors and their wives, and to the other friends in the city, for their generous and frequent hospitality. As a body whose interests are closely connected with the life of Queen's, we desire also to express our appreciation of the generosity of the financial friends of the University, for, without this assistance, the University could not carry on the work she is doing to-day.

In decades to come our Alma Mater will receive to her bosom other children, whom, through her great love, she will chasten, purify and strengthen. Year after year her professors will see fresh recruits passing before them on their way to active life, but with the same great purpose in their hearts—the pursuit of truth. But amid all these changes she will ever watch over us, jealous of her good name, delighting in our usefulness, but blushing should we prove unworthy. As we pass without, to whatever calling we may have chosen, let us carry with us a lofty ideal of life, and may our actions ever be guided by the noblest of purposes—the purpose to serve, to help the man by the wayside, to cheer the fainting hearts of men with a higher interpretation of the real, for it is in the accomplishment of noble purpose that the world is made brighter, that we approach the fulness of life, and that others through us are quickened with a new hope. The past will ever linger about us as a sweet memory. We desire not to forget it, but we must leave it behind. When there reaches us some new intelligence of Queen's prosperity and expansion we shall rejoice with her, for her best interests are ours, and we are members of a common brotherhood. Our last word is said. To Kingston, to Queen's, to our professors, to the body of undergraduate students, and to one another we say farewell.

SCIENCE VALEDICTORY.

The Valedictory for the Graduating Class in Science was delivered by Mr. W. K. McNeil, B.Sc., of which the Journal has made the following synopsis:

"For four years the class of '03 have stood shoulder to shoulder, labouring to fit themselves for the coveted honour of graduation. We now pass out of the University into the industrial world, recognizing fully that our education has only started. Still we feel we have a foundation firmly and truly laid, and willing to start at the foot of the ladder, we hope to reach, as many of our predecessors have done, positions of influence and trust in the engineering world.

Four years ago our class consisted of twenty-nine freshmen, the majority of whom are with us to-day. Some have left during the term but their places have been filled by students from other colleges, and if our numbers are somewhat smaller, it makes us recognize more fully than ever the difficulties that attend a course in Science. When seen in the light of experience, our failures and successes have tended to make us stronger and more fitted for the work before us.

In many respects our year has been a notable one. It is the largest graduating class in the history of the School of Mines. It is the first to graduate under new conditions of improved buildings, better facilities and enlarged staff. Since we entered college life the death of our revered Principal has taken place. Principal Grant ever kept in close touch with our department, and was always ready to help and guide us in our difficulties. Although knowing Dr. Gordon but a short time we are already assured of that interest in our work which endeared our late Principal to us. I assure Principal Gordon that the students of Science will be no less sincere in their allegiance to him than those of the other faculties. Already he has

won that love, honor and respect which every student of Queen's feels for his Principal, and we feel confident in his ability to lead on a faculty whose progress has been truly marvellous, and if at present the Science course is not all that is desired, we feel confident we have a mining course unsurpassed in this country, and we attribute this to the earnest and untiring efforts of the Faculty and Board of Management.

To every member of the Science Faculty do we express our greatest respect for their untiring efforts in our behalf, but to Dean Dupuis do we feel especially grateful. He is pleased to style himself "the old man of the university" and we feel proud to think of him as such, for he has never been too old to sympathize with the youngest student and give him assistance from his unlimited stores of experience and scholarship. The course in Mathematics is beyond the pale of our criticism. Professor Sharpe, though a young member of the Faculty, has shown such a keen appreciation of the mathematical requirements of the engineer that we have nothing but the greatest eulogies to offer him.

In the matter of Mineralogy it is perhaps unnecessary to state that we have a course that from a practical standpoint is unsurpassed in any Canadian university. Thorough and complete to the last degree, it forms a bed-rock of a miner's education and without which the mining engineer would be at a loss.

In Professor Nicol the College has a man of whom it may well be proud, untiring in his effort, capable and unselfish, he has practically made the course in Mineralogy, and the new

Mineralogy building, we feel sure, it improvement is possible, will culminate his successful efforts. In Chemistry there are three demonstrators and a lecturer, and all that is essential is the efficiency of that class.

In Electrical Engineering we feel that Queen's is fast approaching an important position amongst the other colleges, and we cannot let the opportunity pass without tendering to Professor Gill the assurance that his efforts have been more than appreciated and that his energies and labours have won the esteem and confidence of the students.

The raising of the matriculation standing is of the highest importance, and we commend it to the consideration of the Faculty.

In conclusion we wish to say that in comparison with other colleges we feel that we have a course inferior to none, and by the rapid strides it has made and the increased attendance each year, the work of the School of Mines is recognized outside the college halls.

In bidding farewell to our professors we part from those who have always taken a deep personal interest in the students, and we carry with us the fondest memories and best wishes for our professors, Alma Mater and honoured Principal, and we feel that Queen's has equipped us as well as any other college in the Dominion could have done, and we are proud to be enrolled amongst the graduates of Queen's University.

To the citizens of Kingston we can inadequately express our thanks for the many kindnesses received at their hands, in their efforts to make our life while among them as pleasant as possible.



MEDALLISTS

And now, fellow classmates, I have tried to express your feelings. For four years we have been united by the bond of good-fellowship, sharing each other's successes and failures, and in bidding you farewell we feel that the bonds of friendship which united us here are not broken on Convocation Day. We now go forth on our various paths perhaps to meet no more, but our Alma Mater will not be forgotten, and in remembering we will be true to ourselves and thus be true to Queen's.

FAREWELL.

DIVINITY VALEDICTORY.

THE Valedictory for Divinity was given by Mr. J. S. Ferguson, B. A., who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chancellor, Principal and Professors, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-students:

I believe that you all would like us to speak out plainly how things appear to us, so that you may be able to judge the trend of the world in which we live, and especially you, professors, because you desire to feel the pulse of the student life, that you may remedy our weakness and guide us in the right way.

I do not look upon theology as a study in which Divinity Hall alone is engaged; nor do I look upon my theological course as confined to three years spent in one department. All honest, thoughtful study in any department, to my mind, is the study of theology; for it is seeking to ascertain the facts about life and the world around us, seeking to know something of God and man and their relationships. In such a study all true men

find a fellowship no matter in what special field they may be at work. The man that follows the plough and lives close to the heart of kindly nature, who in faith scatters the various seeds upon the rich soil, and sees them bring forth fruit each after its kind, may have a sweeter and truer theology than the man who has learned by rote complex dogmas and elaborate statements of the faith. So when I speak to-day as a final year Divinity student, I speak of the seven years spent in Arts, Science and Divinity. This is the real theological course at Queen's. In our early years you taught us that to enter into the Kingdom of Truth we must become as little children; that a man can never become anything until he lays aside false preconceptions and prejudices, and with open mind and honest heart, patiently and persistently asks, knocks and seeks; then and only then will he find what is of worth, and enter into the Kingdom of Truth.

The essence of faith is to be ready to examine fearlessly all things and to hold fast that which is good; not to feel that we must drag everything forward by the neck and insist upon its proving our theory or our father's theory. You have taught us to reverence and care only for what is true and to throw aside any idea that will not square with the fact. In this way only can we reverence God and show our faith in Him. In our study of literature we learned to ask ourselves, "Does the writer interpret life truly, does he see with open eye into the heart of things?" and this is ever our standard whether we read Wordsworth, Isaiah or Paul.

Teachers who are of any value are those who have such faith in the world that they are ready to examine anything to find out what is true; men who have seen visions and have living personalities; men of humble sympathetic spirit who take us by the hand and lead us from trembling childhood up towards sturdy manhood; men who create in us not a love for mere theories and systems, but a quick tender sympathy for human life, who make us realize that the problem of our being is to know how to serve man most; not to be a mere law of evolution but to become a conscious living evolution ourselves, whose aim is to produce the highest type of life, the one and only kind of dignity—the dignity of the Spirit that was in the noblest life this world has ever seen. This is the ideal you have sought to give us, and any other is not worthy of our Alma Mater.

What, as we look back, have been the hardest difficulties that you as professors have to meet and that we have to struggle against? A poor preliminary preparation and a haste to get classes off. For this we are not entirely to blame. It is due to the false ideas of education in Public and High schools, and which also shows itself here and there in Universities. But the only vital power is the living grasp of ideas. They must enter into the warp and woof of our nature if they are to be any good. So one great lesson for a student to learn is to take few classes and have plenty of time for reflection. We are living our life here and now. This is the springtime when care, patience and toil counts, and our harvest time is always with us. Rush and careless-

ness must find no place in Queen's; we have a high name to keep.

But now we must speak more especially of our last three years. All history and poetry and science—all truth is a revelation of God. But here especially we deal with the literature of the Old and New Testaments. We study the great movement and the great men of the Hebrew race who in their day stood by their highest visions. We study the Christian movement, its greatest men, its principles, its stages of decay and rheumatic dogmatism, and its inherent life ever bursting forth in new forms, and laying hold of the minds and hearts of men. We seek to find what is vital in it all. There is no narrow sectarianism in our Hall. It has the spirit of the hero and the prophet who from this place for twenty-five years spoke forth to the world what his Lord said unto him. He had a battle to fight, at times, even against the Church, and so will all true disciples of his who have his spirit of intenseness and passion for the real and the true.

We live in a great day. Man is feeling his individual freedom perhaps more than ever and at the same time is realizing what responsibility and service such freedom means. People are beginning to catch somewhat of Paul's truth when he said "Each man must be fully persuaded in his own mind." There is no true Queen's professor that wants his student to ape him or to be his parrot. He wants his student to be true to his own inner conviction. Each man must have his own theology. This must be his own highest thoughts and experiences. It must be a growing theology if he be true to himself, and

if not his theology is dead, and he is lifeless. We do not want men seeking to square their interpretations of doctrine with Confessions of Faith or even with apostles' creeds. Every true man must give his own revelation to his day and generation.

There is no substitute for Christianity, because it meets all the facts of life and satisfies the needs of one's being. What we want then is not some new or different thing, but a clearer grasp and fuller realization of the old which is ever new. Reverent criticism has redeemed the Old Testament and has made it a mine of inexhaustible worth. It has become a living thing, a fountain of perpetual inspiration, a means of sweet communion with the noblest men of old, who loved righteousness with such a worthy passion of self-abandonment, that true men in all ages have felt in them a living power and inspiration. This great storehouse of literature is now being adjusted and placed in its proper setting so that we can understand what these men meant when they wrote and spoke. This is Higher Criticism, and surely this is the only fair and square thing to do with any man, let alone the only method becoming rational men and women. Truth-loving men of to-day, especially those who have realized most deeply the value and significance of the Scriptures welcome all tests that can be applied to discover the truth. They glory in the fact that the bible is a book that creates discussion and makes men think; for this means life and growth. This is the living water, the running brook, that carries refreshment to every one that drinks. Some have thought to transform this living stream into a dead, unruffled pool, coat-

ed over with a thick green slime of dead traditionalism, from which many thirsty souls have turned away and others who have drunk, been turned away more sickly. But the fountain of the Old Testament is being cleared and its great life-giving power is gushing forth, sweeping aside the rubbish and carrying wholesome strength to many yearning hearts. In this difficult and delicate task Queen's is giving the world a great service for which many will yet rise up and call her blessed.

The prophets' power of old was the passionate but clear and simple expression of a living idea, related to the needs of his own time. To be fair to them and to get the power that was in them we must with toil find out just what they meant. Their limitations or imperfect grasp of principles, were but a prophecy of a future clearer grasp and fuller realization. Their every word is not to be taken literally, for the letter killeth but the spirit maketh alive. We must penetrate to their root idea and find the essential principle and in our day unfold it still more fully and give its application a wider range. There are honest, fearless souls to-day famishing for food. The Old and New Testaments will help to satisfy in an ever deeper sense the yearnings in the heart of man. It is the richest literature we know,—the survival of the fittest.

We leave these halls with the resolve to speak forth out of our own souls the highest and best we know, in the simplest and clearest language of to-day; to hate all Cant, and Sham; to try and be men and serve with you in fearless faith and earnest toil under the banner of the Prince of Truth.

J. S. FERGUSON.

CONVOCATION.

ON Wednesday afternoon, April 29th, the sixty-second convocation of Queen's University took place in the City Hall. The Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., presided, and on the platform were the members of the Faculty, the University Council, representatives from the City Council, the local clergy, and others.

The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Chaplain, Murdoch MacKinnon, M.A., pastor of Park Street Presbyterian Church, Halifax. Then followed the presentation of prizes and scholarships by the Chancellor. After the distribution of gold medals by the various professors and the laureation of the graduates, the honorary degrees were conferred.

The following were the addresses delivered:

The Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming, made the following announcement:

"More than a year ago, in connection with Queen's Alumni Conference, a prize of \$250, open to all Canadians, was offered for the best essays on a subject of much permanent interest to the whole community. A notice was published in the press setting forth the terms and conditions of the competition, viz: "How can Canadian Universities best benefit the cause of Journalism, as a means of moulding and elevating public opinion in the Dominion?"

"The judges: The donor, the principals of McGill, Queen's, and University College, Toronto, and J. S. Willison, representing the Canadian Press Association.

"The conditions: Competitors are required to send their essays on or before December 1st, 1902, to the "Registrar of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.," signed with a motto along with a sealed envelope containing name and address. Essays must not exceed eight, or at most ten thousand words in length.

"The prize of \$250 may be given, at the discretion of the judges, to one, or may be divided between two or three of the competitors.

"The essay or essays adjudged worthy are to be read in public at the Alumni Conference of Queen's in February, 1903.

"On December 1st, 1902, thirty-two essays were received. The next step was to have them read and compared, and it proved no easy task for each of the judges to examine them and reach a common opinion as to their merits. It was intended that the "essays adjudged worthy" should be read in public at the Alumni Conference last February, but the judges found it impossible to complete their examination with sufficient care before the conference was held.

"Among the thirty-two essays received there are many of high merit, possibly more than from one-third to one-half of the whole may be so characterized, and it may be doubted if ever before so many admirable essays on this particular subject have been gathered together. It is felt, therefore, desirable in the general interests that they should be put in some permanent form, and it is proposed to publish them, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made.

"Among the essays of high merit the judges have decided to award the

money prize in equal parts to the writers of the two essays bearing the mottos "Si Je Puis," and "Transeunt Nubes, Manet, Caelum."

The seals of the envelopes bearing those mottos were broken at this stage of the proceedings, when it was found that the writers of these two essays, regarded of equal merit, were A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., 59 Borden St., Toronto, and William Houston, M.A., Education Department, Toronto. Accordingly it was declared by the Chancellor that the prize of \$250 would be equally divided between these two gentlemen.

As indicated, it is proposed to make a selection of ten or more essays, in addition to the two specially chosen, for publication in book form. It is felt that this course will be generally acceptable, but should the writer of any essay object, he will be good enough to inform the registrar before the end of May.

The following is a list of the mottos attached to the essays:

- 1, Experimentia Docet; 2, Spero Meliora; 3, Eureka; 4, World Wide; 5, Brevity is the Soul of Wit; 6, Per Aspera Ad Alta; 7, Referendum; 8, Scribe; 9, Honesty is the best policy; 10, Argus; 11, Deligite Meritatem, 12, Ideals in a University; 13, Rem tene, verba sequentur; 14, Alma Mater; 15, Thorough; 16, Journalist; 17, Canadian; 18, Virtus in Actione Consistit; 19, Lege et Age; 20, Ora et Labora; 21, Si Je Puis; 22, Nec Tamen Consumebatur; 23, Stet; 24, Transeunt nubes, manet, caelum; 25, Manibus date lilia plenis, Spargam purpureos flores; 26, Fortuna Favente Dei; 27, All that glistens is not gold; 28, "That man's the best conservative,

that lops the mouldering branch away; 29, Veteran; 30, Excelsior—plusque; 31, Tribune; 32, Honesty is the best policy."

Professor Cappon in presenting Prof. Robertson for the degree of L. L.D., spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour to present to you as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, Prof. James Wilson Robertson, Dominion commissioner of Agriculture.

"Prof. Robertson's name has been well known now for many years to the people of Canada as that of a very eminent teacher and a leading authority on the subject of agricultural education. Prof. Robertson has been a great teacher in the broadest and perhaps the best sense of the word. His work, it is true, has not lain so much in the class-room or the academic chair. His classes and his students have not consisted of young gentlemen eager to learn the theories of Plato or understand the laws of crystallization. He has not had so much to do with the terrible processes of passing and plucking, with which so many of this audience are very familiar. His students have been the farmers of Ontario, of Quebec, of New Brunswick, and the other provinces of the Dominion. And perhaps it is to them that you should go if you wish to hear *the warmest, the sincerest and most intelligent tributes* to his worth. The honour which you propose to confer on Prof. Robertson to-day will be appreciated, I am sure, by the country generally, but by no section more than by the farmers of Canada.

Most of us who have only a slight and casual connection with agricultur-

al affairs, recognize in a vague way that the character of Canadian farming has greatly improved of late years and that the growth of Canadian agricultural exports has vastly increased. We know this in a vague way: we know that our butter is better than it used to be and that our cheese is of a superior and more stable quality, that it has begun to take a higher place in the British market than that of America and many other cheese producing countries. We know also that we have to pay nearly 50 per cent. more than we used to do for our poultry, for the turkeys and chickens we use. That is perhaps a disagreeable fact to most of us, but it may *partly console us* to reflect that the reason of that is that our Canadian farmer has learned of late years how to prepare *his fowls for the outside markets by scientific breeding and fattening*, and that therefore *the increased price we have to pay* means the greatly increased capacity of Canada as an exporting country and the greatly increased prosperity of our agricultural population.

We know all these things in a general way; but perhaps we are apt to overlook and *forget the immense persistent educational effort* which was necessary to effect this universal improvement in dairy farming throughout Canada. Such *great and general effects are not produced* without corresponding exertions on the part of some one.

No doubt many have contributed to this great work. The Liberal party claims its part in it. The Conservative claims its part in it. And no doubt both have had their share. But I believe, sir, the man whom I have

the honour of presenting to you to-day has had more to do with it than any other individual in Canada.

"I do not know that I can claim for him the merit of being an original scientific discoverer; but I can claim *for him* the faculty, which is not less noble and not less worthy of recognition, of being able to realize in a practical way and on a great national scale the most advanced and enlightened ideas of the age on the subject of agricultural education. He has shown himself to be a man who can convince and inspire a whole nation in this field. You may get *many* men with a theoretic capacity for ventilating ideas before you get *one* man with such superior capacity for embodying them in a practical form. Prof. Robertson's career, even in its bare outlines, is a sufficient testimony to his worth. Seventeen years ago he was appointed Professor at the Agricultural College at Guelph, where he did excellent work. Four years later (1890) he was made First Dairy Commissioner in connection with the Central Experimental Farm; and a few years ago he was raised to his present position of Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, a position which entails on him the supervision of every experimental farm in the Dominion. I believe there is one for each province—and of every Dominion Dairy School in Canada.

I do not think I am beyond the mark in saying that there is hardly a district in our wide Dominion where his helping and guiding hand has not been felt. Here in Kingston, when our Dairy School was established some years ago, the man to whom the late Principal Grant turned to for advice and help in connection with it

was Prof. Robertson; he has been ever since a kind of permanent adviser of the Board of Governors.

"So too, in 1899, when Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, took in hand his great scheme of establishing manual training in the Public schools of Canada, Prof. Robertson was the man to whom he entrusted its organization; and it was he who suggested and inaugurated the celebrated plan for the improvement of crops by the systematic selection of seed grain on the farms throughout Canada.

"Amongst Prof. Robertson's many labours for Canada, perhaps not the least important is the scheme which he is now advocating for the improvement of education in the rural districts. This is what is known as the Consolidated School System. Under our present system many of the smaller rural schools in Canada give a very poor and inadequate education to Canadian children. They are poorly equipped in every respect and furnish very defective courses of study and methods of training. Prof. Robertson's plan is to substitute a kind of district or local centralization, which will provide one really good school within a radius of four or five miles everywhere, to which children will be conveyed by means of public school vans. In this school the children will come into contact with a higher class of teacher and the latest and most efficient methods of instruction will be employed. The scheme has certainly some very promising features, and it is a good argument in its favour that Prof. Robertson has been able to persuade the Legislature of Nova Scotia to vote a large sum, \$2,000 in every county, for its adoption.

"These, sir, are but hints at the wide and multifarious nature of the educational work which Prof. Robertson has been carrying on in Canada. His part in the practical education and development of Canada has been a very conspicuous one; and he is none the less a great teacher and worthy of any honour the University can bestow, that the field in which he works is not that of antiquities or literature, or pure science, but the practical scientific equipment of a great agricultural country like Canada for its work. I have much pleasure, Mr. Chancellor, in presenting to you Prof. Robertson as a worthy subject for the degree of Doctor of Laws from Queen's University."

In presenting Professor Fernow for the degree of LL.D., Dr. Goodwin made the following address:

"Mr. Chancellor—I have the honour of asking you to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws *in absentia* on Professor Bernard Eduard Fernow, Director of the New York State College of Forestry. A German by birth, Professor Fernow enjoyed the advantages of the broad and thorough education of the *gymnasium*, followed by a course in a forestry school. Those who had their imaginations stirred last January by his vivid presentation of the forest's struggle with its environment will understand with what zest and enthusiasm the young German entered upon the New World life when he came to America twenty-five years ago. Mr. Fernow found, however, that there was no demand in the United States or in Canada for his services as a forest engineer. The profession was unknown. The very

word "forestry" was absent from the dictionaries. He began his life work of creating the demand. We soon hear of him as a surveyor and forest ranger, living with his young wife in a log cabin in the backwoods, showing even then the quick adaptability to circumstances, the keen appreciation of situations, and the industry which have been such potent factors in his success. When the American Forestry Association held its first meeting in Quebec in 1884, Mr. Fernow read a paper and showed a command of our language surprising in one who had been so short a time among English-speaking people. On that occasion he made such an impression upon the chief of one of our Dominion Departments that an effort was made to secure his appointment to a position in Canada. But it was not to be.

"In a few years he had so far succeeded in the United States that the Federal Government created a Division of Forestry of which Mr. Fernow was made chief. He now had larger opportunities for the exercise of his abilities, and his influence was made felt over the whole Republic. By annual reports, bulletins, lectures, and conferences he has created a strong public opinion in favour of economy in the use of forests, culminating in a system of forestry education and demonstration which is now widespread. In thus leading the people of the United States from the old ways into the new there were many occasions requiring skilful diplomacy, in which Professor Fernow was not found wanting.

"When in 1898 the Government of New York State decided to establish a school of Forestry in connection with

Cornell University, Professor Fernow was selected as Director, and was given charge also of the demonstration forest of 30,000 acres in the Adirondacks. With an annual grant of \$10,000 and a working capital of \$30,000, he undertook this double responsibility. With characteristic energy and tact he has made a complete success of the college, and by his administration of the experimental forest has won to the cause of forestry all but a few enthusiasts who have mixed up sport and æsthetics with economics.

"In 1894 Professor Fernow lectured in Ottawa before the Royal Society. His lecture made a profound impression, and from it may be dated Canadian interest in forestry education. In January, 1901, he took part in the conference on Forestry education held there, and again last January he gave us the best kind of help in establishing the department of forestry, contributing the first course of lectures on the subject delivered in Canada.

"It is fitting, Sir Sandford, that Queen's should confer this honour on Professor Fernow in the year in which this educational advance has been made, largely owing to his generous assistance. He would gladly be with us to receive it, were it not that his duties require his presence elsewhere."

Mr. Thomson was presented for the honorary degree of LL.D. by Professor Dupuis, who spoke as follows:

"*Mr. Chancellor*,—To show that Queen's University is not provincial but national and intercolonial, I ask you to accompany me to the opposite side of the world, to the land of Aus-

tralia, where I wish to present to you Mr. James Park Thomson.

"Gold medallist, and Hon. F.R.S.C. (Ed.), and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia, with many other scientific connections; as a gentleman well deserving of the degree of LL.D. at your hands.

"Mr. Thomson is probably the most distinguished geographer and naturalist in Australia. His publications on physical phenomena, on scientific matters of greatest interest in his own country, and on the geography and general characteristics of the outlying islands, are so numerous as to indicate that he has not only a great faculty for work, but also an untiring industry.

"At the adjourned meeting and Conversat. of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, held in Queenston, July 27, 1900, a foundation gold medal was established, not by Mr. Thomson, but bearing his name, in recognition of his eminent services gratuitously rendered to the Society and to geographical science.

"I have much pleasure, sir, in presenting the name of a man so highly honoured amongst the leading scientific men of his own country."

Reverend Archibald Duff, of Bradford, England, was presented for the degree of D.D. *honoris causæ* by the Rev. Professor Jordan. He stated that our late revered Principal reviewed the thesis presented by Dr. Duff Atonement before Christ." Dr. Grant said at that time that here was a note of spring, and it told of a coming summer of entirely new life fed by Old Testament study.

The following brief sketch of his career will show that this prophecy has been amply fulfilled. Archibald Duff was born at Froserburgh, Aberdeenshire, in 1845. He came to Canada with his parents in 1856; his father, the Reverend A. Duff, D.D., was pastor at Cowansville and Sherbrooke, Que. He was educated at home and at Dunham Academy. Having gained a Governor's Scholarship he began his studies at McGill University in 1860; from McGill University he received by examination the following degrees: B.A. in 1864, with First Class Honours and Gold Medal in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; M.A. in 1867, and LL.D. in 1881. He also received the degree of B.D. from Andover Theological Seminary. From 1872 to 1875 Professor Duff studied in Germany, spending two years in Halle and one year in Gottingen. After his return from Germany he lectured on Biblical studies in the Congregational College, Montreal, and supplied for a time the place of the Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in McGill University, while for two years he lectured on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Applied Science Department of that institution. In 1878 Mr. Duff was appointed Professor of Old Testament Theology in Airedale College, Bradford (now the United College), where he has laboured successfully ever since. He has proved himself to be an inspiring as well as instructive teacher. In 1893 he was elected Chairman of the Yorkshire Union representing about three hundred members. He has been active in the field of Theological literature; a few of his most important works are Old Testament Theology, 2 vols. (A. & C.

Black), Hebrew Religion and Ethics (Scribner), Introduction to Hebrew Grammar, &c., &c.

Among the many students who have begun their Hebrew studies under Dr. Duff we may mention the names of Professor Jordan of Queen's, and Professor Craig of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Rev. D.W. Morrison, of Ormstown, Quebec, was presented for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, by Rev. Dr. Ross, Professor of Apologetics and New Testament Criticism. Rev. Dr. Ross made the following address:

"Mr. Chancellor,—Mr. Morrison, whom I have the honour of presenting to you, is a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, whence he came to Canada in his boyhood. He received his preliminary education under the Scottish parochial school system, which did so much to kindle the desire for learning in the minds of ingenuous youth, and stimulate them to aim at a University career. After the experience of a few years pioneering in the Canadian forests, he prosecuted his studies in St. Francis College, Richmond, and entered McGill University, where he acquitted himself with distinction, and graduated in 1870 as B.A., with first class honours in English Literature. He received his Theological training under your illustrious predecessor, the first Chancellor of this University, the late Dr. Cook, Principal of Morrin College. There is a tradition that President Garfield said on one occasion that in his estimation Mark Hopkins sitting at one end of a log lecturing to a student at the other end would constitute a University. With equal

truth might the same sentiment be expressed regarding Dr. Cook, who, during the brief period that he acted as Principal of Queen's, left the stamp of his commanding and forceful spirit upon it. To him Mr. Morrison acknowledges himself indebted to a degree that words cannot express, for during all the years of his ministerial work he has drawn inspiration from the memory of the incisive and profound prelections of that great Master of Theology. After the completion of his academic preparation he took charge of a Mission church in Montreal until he received an invitation to become pastor of the large and influential congregation of Ormston, on the banks of the historic Chateauguay, where he has remained until this day, labouring with abounding success among a highly intelligent and appreciative people. It is no small testimony to his personal worth and to his ministerial efficiency that he has steadily grown in the confidence and affection of the community whose educational and social interests, as well as moral and spiritual welfare, he has for more than 29 years been spending himself in promoting. This is a phenomenon as rare as it is beautiful, and furnishes an impressive object lesson in an age when there is such a spirit of restlessness upon the part of both ministers and people, and it merits special recognition from a seat of learning like this. On behalf of the Senate, it affords me much gratification to present to you one whom I have known since his student days, and who for a number of years was a co-presbyter, that he may receive at your hands the distinction which the Senate resolved to confer upon him."

Rev. A. McLean, Blyth, Ontario, was presented by Dr. Thomson, of Sarnia, to the Chancellor for the honorary degree of D.D. The following is a short sketch of his career:

The Rev. A. McLean graduated from Knox College thirty-seven years ago. A few months afterwards he received two unanimous calls, one from the town of Barrie, the other from Blyth and Belgravie. Mr. McLean accepted the latter and has remained ever since loyal to his first choice. In 1877 the two congregations were able to maintain a separate existence. Mr. McLean then concentrated his services on the Blyth congregation which has flourished under his care. In 1869, two and a half years after his ordination, Mr. McLean was appointed Clerk of the Presbytery, which office he still holds. In 1890 the Synod of London and Hamilton honoured him by electing him to the Moderator's chair. Mr. McLean has been remarkably successful in his efforts to guide and help the young people committed to his care. Some of those who have passed through his school and Young People's Society are now holding honourable positions in the ministry and elsewhere. Mr. McLean is a type of a faithful, and in the best sense successful Presbyterian Minister.

PRINCIPAL GORDON'S ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES.

Principal Gordon, on rising to speak, received the great ovation of the day. The students who throughout the proceedings were distinguished by their silence, gave the Principal a rousing reception. On the various public occasions that the Principal has spoken he has made a profound impression,

and his remarks are awaited with interest both within and without the College walls.

His address is substantially as follows:

Mr. Chancellor, Graduates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

"After the various exercises which we have witnessed, I fear that anything I may say can have but little interest and at this hour may even tax your patience, and yet, on this the first general Convocation of the University at which I am permitted as Principal to be present, I cannot refuse to make some remarks to the graduates. We all unite in congratulating those who have successfully passed their examinations, and we sympathize with those who have failed, reminding them in the words of Browning that we "fall to rise, are baffled to fight better."

"On such an occasion, I am of necessity reminded of him who for twenty-five years was a familiar figure at Convocation, our late Principal. There was an expression that Principal Grant often used; most of you may have heard it from him, the familiar quotation from Shakespeare,

"To thine own self be true

And it must follow, as the night the day,

Thou canst not then prove false to any man."

Let me urge upon each one who is going out as a graduate of Queen's "To thine own self be true." You have been acquiring information here for years, growing familiar with some of the richest of human thought and of human achievement. Examinations have tested what you know, and also what you do not know; and you can probably echo the confession of Sir

Walter Scott, who said that, whenever he tried to write upon any subject, he found himself "hampered with ignorance."

"But, however well informed you may have become and even though you know as much as you thought you did in your freshman year, yet a University education does not mean mere acquisition of knowledge. It means development of faculty, increase of mental and moral power, a well trained judgment, broad views, wide sympathies, largely enriched nature, so that you should be more and be capable of more than when your college course began. Now, be true to this larger, better self of which you have become conscious. Not by imitating others, by echoing their opinions or copying their ways, but by stirring up the gift that is in yourself can you do the work or play the part that is designed for you. It is well for children to imitate. This is their way of learning, their way of becoming conscious of their own ability. Froebel says that what a child imitates he is trying to understand. To copy the action of another is the child's way of learning what that action means, and of finding out his own power to do the same. But it is childish to go on imitating. Having found out something of our own powers, progress is to be made by cultivating them. If God has a wise and loving purpose in creating us and in giving us the powers which we possess, we may be sure that He will use us according to what we are and not according to what other men are. It is not vanity, but faith that would assume we must have some distinctive worth to God, some fitness for one work rather than for

another, and it is by being true to ourselves that we can fulfil this work. Has not all human progress been achieved in this way, by men being true to their own better nature, true to the light that was in them? The sources of human advancement are personal not physical. We speak of the development of our race from a rude ancestry, but every step of that past progress was due to personal forces, and every one who did the special work that he was distinctively qualified to do, not copying another but contributing his very own, helped on that march of progress. In every case the path which led to larger possessions for the race was pointed out by some person, and a human hand has opened every door by which, age after age, the nations have entered on their increasing inheritance. If, for instance, we should trace the progress from the rude stone age of distant ancestors, we would find that every invention which has added to our material comfort has been due to some person who was true to himself by stirring up his own peculiar gift. Every tool, from the primitive flint axe to the equipment of the modern machine shop, every sailing craft, from the original dug-out to the Atlantic greyhound, every move made towards harnessing the forces of wind and water, of steam and electricity, every step in the increasing dominion over forest and field and mine and sea has been due to personal influence. At every point where even the very least advance was made there stood some person trying to be true to himself, with faith enough to attempt what had been hitherto untried and to originate where others had been content to imitate.

"What is true of material achievement is even more manifestly true of mental and moral progress. If we could trace the origin of every thought that is stored in the pages of some vast library, or of every conception of beauty that is expressed in some great Art gallery, we would of course at once be led to a personal source; for behind every thought that is there recorded must have stood some thinker; and it is by the thinkers who have given such contributions as they could that the vast fabric of human knowledge has in the course of centuries been slowly reared. Thus, too, the moral progress of mankind has been won by those who were true to themselves. Men have been brave enough to call in question long accepted statements, because to them these statements no longer seemed to be true. They have been brave enough to oppose some long existing custom because this custom seemed to them to be wrong. And so with our freedom and our religion, as with our commerce and our material comforts, the sources are personal and everyone who in his separate life has been true to the light that came to him, obedient to the heavenly vision, has helped on the chariot wheels of progress.

"Now this is, or ought to be, one result of University training. Every community needs educated leadership, and true education should develop faculty, should give breadth of outlook and of sympathy, should enable one to be true to himself in the honest formation of his opinions and in fearlessly carrying out his own sincere convictions.

"You who are leaving the College halls to-day as graduates will enter

upon various vocations, but in each you can fulfil the summons "To thine own self be true." Some go forth to be Ministers of the Gospel and some as teachers. In each of these callings it is clear that we can fulfil our duty only by being true to our own better self. Some of you will become engineers. In that profession there are wide openings for talent, but wider still for strict integrity. Some leave for the humbler yet more important work of home building. These will discharge their duty not by maintaining a conceited reserve but by helping those who had not the advantage of college training, by brightening the lives of those round about them, by letting them share the pleasures of literature and art, by helping to raise them to the same levels on which they themselves are standing. And they who in their different callings are thus true to their better self will best maintain the name and promote the interests of their Alma Mater. To thine own self be true, and then there will be no room for doubt or fear about your being true to Queen's."

Book Reviews.

"SAWDUST AND FISH LIFE."

By A. P. Knight, M.A., M.D., *Professor of Animal Biology, Queen's University, Kingston.*

THIS booklet, reprinted from the Transactions of the Canadian Institute, vol. VII, throws a good deal of light on the question, "Is sawdust injurious to fish life?"—a question that has been before the Canadian public for more than forty years, and has frequently been the subject of legislative enactments. It has been a

bone of contention between sportsmen and lumbermen for years, the former asserting that the method pursued by the lumbermen of disposing of mill refuse was rapidly depleting the rivers of game fish—the latter objecting to building costly kilns for consuming the rubbish from the mills.

By a series of carefully conducted and very interesting experiments carried on in the laboratory, extending at intervals over a period of several years, and especially by observations made on the banks of a sawdust contaminated river—the Bonnechere, in Renfrew County, Ont. Dr. Knight has collected much valuable information, all of which goes to show that while undoubtedly the dumping of mill refuse into the streams does have an effect on the purity of the water, the evil effects have been over-estimated. Quotations are made from articles that have appeared in such journals as *Forest and Stream*, showing that streams that have been contaminated with sawdust for a century continue to furnish for devotees of Isaac Walton's art specimens of the brook trout, the most fastidious perhaps of the game fishes so far as the purity of water is concerned. Dr. Knight's experiments, however, show clearly that under certain conditions chemical substances, the contents of the wood cells, extracted from sawdust of various kinds of trees do have a fatal effect on fish life. In cases where the extracted matter is largely diluted and the rate of flow of the stream rapid, the effects are not so noticeable, but where the rate of flow is slow and the sawdust accumulates in stagnant pools, the effect may be as serious as the most ardent sportsmen has painted

them. The experiments showed that while wood in the form of logs or boards floats, sawdust, particularly when fine rapidly sinks in water that is slightly agitated. The rate of sinking differs for the sawdust of various woods. The amount of poisonous material present in cedar sawdust seems remarkable. Water that had been in contact with the sawdust after it had been leached thirteen times, still proved fatal to bass fry in fifteen minutes, and even the sixteenth extract proved fatal in two hours.

By numerous experiments it was shown that sawdust continues for a long period to give out poisonous extracts, and the sawdust from pine and cedar is more fatal than that from hemlock, maple, ash, oak and elm. The sawdust from the body of the log is more fatal than that from the bark. Whether sawdust will drive the fish from a certain river will depend mainly on two conditions, namely, (1) the amount of sawdust, and (2) the volume of water. In large rivers like the Ottawa it is difficult to see how any harm can be done by sawdust. In a small stream, with many mills located along its banks, and each pouring its refuse into a limited volume of water, it is quite conceivable that game fish might be completely exterminated. But no river can be pronounced off-hand as fatal to fish life. Other conditions besides the two mentioned above come in to modify the effects of the wood extracts. Prominent among these are sunlight and shade, the presence or absence of forest, and, above all, unrestrained and persistent overfishing by the ubiquitous small boy and the professional pot-hunter.

The pamphlet will be specially interesting to both the lumberman and

the angler, A copy of it can be had by applying to The Editor, Medical Quarterly, Kingston, Ont.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM PIERCE TO M'KINLEY.

By T. G. Marquis, M. A., Britain, W. & R. Chambers, Canada and United States, Linscote Pub. Company.

It is not yet many years since Mr. Marquis graduated, but we question whether many graduates of Queen's can show so much literary work done in so short a period. Notwithstanding that during about a decade of that time he was mainly occupied as a successful teacher of English, and for the latter half of it as Principal of Brockville Collegiate Institute, which has sent so many good students to Queen's. In addition to his early collaboration with Miss Machar in the "Stories of New France," he has successively published "Marguerite de Roberval," a romance of early Canadian history, "Canadians on Kopje and Veldt," and an interesting "Life of Earl Roberts," published last year.

The present volume is the twenty-first of a "Nineteenth Century" series, telling "the story of human progress and the great events of the century," which he is engaged in editing, along with Justin McCarthy and others, for Messrs. Chambers, in Britain, and the Linscote Publishing Company in Canada.

This book, like the "Stories of New France," aims at grouping the history of a period round the personality of those who may, speaking generally, be regarded as the representatives, if not the makers of that history. In his admirable introductory chapter Mr. Marquis refers to the example of such masters of history-writing as Carlyle and Green, in revealing to us

"the living souls about whom cluster the facts of history." "In the same way," he says, "to make the modern world live, it is necessary to know the men and women who have made its history. Disraeli and Gladstone and Chamberlain are modern England. And so with the United States . . . to grasp the spirit that animates the nation it is only necessary to study the lives of the Presidents, who are at once typical Americans and embodiments of the popular mind."

This is at least so far true that those of us who have not the time to study in detail the history of the neighboring Republic during the last half century in which the young giant has made such strides toward maturity, may be glad to avail ourselves of the rapid bird's eye view which Mr. Marquis gives us of that eventful epoch. We may trace with him the gradual unfolding of the great issues which culminated in two of the great wars of the century, and see that he trend of events made such a culmination inevitable. In days when the rapid passage of events seems to crowd even recent history into the background, and confuse its sharpness of outline, it is well to be reminded that, even in the time of President Pierce, there was a Clayton Bulwer treaty question, and a Cuban question; and that an official diplomatic utterance then declared that "our past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation." It is still more interesting to trace the "divinity that shapes our ends," in the history of the rugged hero and martyr, Abraham Lincoln, the firmest of all the American pres-

idents, and gentle withal." It is impossible to read the rapid record of his life and administration without being convinced that he was as truly God-chosen and almost unconscious instrument of a great end as was Cyrus of old. For, unlike our own Wilberforce, *his primary* aim was not the extinction of the great curse of slavery, but the salvation of the American Union. Although he was elected mainly by the votes of the Abolitionists, he avowed to Horace Greeley, early in the war, "My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or to destroy slavery." He had believed in gradual emancipation, yet the decisive beating of Antietam compelled him to feel that the moment had come for the issue of his preliminary emancipation edict. Nevertheless, as Mr. Marquis says, "the spirit that animated Abraham Lincoln was the spirit of the Abolitionist party as a whole," and his unique personality was the expression of its ideals and sacrifices. We regret that space limits do not permit a more extended notice of a book which for intrinsic interest should find many readers.

... THE ECONOMICS OF FORESTRY.

By Prof. Fernow. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

This is a volume of the Library of Economics and Politics, and is especially interesting and important as being the first work in English on the subject. The volume contains full discussions of such questions as forestry sources, forestry industries, and forest policy, besides containing valuable information in a number of appendices including Canadian statistics. It is regretted that owing to lack of space

we cannot review Professor Fernow's book as fully as its importance deserves.

J. C. WOOD'S GREAT MERCANTILE SUCCESS.

THE conspicuous feature of modern commercial development is the application of the principle of co-operation and combination. The departmental store is at once a process of combination and concentration. Wood's Fair, on the other hand, is the embodiment not only of the principle of combination but of diffusion. The buying and controlling interest centres in London; its branches include Kingston, St. Thomas, Brantford, Guelph, Woodstock, Belleville, Stratford, etc. The numerous branches, the rapidly increasing sales, the signal success of this institution, are unmistakable tokens of the business capacity and energy of its owner, Mr. J. C. Woods. The secret of his success lies in the fact that he is a firm believer in printer's ink, and that his aim is to give good satisfaction and value to the purchaser. Space alone prohibits us from giving a more complete review of the successful enterprise of a former Kingstonian.

The Kingston branch, under the capable managership of Mr. D. A. Shaw, needs no introduction to the students of Queen's or the citizens of Kingston. Wood's Fair is the headquarters in Kingston for specialties, such as candy, stationery, notions, toys, crockery, etc., etc. The local manager appreciates the value of the JOURNAL as an advertising medium, which is a very suggestive fact to other advertisers.

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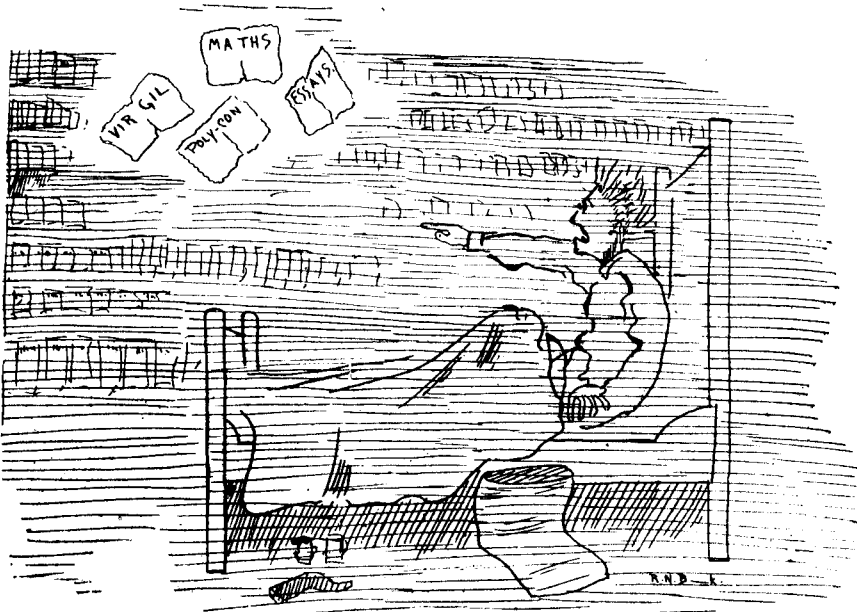
The JOURNAL learns with much pleasure of the honor conferred upon Prof. James Fowler, M.A., F.R.S.C., of Queen's University, by the New England Botanical Club, which, at its last regular meeting, elected him as a non-resident member. The distinction is a coveted one and Professor Fowler and Professor MacCoun, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, are the only two persons in Ontario to receive this honorary degree.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lilian Vaux, M.A., of Toronto, to Rev. Murdoch MacKinnon, Pastor of Park Street Presbyterian Church, Halifax. Both are well-known graduates of Queen's, and Gold Medallists. The JOURNAL offers its heartiest felicitations.

The marriage of Mr. J. J. Harpell, B.A., to Miss A. A. Torbett, of Toronto, which was solemnized at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 23rd, calls for congratulations, which the JOURNAL cordially extends. Mr. Harpell is a graduate of Queen's, and for several years was the successful Business Manager of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL. But apparently Jim has forgotten his first love, for the JOURNAL has not received the customary wedding cake.

We were sorry to see that the Managing Editor had to leave for the Soo, and he apparently was very sorry, too. It only took Alex. ten days to pack up his impedimenta and say farewell to his many Kingstonian friends. We wish him every success in his new field of activity this summer.



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Educational Department Calendar

January:

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

February:

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

March:

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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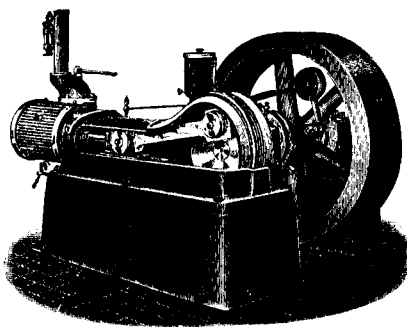
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